

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, May 18, 1993

The House met at 12 noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We pray today for the gifts of peace and harmony in our lives and among the people of our world. O gracious God, who would have us live together in understanding and respect, we pray these words of petition that swords will be beat into plowshares and that spears into pruning hooks and that nation will not lift up sword against nation and we will not learn war any more. We earnestly pray for the peacemakers from every place that their good work will ease the day of war and let all people enjoy the fruits of justice and freedom. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

THE SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

THE SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOLLENBERG] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 714. An act to provide funding for the resolution of failed savings associations, and for other purposes.

CROCODILE TEARS

(Mr. OBEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, before 1980, this country had never seen a deficit larger than \$74 billion. Then in the eighties the Reagan-Bush policies caused that deficit to explode from \$70 to almost \$300 billion, as this chart demonstrates.

Now President Clinton is producing a deficit reduction package which would cut \$500 billion off that deficit over the next 4 years and cut that deficit by one-third, but the same people who brought us the mess are now saying, "Oh, it's not perfect. Oh, the mix isn't right. Oh, you have to do more."

I would suggest that the same people whose tax policies allowed the richest 1 percent of people in this country to double their income to \$600,000 apiece are now crying crocodile tears because the President's package raises 75 percent of the new revenues from persons who make more than \$100,000 a year.

You have got the same old boys singing the same old tune and giving us the same old free lunch answers. We have tried it their way. It is time for them to get real. It is time for them to get off the President's back and let him begin to try to clean up the mess which their policies over the last 12 years have created.

HE MAY RUN, BUT HE CANNOT HIDE

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, burdened by his falling popularity, President Clinton has taken his show on the road. Yesterday, he was in San Diego and New Mexico, selling his program for new debt, new taxes, and new spending.

But the President has a big problem—a credibility problem. After 5 months of hearing Bill Clinton call taxes patriotism, and spending investment and watching him retreat from campaign promises like a gazelle from lions, the American people are no longer content to hear what he says. They are watching what he does, and finding that what he says and what he does rarely match.

Today, he says Washington is the problem, that Washington is keeping him from changing the country. But the fact is, Bill Clinton and the Democrats are Washington. And he cannot run from that.

Bill Clinton may run across the country. But he cannot hide from his new taxes, his old-style social welfare programs, or his broken promises.

A FAIR, BALANCED RECONCILIATION BILL

(Mr. FROST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, there is one thing that never changes in politics. Doing nothing is always the easy way out. If you take chances and really try to bring about fundamental change, you will be criticized.

There is no better example of this political truism than the administration of our new President, Bill Clinton.

President Clinton has taken bold action to bring the Federal deficit under control. He has proposed a balanced plan of spending cuts and tax increases that really will start the deficit on a downward path after 12 years of inaction by the Reagan and Bush administrations. And surprise, he is being vilified for his efforts.

In less than 2 weeks, this House will have the opportunity to pass an essential part of the President's deficit reduction plan, budget reconciliation. The reconciliation bill that is emerging from the House is a fair one. It requires 6 percent of American families, those earning more than \$100,000 a year, to pay 75 percent of the increases in taxes.

It creates a deficit reduction trust fund that locks up \$496 billion in deficit reduction and throws away the key. This money must go for deficit reduction.

It makes real spending cuts in 200 programs. Naturally, much of this is controversial and is drawing fire.

But at least this President has a program. It's now up to us to make sure his program becomes reality and that the American people get the deficit reduction they are demanding.

REPUBLICANS WANT A BIPARTISAN TAX POLICY

(Mr. GINGRICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman who preceded me talked about having a program. Let me first point out that the House Republican budget proposal was 84 pages long and cut the deficit by \$25 billion more than President Clinton's plan, without a single penny in tax increases.

But the reason I rose today goes directly to the heart of this tax increase bill, the largest tax increase in history.

I am told that a number of folks are saying to their citizens back home: "Well, I'm really against the energy tax, but I probably won't get a chance to vote on it."

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

"I'm really against the senior citizen tax, but I won't get a chance to vote on it."

"I'm really against the restaurant tax, but I won't get a chance to vote on it."

I just want to say, I believe on behalf of the Republican side that we would like to work on a bipartisan basis with every Democrat who would like to make in order an amendment so that together we could bring to the floor a rule which allows every citizen to see on every tax how, in fact, this House would vote.

There is no reason to hide behind being afraid to let the American people see how you stand on each of these taxes, and on a bipartisan basis I believe 176 Republicans would vote for a bipartisan rule to make in order those amendments.

THE CLINTON ECONOMIC PLAN— REAL CUTS, REAL CHANGE, AND REAL PROGRESS

(Mr. DERRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, the Republicans are at it again.

Last week, the minority in the other body offered their own jobs bill known as the real jobs for America plan.

A GOP jobs bill. Get Real.

As useless as a one-legged stool, the Republican plan offers nothing for working American families: no job creation, no deficit reduction, and no Government reform.

The only thing the Republican plan does is to serve up tax loopholes for the same rich people who benefited from the Reagan-Bush smoke and mirrors policy of the eighties.

In contrast, President Clinton has submitted the only real economic package. It contains 200 genuine spending cuts as well as hundreds of thousands of new jobs to propel the economy into a higher gear.

Bill Clinton's plan incorporates \$3 in spending cuts for every new dollar in investments.

These investments will be spent on making our neighborhoods safer, on retraining defense workers, and to launch the national service program.

This program will ensure that a college education is still within the reach of lower and middle-class families.

Mr. Speaker, accept no do-nothing substitutes. The Clinton economic plan—real cuts, real change, and real progress.

FOUR MORE YEARS?

(Mr. LINDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, last night, Bill Clinton said he would come

up with his middle-class tax cut—if we give him 4 years.

At a town meeting, when a member of the forgotten middle class asked the President about his famous campaign promise, Clinton replied, "Give me 4 years to try to deliver."

Of course, after 4 years of Clintonomics, the only way middle-class taxes could go is down. As the old saying goes, what goes way up, must come down.

Do not be fooled by the President's rhetoric. The tax bite on the middle class will be very painful.

The middle-class energy tax will cost the average family about \$500 per year. The Social Security tax will hit senior citizens hard. And worse, these taxes will spur inflation and slow our economic growth even further.

The middle class should not have to wait 4 more years for the President to deliver their middle-class tax.

They should get it now.

PRESIDENT CLINTON FIRST TO CHANGE DIRECTION OF DEFICIT

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, if the House votes next week to support the President's economic package and the reconciliation bill, this President will have done something that no President has done in the past 16 years, and that is reverse the direction of the deficit.

We saw Ronald Reagan say he wanted a balanced budget. He never submitted one and never achieved one.

We saw George Bush say he wanted a balanced budget. He never submitted one and he never achieved one.

They all said they wanted smaller deficits. Under their terms, the deficit never got smaller. It only got larger.

President Bill Clinton will be the first President in the last 12 years to change the direction of the deficit. Under his economic plan the deficit will actually go down. He has removed some \$500 billion of deficit over the next 4 years; but what it will require is the courage of this House to support his program, to say no to the special interests, to say yes to taxes because there is no other way to get there.

The President stood here early this year and told that to the American people. He has kept his bargain. He has kept our feet to the fire. He has said "no" to the special interests. He has raised revenues and he has made specific budget cuts.

The moment of truth is arriving. When the smoke clears and we will prevail on behalf of the President, Republicans will be saddled with an old and outdated program which is higher deficits and protecting special interests.

AND PERMIT US TO SPEND MORE

(Mr. DOOLITTLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, now we know why the Democrats went behind closed doors with their tax plan. It adds \$322 billion in new taxes over 5 years. It does so with an energy tax that could cost up to 600,000 jobs and \$475 per family, and a Social Security tax that slams seniors.

But that is not all. Let me read to you from the front page of last Friday's Washington Post what President Clinton himself had to say about his plan:

I think it will help the economy, bring in more revenues and permit us to spend more.

This admission, not 24 hours after declaring a new trust fund for his new revenues to ensure that they were not—spent.

When the President announced the trust fund, he said, "Credibility is a difficult thing to come by in Washington today."

With performances and promises like this, it is no wonder. The reality is, Mr. Speaker, more taxes will not help the economy. More spending will not reduce the deficit, and more broken promises will not help this administration's credibility.

PRESIDENT CLINTON—WORKING HARD TO GROW THE ECONOMY

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I just returned from New Mexico where I had the honor of accompanying President Clinton at a tour of the Los Alamos National Laboratories. A rally followed and there were 20,000 New Mexicans, mostly young people, enthusiastically cheering the President, and basically sending the message that they are backing the President on his economic plan and his effort to reduce the deficit.

Mr. Speaker, President Clinton is committed to getting the economy going, to helping real Americans earn a decent living, and to build an economy that will serve us today and in the future.

Mr. Speaker, polls are out there saying one thing, that the American people are supporting the President.

They are saying, give him a chance. He represents change. He is taking on the special interests. He has a thoughtful and provocative plan to restore the economy and reduce the deficit.

The President is showing leadership and is demonstrating the courage it takes to do what must be done:

To cut the deficit—in his plan, there are \$3 in spending cuts for every new dollar in new investments.

To bring new fairness to the tax system—75 percent of new taxes proposed by the administration effect the top 6 percent—people making over \$100,000. In addition, the expansion of the earned income tax credit will benefit families with incomes under \$30,000.

Mr. Speaker, the rhetoric from the other side is based in politics, not reality. President Clinton was elected to do a job—and he is doing that job.

□ 1220

BACK IN THE DITCH

(Mr. HASTERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, Bill Clinton accused critics of his administration to be "the very people who drove this country in the ditch in the first place."

That is simply not true. Republicans were the ones who got this country out of the ditch that Jimmy Carter drove us in.

Mr. Speaker, you remember the Carter administration, economic malaise, double digit inflation, double digit interest rates, high taxes, and foreign policy disaster.

Then, there was little doubt that our country was in a ditch.

Under Ronald Reagan and George Bush, we had a complete reversal; economic recovery, low inflation, low interest rates, low taxes, and foreign policy triumphs. In the Reagan-Bush era, our country had its share of problems. But it was not headed for the ditch.

Unfortunately, Bill Clinton has spent so much time looking over his shoulder, he does not realize where he is taking the country. And that is right. That tired old campaign truck he is driving is pulling to the left and we are right back in the ditch.

THE BUDGET AND ECONOMIC PLAN

(Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, sometimes the Republican naysayers in this body remind me of Rip Van Winkle, because when they complain about the President's budget proposals, they sound like they have been asleep for the last 12 years.

As a matter of fact, these Republicans are the same folks who gave us the most unfair and lopsided economic policy in history. As a matter of fact, these are the same folks who gave historic tax cuts to the wealthy and shifted the tax burden to the middle class and the poor. Now we all know that was lopsided. Nowadays, however, they are the ones professing a concern about

the middle class because President Clinton wants to right that wrong by taxing the rich more heavily and relieving the burden on the middle class and poor folks. We cannot seem to satisfy them.

Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle wake up and realize that America wants a change. That is why they voted for Clinton. They want fairness in our taxing system.

DELIVER ME

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, President Clinton reiterated his promise to cut taxes on the middle class. He said in response to a question about that famous promise: "Give me 4 years to try to deliver."

He sounds like a lost pizza delivery man who decided to eat the pizza.

Mr. Speaker, the middle class should not have to wait 4 years for their promised tax cut. And they should not have to pay for the privilege of waiting.

But that is exactly what they are going to do. Under the President's economic plan, the middle class will be hit the hardest by the energy tax, the social security tax, and the other hidden taxes passed by the Ways and Means Committee.

These taxes will lead to higher inflation, lower productivity, and more Government spending.

President Clinton has asked us to give him 4 years to deliver. I am beginning to think that the middle class would be better off eating in.

DEFICIT REDUCTION

(Mr. CLYBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend President Clinton and congratulate the Ways and Means Committee for their foresight and courage, demonstrated by the budget reconciliation package approved last week.

This legislation represents the largest and most significant deficit reduction plan in history, a total of \$343 billion over a 5-year period.

The President's budget will effectively bring to a close an era of borrowing and spending, an era of pseudo leadership and voodoo economics.

I believe, however, we can improve upon this measure by authorizing automatic designation of areas adversely affected by military base closings as empowerment zones and/or enterprise communities.

Such designations will provide economic stimulation and stability to those communities that are most in need.

Now is the time for us to support the President's bold initiatives and the Ways and Means Committee's fiscal responsibility.

They demonstrate the kind of leadership the country voted for, and expects for us to provide.

CLINTON'S STEALTH TAX—THE ENERGY TAX

(Ms. DUNN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, during the Presidential campaign President Clinton promised the middle class a tax cut. Now his program appears to be to actually increase their taxes. One of the tax burdens the middle class must bear is President Clinton's stealth tax, otherwise known as the Btu, or the energy tax.

The energy tax is a stealth tax because its true burden is disguised from American consumers and families. It is a stealth tax because it is easy to increase in the future.

If the energy tax is passed, American families will pay more for their food. The exact cost increase because of the President's energy tax will be hidden from them. Americans will pay more to travel, but again the cost increase due to the energy tax will be hidden from them.

Americans will pay more for consumer goods, but the increase in manufacturing costs due to President Clinton's energy tax will be hidden from them.

Mr. Speaker, considering President Clinton's tax increase track record so far, it is only a matter of time before he introduces the other infamous stealth tax—a national sales tax. I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to vote for their constituents and vote down the energy tax.

TRIBUTE TO J.D. SPELLER AND THE BENJAMIN BANNEKER HONORS MATH AND SCIENCE SOCIETY

(Mr. WYNN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Benjamin Banneker Honors Math and Science Society, of Montgomery County, MD. It is an example of a privately funded community organization making a positive difference in the lives of African-American youth.

The society was formed just 4 years ago by Joseph D. Speller, a committed parent, who at the time was president of the Benjamin Banneker Middle School PTA, and who was committed to raising the self-esteem and academic achievements among African-American

youth, especially in the fields of science and math. What began as a weekly tutoring and role-modeling program has evolved to serve over 150 students from 45 schools in Montgomery County.

An integral and unique aspect of the program is the partnership initiated with the U.S. Naval Academy. Every other Saturday, during the school year, students of the society, accompanied by their parents, travel to the U.S. Naval Academy where over 100 midshipmen enthusiastically volunteer their time to serve as tutors.

Along with the midshipmen, the parents, and the Montgomery County public schools have played an integral role in making this program an unequivocal success with improved grades, high test scores, and admissions to some of the finest universities in the country. Today, I am proud to be one of the congressional sponsors of this fine organization as Mr. Speller, the students, parents, midshipmen, and key members of the Montgomery County public schools have come today to Capitol Hill. The Benjamin Banneker Honors Math and Science Society is truly a magnificent example of how one person and a committed community can inspire young people to academic success.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). The Chair would remind our visitors in the gallery that we are delighted to have them with us, but they are to refrain from responding positively or negatively to anything said on the floor.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS TAX CUT OF THE FUTURE

(Mr. EVERETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, we all know about the President's failure to keep his promises and his bargains. He got elected promising tax relief—I repeat, tax relief—for the middle class and instead proposed the largest tax increase in American history.

But what Bill Clinton said at a town meeting last night in San Diego beats all. When a businessman said San Diego's economy was in too deep a slump to afford Clinton's new taxes, President Clinton said, and I quote "Give me 4 years to try to deliver on that middle-class tax cut."

Allow me to refresh the President's memory. The Clinton economic plan lasts 5 years and there is no middle-income tax relief in that economic plan. None. Zero. Nada. Nyet. Zilch. Zip. And next week, this House will vote on all the new Clinton taxes, over

300 billion dollars' worth, the largest tax increases in history. And that San Diego businessman and every American, will be able to watch who in the White House and who in this House, is for higher taxes and bigger government, and who is not.

THE CHALLENGE OF AMERICA'S UNEMPLOYED YOUNG PEOPLE

(Ms. WATERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, as I watched television last evening, I saw a young man at the President's town hall meeting who was described as a gang member, or a former gang member, who said:

Mr. President, many of us would like to change our lives. We want jobs. We want to be in the mainstream. What can you do to help us?

While the President certainly did respond to him and indicated that he understood, the President did not explain to him how we are going to get thousands and thousands of young people across this Nation into jobs, thousands and thousands of young people, some of whom dropped out of school at the ages of 15 and 16. Some of them have been on the street for 10 years now, and they want to work.

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing we are doing in this House at this time to address that problem. This group of people fall between the ages of 17 and 30.

I maintain that with a small stipend we can get them enrolled in vocational education and remediation. We have got to do something about this group of young people. We cannot pretend they do not exist.

Mr. Speaker, America cannot move forward until it deals with the problem of these young people in our cities and in our rural areas.

□ 1225

THE SMALL BUSINESS TAX FAIRNESS ACT OF 1993

(Mr. KNOLLENBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to address every Member who is either here or within earshot of C-SPAN, about a subject near and dear to our hearts: jobs.

America's small businesses are the engine of job creation. From 1988 to 1990, they created all—I repeat all—of the net new jobs, while businesses employing more than 500 had a net loss of jobs.

Most of these small businesses pay taxes as individuals—about 80 percent. Yet under the Clinton tax plan, over 60 percent of taxpayers impacted by the

higher income tax rates report small business or farm income.

Simply put, by effectively increasing their tax burden by one-third, Clinton's tax plan takes aim at the heart of America's premiere job creator.

That is why I have introduced H.R. 2124, the Small Business Tax Fairness Act of 1993. This legislation will cap the income tax on small business entrepreneurs at 31 percent.

It will count only for businesses with a gross revenue of less than \$5 million, and for owners who are actively engaged in day-to-day operations.

Small business owners already face a burdensome level of taxes and red tape. This bill will ensure that when President Clinton moves to soak the rich, American jobs do not get caught in the downpour.

LAYOFFS AT AT&T

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, last year the AT&T plant in North Andover, MA, won the prestigious Malcolm Baldrige Award for quality and efficiency. This year the same 6,600 workers got their pink slips.

Congress, the saga goes on, with American workers continuing to lose their jobs. From penthouse to out-house, from worker to unemployment and soup line, all in 12 months.

Mr. Speaker, is it any wonder that America now ranks No. 6 in the world for quality of life? How can there be quality of life in America without a job?

If it is any consolation to the workers in North Andover, I never heard of anybody committing suicide by jumping out of a basement window, and I apologize for the Congress of the United States of America for putting our American workers in the damn basement.

CONGRESS MUST NOT RAISE ESTATE TAXES

(Mr. RAMSTAD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, hard working Americans who have saved all their lives to pass something on to their children are again under siege.

As part of the largest tax increase in history, the Ways and Means Committee has just agreed to raise \$2.1 billion in higher estate taxes.

And a plan to raise estate taxes even more might be included in the President's health care proposal.

This plan, modeled after legislation last year from the Democrat leadership, would decrease the estate tax exemption to \$200,000—the value of a home or life insurance policy.

Reducing the exemption would raise the estate tax so much that middle-income families would be forced to sell their homes, farms or small businesses just to pay the taxes.

Mr. Speaker, in January I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 6, stating the firm opposition of Congress to any attempt to raise estate taxes.

Please join me and 150 cosponsors of the Ramstad resolution—from both sides of the aisle—and say no to these unfair and job destroying tax increases.

TRIBUTE TO CLARENCE “BIGHOUSE” GAINES

(Mr. WATT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WATT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a living legend, Clarence “Bighouse” Gaines, who is retiring as the basketball coach of the Winston-Salem State University Rams on June 30, 1993, after 47 years in that position.

“Bighouse,” as he is affectionately known, had more wins than any other active coach in college basketball, and had the second highest number of wins in college basketball history with 828 wins. Bighouse is a member of the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, and numerous other sports halls of fame.

But Bighouse was more than a basketball coach, he was a teacher and a builder of young African-American men. He became the coach of the Rams during the era of Jim Crow, a time of limited opportunities for African-Americans with or without college educations. He never allowed these limitations to stop him or his players from reaching their potential.

The measure of Clarence “Bighouse” Gaines is not only in the number of wins or the number of professional basketball players he produced, but also in the number of businessmen, teachers, lawyers, doctors, and outstanding citizens of our Nation he helped mentor and encourage and push to greater heights.

Clarence “Bighouse” Gaines was a builder of African-American men during his 47 years at Winston-Salem State University and his retirement will leave a void which will be difficult, if not impossible, to fill. Today I am proud to honor him for his contributions to North Carolina and to the Nation.

VETERANS HEALTH CARE

(Mr. BILIRAKIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, national health care reform is a hot topic these days. Our military veterans express concern that their separate

health care system may be in jeopardy. In my opinion, any attempt to incorporate veterans health care as a part of the overall mix of a national plan would be very shortsighted. The Department of Veterans Affairs health care delivery system must play a role in a national health care structure—but as a distinctly separate plan as it now exists.

The VA health care system, as a separate system, is important for several reasons. First, the veteran population has a unique demand for services which in many cases is related directly to a person's military experience. The VA has developed nationally recognized expertise in several areas, including mental health services and rehabilitation for spinal cord injuries and loss of limbs.

Second, the VA supports an extensive research program. The high quality of VA research has led to regular improvements in the quality of health care, not only for veterans, but also for nonveterans.

Finally, the VA plays an important role in the training of our future doctors. Over half of the practicing physicians in the United States have received some of their training from the VA.

As we reform our current health care system, we must not overlook the VA as an important though separate component of that system.

COURT INJUNCTION JEOPARDIZES SALE OF TIMBER DOWNED BY WINDSTORM

(Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, politically correct special interest extremism has taken root in western North Carolina.

I am referring to a lawsuit filed by an out-of-State special interest group that would stop the salvage of timber that was blown down in a violent windstorm in the Nantahala National Forest. The sale was already made by the U.S. Forest Service, but this last-minute court injunction has put the sale in jeopardy.

I am deeply disturbed that at a time of high unemployment—30 percent or more in Graham County, NC, there is even a hint of protest to salvage dead trees.

If the downed salvaged timber can be used to make tables or chairs of wood instead of using finite resources like plastic or metal, then salvaging the damaged trees is, by far, the best environmental choice.

It is hard for me, as a conservationist, to accept the extreme position set forth in the plaintiff's complaint that we must use metal or plastic for our furniture because of the possibility that some day a bear might choose one

of the downed trees as a den. There are a half million acres of land within sight of the salvaged timber where these bears can establish their dens. These areas can house more bears than can be supported by the food supply.

There are only a few acres left where man can harvest timber he needs. This downed white pine is becoming a victim of mold and rot, and nearby timber will become bug infested if this timber is not harvested. Surely, environmental balance dictates the salvage of this timber.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, the Forest Service returns a percentage of money to the county where timber sales originate, earmarked for roads and schools. Graham County Manager Pat Irons has estimated the county would lose \$38,000 if this timber sale is stopped.

Here is a case where the schoolchildren in Graham are losing, the working people of western North Carolina are losing, the taxpayer is losing, and those who practice true conservation are losing so that a special interest group can practice extremism and try to raise money to fund their selfish goals.

HAZARDOUS WASTE BURNING BAN

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to read in today's newspapers that the EPA will today order an 18-month moratorium on building new hazardous waste incinerators. This is to give more time to the EPA to study the effects of air pollution caused by incinerators which burn hazardous wastes, and, of course, to possibly issue new regulations dealing with the health hazards thereof.

Mr. Speaker, I think this is a step forward, though I would have preferred an outright ban, not just on the 20 incinerators that commercially burn hazardous waste but the other 164 plants which burn hazardous material as final, one of which is located in our Jefferson County.

Mr. Speaker, I think instead of licensing more of these hazardous incinerators, we ought to limit the stream of hazardous waste in the first place.

Furthermore, when the EPA goes to the drawing board and studies the effects of these hazardous waste incinerators, they ought to study not just the health effects but also where they are located. They are often located in the areas of town in which lower income people live. So we have not only a matter of environmental safety, but there is a very big issue of environmental equity that the EPA ought to look into.

TIME TO IMPEACH JUDGE COLLINS

(Mr. CANADY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANADY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to set right a wrong in our judicial system.

U.S. District Judge Robert F. Collins today sits in prison, a convicted felon.

Judge Collins is serving a 7-year sentence for accepting a \$100,000 bribe from a drug smuggler. Judge Collins was convicted by a jury of his peers.

However, Judge Collins continues to draw his \$133,600 Federal salary. That is an injustice and an insult to the American people.

Judge Collins was convicted of bribery, conspiracy, and obstruction of justice in June 1991, nearly 2 years ago.

The question of Judge Collins' guilt has been settled. But because only the Congress can remove a Federal judge, he continues to receive a salary from the American taxpayers.

This is an outrage.

It is an offense against the American taxpayers, whose money continues to go into Judge Collins' pockets, and it dishonors the American judicial system.

Mr. Speaker, this travesty must end now. This House should move forward to impeach Judge Collins without further delay.

□ 1240

GUAM EXCESS LANDS ACT

(Mr. UNDERWOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to provide a method of returning excess lands no longer needed for defense purposes on Guam.

Many people in my district lost their lands after World War II to the military under unjust circumstances and through coercion. Today, some 50 years after the war, approximately one-third of Guam is still in military hands.

In the early 1970's, at the request of the late Congressman Antonio Borja Won Pat, a study of the military land use on Guam was initiated by the Department of Defense. That study revealed excess properties which no longer served the operational needs of the armed services on Guam. In 1986, the Secretary of Defense signed off on the transfer of approximately 3,500 acres of land back to Guam.

This legislation will bring a closure to this issue and will be a major component of the process of addressing historical injustices in land takings experienced by the Chamorro people of Guam.

The U.S. Government has an obligation to rectify these land takings. The people of Guam have already contributed greatly to the nation's defense in the Far East.

Returning Federal excess lands to the people of Guam is not just a good thing to do; it is the right thing to do, the just thing to do.

I urge my colleagues to vote for the Guam Excess Lands Act. The people of Guam and I thank you for your support. Si yv'os ma'ase'.

PUTTING FAMILIES FIRST: H.R. 1950, THE FAMILY AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT, A CREDIBLE BLUEPRINT OF FAMILY AND ECONOMIC POLICIES

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, someone once said, "Governments do not raise children—parents do." Someone also said, "Virtually every industrialized nation recognizes the importance of strong families in its Tax Code: we should too." That someone is now President. Unfortunately we have not heard anything along these lines in President Clinton's first 100 days.

Families do not have expensive lobbyists or consultants to plead their case. I rarely have people lobby me on the family. Rarely do you hear anyone at the Ways and Means Committee talk about how their policies affect families. Who is speaking for families?

The White House and the Congress are out of touch. At a time when families are struggling to make ends meet, when single mothers are working two jobs just to pay the bills, when kids everywhere are showing the need for parental time and direction, Congress is talking about raising taxes and putting more burdens on families. Now is not the time to raise taxes and increase the burdens on families. We have a better idea.

H.R. 1950, the Family and Economic Recovery Act is a credible blueprint of family and economic policies that focus on how we can start moving toward a better vision for both a family recovery and an economic recovery. It shifts our sights from Washington into the individual homes and communities. This will require sacrifice here in Washington instead of from America's struggling families. We can start to phase in these kinds of investments and reforms if we make a serious commitment to turn our hearts and policies toward home.

In introducing H.R. 1950 we have brought together a number of broad-based measures, each with bipartisan support, designed to directly reinvest in families. For example, the \$600 tax credit for children is exactly what President Clinton campaigned on. In fact, President Clinton campaigned for an \$800 tax credit of children. The bipartisan National Commission on Children recommended a \$1,000 credit. Most of the other measures have had strong support in Congress and with the

American people. Some have even been voted on by a majority of Members at one time or another, such as the IRA expansion.

H.R. 1950 would provide families with a plan for the kind of economic security families enjoyed in the 1950's. However, the measure also include support for families in a changing environment. We have included a grant program for businesses to develop and promote family friendly work policies such as part-time jobs, job sharing, flexitime, and telecommuting so that parents can be provided with more choices in balancing their work and family obligations and better meet both.

We have also included strong education reforms, including tax and savings provisions, to help parents meet the costs of education from preschool to college and a school choice pilot program that would allow low- and middle-income families to have the same choice in selecting a school that more affluent families currently enjoy.

This measure draws heavily on the common sense and the resourcefulness of American families and businesses by directly reinvesting in them instead of more Government programs. The American family will be better off if we directly invest in individual homes, communities, and businesses. This plan addresses the problems single parents and two-parent families face every day. This plan meets their needs head-on rather than simply adding more programs and spending to an already oversized Washington.

In the next 100 days and beyond I encourage the President to put families first and live up to his campaign promises for family tax relief, an invigorated economy, and real education reform. This will be real change for American families and for all Americans.

THE GIRL SCOUT BUREAUCRACY

(Mr. APPLEGATE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, when we think of the sprawling bureaucracy, we usually think of big government bureaucracy, where bureaucrats implement rules and regulations that cost the taxpayers and consumers hundreds of billions of dollars, much of which goes back to paying the administration of the bureaucracy.

But the Wall Street Journal points out, there is another sprawling bureaucracy, and this one is eating up most of the profits of the Girl Scout cookies. This is the sprawling Girl Scout bureaucracy.

They point out that an 11-year-old girl, Kathleen Totz, who is one of the big cookie sellers, she sold \$498 worth of cookies; \$67 of that money only went back to her troop. The rest of it went

to fund the sprawling Girl Scout bureaucracy.

Give me a break, folks. Big business is big business. Big bureaucracy is big bureaucracy. But Girl Scouts are still little girls.

THE HOLIEST TAX OF ALL

(Mr. WALSH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, next week the House will vote on the Clinton energy tax. It was pitched as a broad-based tax that would hit everyone. But, it turns out some powerful special interests have found a way to avoid the sting of the Clinton energy tax.

Tax loopholes have been granted to the following partial list of industries: The aluminum industry, the oil industry, natural gas producers. Noticeably absent from this list are the vast majority of middle-income American families. They were promised a tax cut—and got a tax increase of \$500 per family. They do not have powerful lobbyists. And to pay for all those Clinton special interest tax loopholes, it will be middle-income families who will have to pick up the tab.

The lesson is this. If you're a special interest *** you will get your way in the Clinton White House. If you are just a regular taxpaying American, you will not.

AMERICANS FACE HARD CHOICES

(Mrs. MEEK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Speaker, I implore the Congress to look to the next century or back to McKinley.

Last year the American people rejected the past and voted for the future. Those who voted for President Clinton and Mr. Perot were voting for the future. The vote was for action.

The past several years has seen job creation limited to lower paid disposable workers with little or no health or pension benefits. We must have a jobs program.

The past several years has seen an administration unwilling to invest in America, in those areas which are the basis for future economic growth with well-paying jobs that have pension and health benefits.

The past several years have seen a disinvestment in our national parks, an unwillingness to seriously address our environmental difficulties.

The past several years has seen administrations ignoring the rights of working people and turning the clock back. I firmly believe that they would have tried to abolish the child labor laws if they thought they could get away with it.

The past administrations and their remaining allies in Congress seek to

lead America aggressively back to McKinley.

President Clinton is making the tough decisions. He is telling the truth to the American people. He is aggressively addressing the deficit. He is addressing the broad range of education and training problems. He is producing a plan to provide health care for all Americans. He is seeking to invest in America. When he asks for hard choices, we know it is from a person of compassion, not someone with a shriveled soul. To those who say he is trying to do too much, I say he is addressing 12 years of neglect.

Hard choices are upon us. The choice is the next century or the last century. I choose the future; McKinley never did anything for my ancestors.

THE UNFPA AND CHINA

(Mr. SMITH of New Jersey asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on May 15, the New York Times reported that the United Nations Population Fund might leave China because of coercion in China's population program. It is high time they left.

Since 1979, the UNFPA has whitewashed, denied, downplayed, belittled and, as a consequence, aided and abetted the most egregious attack on women and babies in human history.

China's one-child-per-couple policy relies heavily on forced abortions and forced sterilization to ensure compliance with its brave new world of birth quotas.

Well over 100 million babies have been aborted since 1979, in excess of 90 percent of those, according to one anthropologist, the result of Government coercion.

China's policy is not only antichild, but it is antiwoman, as well.

Women's lives have been shattered, both emotionally and physically, by the butchers in Beijing.

Thus, I was shocked, dismayed and deeply disappointed when the Clinton administration announced their intention to break current U.S. law and provide \$50 million to the U.N. Population Fund.

Since 1985, no funds from the United States have gone to the UNFPA because they supported and comanaged this program.

Just let me say that at this morning's hearings of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Secretary Christopher said that if the UNFPA leaves China, it would simplify matters. He also said he was appalled by a recent New York Times article which details some of these abuses.

The UNFPA should get out of China.

THE VETERANS' HEALTH PROGRAMS AMENDMENTS

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, today the House considers the veterans' health programs amendments. I applaud the spirit of bipartisanship in which this important bill comes forward. As we focus on the needs of veterans, I must emphasize that Florida is home to the oldest, most severely service-connected disabled veterans population in the Nation. Today another 90 veterans will become new residents and join the swelling ranks of underserved veterans in our State. Fact is, we are not meeting the needs of those vets who live in Florida today—what will we tell those who move there tomorrow? In a recent letter to a local newspaper a resident of southwest Florida described a visit to the one overcrowded outpatient clinic in the region:

After two hours wait, they said I could see a doctor, if I paid \$35 and signed a release that I would never come back. I left. I thought a veteran was a veteran no matter where he or she was.

Mr. Speaker, I was under the same impression. Today's legislation does nothing to reverse the inexplicable practice of funding veterans' services in parts of the country where the veteran population is shrinking while Florida's veteran population continues to grow and wait for services. That must change.

LAST 12 YEARS VERSUS LAST 12 MONTHS

(Mr. HOKE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton is getting thin-skinned. He says about his critics, and I quote:

When you hear people say No, No, No, ask them where they were the last 12 years.

What I want to know, is where has President Clinton been the past 12 months? He has flip-flopped on every important commitment he made to the American people. He promised to reduce the deficit by 50 percent in 4 years. He promised middle-income tax relief and delivered the largest tax increase in history. He spoke in the campaign of smaller government but his economic program calls for \$1 trillion in new debt.

It is not where we have been the past 12 years, Mr. Speaker. In the past 12 months, this President has stood firmly on both sides of every conceivable issue. Because the real Bill Clinton has failed to deliver on his promises, he is failing to earn the trust of the American people.

□ 1250

ENERGY COSTS WOULD ESCALATE WITH NEW TAX

(Mr. EWING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, the Btu tax is just another link in the forever ending chain of Clinton inspired taxes.

By shackling the cost of production to an additional \$70 billion in energy taxes over the next 5 years, the Btu ends up targeting primarily middle-income consumers.

For instance, it will cost the average family of four an additional \$450 a year in higher energy prices, adding as much as 10 cents to the gallon at the gas pumps.

And to think that the average American actually believed the middle-class family was going to receive a tax break.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to call for a separate vote on the Btu tax so Members can put an end to the American consumers' chorus of working on the tax chain gang.

FASTEST GROWING DEFICIT—THE TRUST DEFICIT

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, my friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HOKE] was very accurate in his statement a few minutes ago about the trust problem that the President has. It is sad that the trust deficit seems to be the fastest growing deficit around.

Last week President Clinton made a speech in Illinois in which he was bashing the banks. He attacked banks for making "good money in ways that you couldn't even begin to understand, on student loans."

He says that banks are making excess profits. The President knows that Federal law sets the rates. The rates are established by law. It requires that interest rates be 3.1 percent above the 91-day T-bill rate.

Clearly Government involvement here has exacerbated the problem. The President chooses to bash the private banking system when he knows full well that law already determines what those rates are for student loans. Frankly, getting the Government out of it would be a much better route for us to take. I wish the President could be more credible.

SUPPORT URGED FOR EFFORTS OF MODERATE DEMOCRATS TO CUT SPENDING

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, one little known fact is that the Committee on Ways and Means' amendments increased taxes by almost \$4 billion more than the President's plan. In fact, because of the energy tax, this tax bill is regressive. That means that lower income Americans will pay proportionately more than the rich.

The American people clearly want spending cuts first, and instead of heeding them, the first move Congress has made is to increase taxes a record \$246 billion. Because of increased spending, we will still see our national debt increase from the current \$4.1 to \$6.2 trillion.

I join other Members who want to cap entitlement spending and make responsible spending cuts.

I commend Congressmen like the gentleman from Texas [Mr. STENHOLM], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PENNY], and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McCURDY], for their willingness to stand up for reasonable spending cuts in the face of political pressure to increase taxes. I hope the American people will support the efforts of moderate Democrats to cut spending first.

THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PACKAGE CONTAINS REAL SPENDING CUTS

(Mr. SLATTERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, when my colleagues look at the proposed budget plan under consideration, I think we do have to be absolutely honest and recognize that it does include some very important spending cuts. The American people have made it clear they want spending cuts, and in the President's budget plan they are going to get spending cuts.

Let us look at those for just a second: \$110 billion out of the military-industrial complex over the next 5 years; \$3 billion out of agriculture; about \$2.5 billion out of Veterans' Administration; 100,000 Federal employees losing their jobs; a freeze in pay for all military and Federal civil service employees, plus a freeze in COLA for many of our retirees.

These are not easy cuts. They are real cuts. They are going to get us billions of dollars in savings, the kinds of savings we have not been able to get in the past when we tried to reduce the deficit during the Reagan-Bush years.

Yes, there are some tax cuts in this proposal. There are also some tax increases proposed. On balance, the President has put forward a very decent package that we should debate very thoughtfully, and then try to find some additional spending cuts as we deal with the individual appropriation bills later on this year.

AMERICA NEEDS LESS TAXES, NOT MORE

(Mr. WALKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, it is true that the President's package does in fact include some spending cuts. The problem with most of those spending cuts is that they are back-loaded out 4 or 5 years from now, and the tax is going to be increased immediately. The fact is that in the beginning of the package we raise taxes.

The American middle-class family today in median income is making somewhere around \$35,000. If we take all of the tax burden they are bearing, we will find they have \$16,500 in taxes they are paying. That is too much tax. The President's new program depends too much on new taxes; in other words, in increasing that \$16,500 people are already paying. We do not need more taxes, we need less taxes.

We also need less spending. Whatever spending cuts the President has put in are more than offset by spending increases and then increased taxes. The problem with the President's program is, it is more tax and spend.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

VETERANS' HEALTH PROGRAMS AMENDMENTS OF 1993

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2034) to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise and improve veterans' health programs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2034

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES TO TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Health Programs Amendments of 1993".

(b) REFERENCES TO TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of title 38, United States Code.

(c) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; references to title 38, United States Code; table of contents.

TITLE I—HEALTH CARE PLANNING AND PROGRAMS

Sec. 101. Health care facilities missions.

Sec. 102. Pilot program for noninstitutional alternatives to nursing home care.

TITLE II—MEDICAL FACILITIES ACQUISITION

Sec. 201. Major construction projects authorization.

Sec. 202. Revision to prospectus requirements.

Sec. 203. Prioritization methodology.

Sec. 204. Assessment of need for nursing home beds in Chesapeake network area.

TITLE III—ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 301. Authority for expedited reorganization of medical facilities in event of a life-threatening emergency.

Sec. 302. Clarification of contracting limitation.

TITLE IV—STATE HOME PROGRAM

Sec. 401. Per diem for adult day health care.

Sec. 402. Construction assistance program.

Sec. 403. Sharing of resources with State homes.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 501. Department of Veterans Affairs research advisory committees.

Sec. 502. Limitation on claims for copayments.

Sec. 503. Child care services.

TITLE I—HEALTH CARE PLANNING AND PROGRAMS

SEC. 101. HEALTH CARE FACILITIES MISSIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall prescribe a specific, detailed statement of the mission of, and the clinical programs to be operated at, each health care facility of the Department, determined based upon a requirement that each such facility operate within a network of Department facilities in the same geographic area which, taken together, provide a full range of services for veterans.

(b) PURPOSES OF MISSION STATEMENTS.—The mission statements shall be designed so as to permit—

(1) effective planning;

(2) reduction in duplication of services and programs in the same geographic area;

(3) realignment of services among facilities within each network;

(4) improved means of resource distribution; and

(5) more efficient delivery of needed services.

(c) REVIEW OF CURRENT MISSIONS.—In preparing the mission statements under subsection (a), the Secretary shall review the existing missions and clinical programs at each health care facility of the Department.

(d) DEADLINE AND REPORT.—The Secretary, not later than nine months after the date of the enactment of this Act, shall—

(1) prescribe the mission statements required by subsection (a); and

(2) submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the implementation of this section and on the timetable and projected milestones for implementing actions to enable each such facility to carry out fully its prescribed missions.

SEC. 102. PILOT PROGRAM FOR NONINSTITUTIONAL ALTERNATIVES TO NURSING HOME CARE.

(a) EXTENSION OF PROGRAM.—Subsection (a) of section 1720C is amended by striking out “During the four-year period beginning on October 1, 1990,” and inserting in lieu thereof “During the period through September 30, 1997.”

(b) VETERANS ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN PROGRAM.—Such subsection is further amended by striking out “care and who—” and inserting in lieu thereof “care. The Secretary shall give priority for participation in such program to veterans who—”.

(c) PROGRAM FUNDING.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(f) The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under this section using funds available for the community nursing home program under section 1720 of this title.”.

(d) REPORT DEADLINES.—Section 201(b) of the Department of Veterans Affairs Nurse Pay Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-366; 104 Stat. 438) is amended—

(1) by striking out “February 1, 1994,” and inserting in lieu thereof “February 1, 1997.”; and

(2) by striking out “September 30, 1993,” and inserting in lieu thereof “September 30, 1996.”.

TITLE II—MEDICAL FACILITIES ACQUISITION

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF MAJOR MEDICAL FACILITY PROJECTS AND MAJOR MEDICAL FACILITY LEASES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF PROJECTS AND LEASES IN BUDGET.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may carry out the major medical facility projects for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and may carry out the major medical facility leases for that Department, for which funds are requested in the budget of the President for fiscal year 1994.

(b) NONAUTHORIZED PROJECTS.—The Secretary is not authorized to carry out the project for which funds are requested in the budget of the President for fiscal year 1994 for the construction of a nursing home facility in Baltimore, Maryland.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF DESIGN FOR CERTAIN FUTURE PROJECTS.—In addition to the projects authorized in subsection (a), the Secretary may carry out design of the following major medical facility projects, in the amounts specified:

(1) Construction of an outpatient care addition at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in San Juan, Puerto Rico, \$3,970,000.

(2) Construction of a spinal cord injury unit and energy center at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Tampa, Florida, \$4,490,000.

(3) Construction of an outpatient care addition at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in West Haven, Connecticut, \$4,860,000.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 1994—

(1) \$110,420,000 for the major medical facility projects authorized in subsections (a) and (c); and

(2) \$50,123,105 for the major medical facility leases authorized in subsection (a).

(e) LIMITATION.—The projects authorized in subsections (a) and (c) may only be carried out using—

(1) funds appropriated for fiscal year 1994 pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (d);

(2) funds appropriated for Construction, Major Projects for a fiscal year before fiscal year 1994 that remain available for obligation; and

(3) funds appropriated for Construction, Major Projects for fiscal year 1994 for a category of activity not specific to a project.

SEC. 202. REVISION TO PROSPECTUS REQUIREMENTS.

(a) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—Section 8104(b) is amended—

(1) by striking out “shall include—” and inserting in lieu thereof “shall include:”;

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking out “a detailed” and inserting in lieu thereof “A detailed”; and

(B) by striking out the semicolon at the end and inserting in lieu thereof a period;

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking out “an estimate” and inserting in lieu thereof “An estimate”; and

(B) by striking out “; and” and inserting in lieu thereof a period;

(4) in paragraph (3), by striking out “an estimate” and inserting in lieu thereof “An estimate”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

(4) Demographic data applicable to the project.

(5) Current and projected workload and utilization data.

(6) The relationship between the mission of the facility and the missions and capabilities of other nearby Department facilities and, as applicable, the availability or lack of availability of alternative sources of service in the community and the cost-effectiveness of using such alternative sources.

(7) Current and projected operating costs of the facility.

(8) The raw score assigned to the proposal under the Department's prioritization methodology and, if the project is being proposed for funding ahead of a project with a higher score, a comprehensive explanation of the specific factors on the basis of which the project is being proposed for funding ahead of each such higher-scored project.

(9) A listing of each alternative to construction of the facility that has been considered.”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to any prospectus submitted by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 203. PRIORITIZATION METHODOLOGY.

(a) REVIEW OF METHODOLOGY.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall conduct a review of the methodology used by the Department for establishing the relative priority for major construction projects under consideration in the Department.

(b) REVISION.—Based upon the review under subsection (a), the Secretary shall revise the prioritization methodology so as to give additional weight, as determined appropriate by the Secretary taking into consideration particularly the needs of the aging veteran population, to projects intended to expand long-term care and ambulatory care programs.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the actions of the Secretary in carrying out this section.

SEC. 204. ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR NURSING HOME BEDS IN CHESAPEAKE NETWORK AREA.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall conduct an assessment of

the need for nursing home beds operated by the Secretary in the area (referred to as the "Chesapeake network") served by the Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers in Baltimore, Maryland; Fort Howard, Maryland; Martinsburg, West Virginia; Perry Point, Maryland; and Washington, D.C.

(b) MATTERS TO BE DETERMINED BY SECRETARY.—In conducting the assessment, the Secretary shall determine—

(1) what the specific mission of each medical center operated by the Secretary in the Chesapeake network should be to achieve the purposes identified in section 101;

(2) whether there is a need for expansion and modernization of the nursing home care unit at the medical center at Fort Howard, Maryland; and

(3) what effect the construction of nursing home beds in Baltimore, Maryland, as proposed in the President's budget for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 1994, would have for the missions of each of the other medical centers operated by the Secretary in the Chesapeake network.

(c) REPORT ON ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the assessment under subsection (a). The Secretary shall include in the report a statement of each determination made by the Secretary under subsection (b).

TITLE III—ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 301. AUTHORITY FOR EXPEDITED REORGANIZATION OF MEDICAL FACILITIES IN EVENT OF A LIFE-THREATENING EMERGENCY.

Section 510 is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (f) and (g), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection (e):

"(e)(1) The limitation in subsection (b) does not apply with respect to an administrative reorganization at a medical facility if the Secretary determines that the reorganization is necessary to respond to an emergency situation at that facility.

"(2) The Secretary may determine that there is an emergency situation at a medical facility for purposes of paragraph (1) only if the Secretary determines (A) that circumstances at the facility are such that patients and employees at the facility face imminent danger because of conditions at the facility that are permanent in nature, and (B) that those conditions are not susceptible to repair or that it is not feasible to repair those conditions.

"(3) For purposes of this subsection, an emergency situation may not be considered to exist in anticipation of, but before the occurrence of an event giving rise to any consideration of an administrative reorganization.

"(4) Whenever the Secretary determines under paragraph (1) that it is necessary to carry out an administrative reorganization at a medical facility without regard to the limitation in subsection (b), the Secretary shall promptly submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report describing the administrative reorganization. The report shall provide the same information as is provided in a detailed plan and justification under subsection (g)(2). The Secretary shall include in the report an explanation of each alternative to the proposed administrative reorganization that was considered and each factor that was considered in the decision to reject each such alternative."

SEC. 302. CLARIFICATION OF CONTRACTING LIMITATION.

Section 8110(c)(3) is amended—

(1) by striking out "or" at the end of subparagraph (A);

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C) and in that subparagraph striking out "section 213 or 4117" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 7409"; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph (B):

"(B) to a contract under section 513 of this title if the Under Secretary for Health certifies to the Secretary in writing, before the contract is entered into, that the contract is necessary in order to provide services to eligible veterans at a Department health-care facility that could not otherwise be provided at such facility; or".

TITLE IV—STATE HOME PROGRAM

SEC. 401. PER DIEM FOR ADULT DAY HEALTH CARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 1741 is amended to read as follows:

"(a)(1) The Secretary shall pay to each State a per diem amount for each veteran receiving domiciliary care, nursing home care, hospital care, or adult day health care in a State home if the veteran is eligible to receive that care in a Department facility.

"(2) The per diem rate to be paid under this subsection is as follows:

"(A) For domiciliary care, \$11.79 for each day.

"(B) For nursing home care and hospital care, \$27.61 for each day.

"(C) For adult day health care, \$16.50 for each day."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to adult day health care provided in a State home after September 30, 1993.

SEC. 402. CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter III of chapter 81 is amended as follows:

(1) Section 8131(3) is amended by inserting "or adult day health care" after "hospital care".

(2) Section 8132 is amended by inserting "or adult day health care" after "hospital care".

(3) Section 8135(a)(4) is amended by inserting "and, in the case of adult day health care, not more than 25 percent of the number of patients participating in that program," after "occupancy".

(4) Section 8135(b) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(C), by inserting "or adult day health care facilities" after "domiciliary beds"; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting "or would involve expansion, remodeling, or alteration of existing buildings for the furnishing of adult day health care" after "buildings".

(5) Section 8136 is amended by inserting "or adult day health care" after "hospital care".

(6) The heading of such subchapter is amended to read as follows:

"SUBCHAPTER III—STATE HOME FACILITIES FOR FURNISHING DOMICILIARY CARE, NURSING HOME CARE, ADULT DAY HEALTH CARE, AND HOSPITAL CARE".

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to subchapter III in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 81 is amended to read as follows:

"SUBCHAPTER III—STATE HOME FACILITIES FOR FURNISHING DOMICILIARY CARE, NURSING HOME CARE, ADULT DAY HEALTH CARE, AND HOSPITAL CARE".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to grants made to States using funds appropriated after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 403. SHARING OF RESOURCES WITH STATE HOMES.

(a) PURPOSE.—Section 8151 is amended by adding at the end the following: "It is further the purpose of this subchapter to improve the provision of care to veterans under this title by authorizing the Secretary to enter into agreements with State veterans facilities for the sharing of health-care resources".

(b) DEFINITION.—Section 8152 is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph (3):

"(3) The term 'health-care resource' includes hospital care, medical services, and rehabilitative services, as those terms are defined in paragraphs (5), (6), and (8), respectively, of section 1701 of this title, any other health-care service, and any health-care support or administrative resource.".

(c) SHARING OF HEALTH-CARE RESOURCES.—Section 8153(a) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "(a)"; and

(2) by striking out "other form of agreement," and all that follows and inserting in lieu thereof "other form of agreement for the mutual use, or exchange of use, of—

"(A) specialized medical resources between Department health-care facilities and other health-care facilities (including organ banks, blood banks, or similar institutions), research centers, or medical schools; and

"(B) health-care resources between Department health-care facilities and State home facilities recognized under section 1742(a) of this title.

"(2) The Secretary may execute a contract or other agreement under paragraph (1) only if (A) such an agreement will obviate the need for a similar resource to be provided in a Department health care facility, or (B) the Department resources which are the subject of the agreement and which have been justified on the basis of veterans' care are not used to their maximum effective capacity.".

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 501. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

(a) STATUTORY BASIS FOR RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEES.—Chapter 5 is amended by adding at the end of subchapter III the following new section:

"§ 544. Veterans research advisory committees

"(a) Congress declares that each of the veterans research advisory committees specified in subsection (c) (previously established by the Secretary in carrying out the duties of the Secretary under section 7303 of this title) has a continuing, ongoing function that is integrally related to the successful completion by the Department of its statutory duties. Each such committee shall, for all purposes, operate as though such committee had been established by, and chartered pursuant to, law. The objectives and scope of the activities of each such committee and the duties for which the committee is responsible, as specified by the Secretary as of March 1, 1993, shall be those in effect as of that date.

"(b) The Secretary may not terminate a veterans research advisory committee speci-

fied in subsection (c) unless the Secretary finds that the committee is no longer needed. Not less than 120 days before terminating such a committee, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional veterans' affairs committees a report on the proposed termination. The report shall include an explanation of (1) the basis for the Secretary's determination that such committee is no longer needed, and (2) the manner in which the Secretary will carry out the Secretary's responsibilities under section 7303 of this title in the absence of the committee.

"(c) For purposes of this section, each of the following committees and boards, as established by the Secretary as of March 1, 1993, shall be considered to be a veterans research advisory committee:

"(1) The Career Development Committee.

"(2) The Department of Veterans Affairs Cooperative Studies Evaluation Committee.

"(3) The Merit Review Board for Basic Sciences Programs.

"(4) The Merit Review Board for Cardiovascular Programs.

"(5) The Merit Review Board for Clinical Pharmacology, Alcoholism, and Drug Dependence Programs.

"(6) The Merit Review Board for Endocrinology Programs.

"(7) The Merit Review Board for Gastroenterology Programs.

"(8) The Merit Review Board for Hematology Programs.

"(9) The Merit Review Board for Immunology Programs.

"(10) The Merit Review Board for Infectious Diseases Programs.

"(11) The Merit Review Board for Mental Health and Behavioral Sciences Programs.

"(12) The Merit Review Board for Nephrology Programs.

"(13) The Merit Review Board for Neurobiology Programs.

"(14) The Merit Review Board for Oncology Programs.

"(15) The Merit Review Board for Respiratory Programs.

"(16) The Merit Review Board for Surgery Programs.

"(17) The Scientific Review Evaluation Board for Health Services Research and Development.

"(18) The Scientific Review Evaluation Board for Rehabilitation Research and Development."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 5 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 543 the following new item:

"544. Veterans research advisory committees."

SEC. 502. LIMITATION ON CLAIMS FOR COPAYMENTS.

(a) HOSPITAL CARE AND NURSING HOME CARE.—Section 1710(f) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(6) A veteran may not be required to make a payment under this subsection for any day of care if the Secretary does not notify the veteran in writing of the amount owed for that care before the end of the two-year period beginning on the date on which the care is provided, unless the reason the Secretary did not notify the veteran within such period was due to reliance by the Secretary on information furnished by the veteran to the Secretary which was subsequently determined to be erroneous."

(b) OUTPATIENT MEDICAL SERVICES.—Section 1712(f) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(5) A veteran may not be required to make a payment under this subsection for

any medical services if the Secretary does not notify the veteran in writing of the amount owed for those services before the end of the two-year period beginning on the date on which the services were provided, unless the reason the Secretary did not notify the veteran within such period was due to reliance by the Secretary on information furnished by the veteran to the Secretary which was subsequently determined to be erroneous."

(c) MEDICATIONS.—Section 1722A(a) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) A veteran may not be required to make a payment under this subsection for any supply of medication if the Secretary does not notify the veteran in writing of the amount owed for that medication before the end of the two-year period beginning on the date on which the medication is supplied, unless the reason the Secretary did not notify the veteran within such period was due to reliance by the Secretary on information furnished by the veteran to the Secretary which was subsequently determined to be erroneous."

SEC. 503. CHILD CARE SERVICES.

(a) REVISED CHILD CARE AUTHORITY.—Chapter 81 is amended by inserting after section 8116 the following new section:

"§ 8117. Child care centers

"(a) The Secretary may provide for the operation of child care centers at Department facilities. The operation of such centers under this section shall be carried out to the extent that the Secretary determines, based on the demand of employees of the Department for the care involved, that such operation is in the best interest of the Department and that it is practicable to do so.

"(b)(1) In offering child care services under this section, the Secretary shall give priority (in the following order) to employees of—

"(A) the Department;

"(B) other departments and agencies of the Federal Government, and

"(C) schools affiliated with the Department and corporations created under section 7361 of this title.

"(2) To the extent that space is available, the Secretary may provide child care services to members of the public at a child care center operated under this section if the Secretary determines that to do so is necessary to assure the financial success of that center.

"(c)(1) The Secretary shall establish reasonable charges for child care services provided at each child care center operated under this section. Such charges may be established at different rates for different centers.

"(2) In establishing charges for child care services provided at a center, the Secretary—

"(A) shall (except as provided in paragraph (3)) establish the charges so as to ensure that the sum of all charges for child care services at that center is sufficient to meet the staffing expenses of that center; and

"(B) may also consider the expenses of constructing or acquiring space for the center, the expenses of converting existing space into the center, and the expenses of equipment and services furnished to the center under subsection (d)(2).

"(3) The Secretary may establish charges for child care services provided at a center at rates less than those necessary to ensure that the sum of all charges for child care services at that center is sufficient to meet the staffing expenses of that center if the Secretary determines (with respect to a particular facility of the Department) that—

"(A) the operation of a child care center at that facility would help overcome serious recruitment or retention problems;

"(B) adherence to the requirement to establish charges for child care services at that center at rates sufficient to meet the staffing expenses of that center would make the operation of a child care center at that facility unfeasible; and

"(C) there are no other practical alternatives to meeting the needs of employees at that facility for child care services.

"(4) Proceeds from charges for child care services shall be credited to the applicable Department of Veterans Affairs account and shall be allotted to the facility served by the child care center and shall remain available until expended.

"(d) In connection with the establishment and operation of a child care center under this section, the Secretary—

"(1) may construct or alter space in any Department facility, and may lease space in a non-Department facility for a term not to exceed 20 years, for use as a child care center;

"(2) may provide, out of operating funds, other items and services necessary for the operation of the center, including furniture, office machines and equipment, utility and custodial services, and other necessary services and amenities;

"(3) shall provide for the participation (directly or through a parent advisory committee) of parents of children receiving care in the center in the establishment of policies to govern the operation of the center and in the oversight of the implementation of such policies;

"(4) shall require the development and use of a process for determining the fitness and suitability of prospective employees of or volunteers at the center; and

"(5) shall require in connection with the operation of the center compliance with all State and local laws, ordinances, and regulations relating to health and safety and the operation of child care centers.

"(e) The Secretary shall prescribe guidelines to carry out this section.

"(f) For the purpose of this section, the term 'parent advisory committee' means a committee comprised of, and selected by, the parents of children receiving care in a child care center operated under this section."

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 7809 is repealed.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—(1) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 81 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 8116 the following new item:

"8117. Child care centers."

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 78 is amended by striking out the item relating to section 7809.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. STUMP] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2034, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2034, as amended.

Its primary purpose is to improve the VA's construction and planning process. For many years we have encouraged the Department of Veterans Affairs to do a better job of long-range planning in its construction program. Notwithstanding our efforts, little progress has been made and this bill is designed to force the Department of Veterans Affairs to do a better job of planning and to set priorities for the establishment of health facilities based on need. That should not be too hard to do, but those who have served on the committee know it has been a difficult task to accomplish.

H.R. 2034 requires the Department to provide the Congress with specific information to justify its expenditure of funds for construction and leasing projects. If such information is not submitted in future years, the Department needs to know that the committee will not authorize new projects.

H.R. 2034 is the first bill reported to the House since our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Georgia, J. ROY ROWLAND, became chairman of our Subcommittee on Hospitals and Health Care. I want to commend the gentleman from Georgia for his many years of work as a member of the committee. As my colleagues know, J. ROY ROWLAND is a physician and practiced medicine for many years before coming to the Congress.

As a physician, he is uniquely qualified to head our Subcommittee on Hospitals and Health Care.

Mr. ROWLAND also serves on the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment as a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee. He is one of our Nation's health experts.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ROWLAND], who will explain the provisions of this bill, as amended.

□ 1300

Mr. ROWLAND. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding time to me, and I appreciate very much his kind remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2034, the Veterans' Health Programs Amendments of 1993.

H.R. 2034 is an omnibus bill aimed primarily at improving the VA's construction planning process and instituting some needed changes. Its provisions won broad support from our veterans organizations. I will briefly highlight its key elements.

A central concern underlying H.R. 2034 is that the VA has yet to establish well-defined medical center missions to guide planning and operating as a sys-

tem. H.R. 2034 would thus require the VA to establish specific detailed missions for each of its health care facilities. VA has for years acknowledged the need to set facility missions to guide future planning. And for years, it has failed to accept that responsibility.

A related concern has been that in setting its construction priorities, VA has tended to favor acute-care hospital projects. Other pressing needs have gotten less attention. To remedy this, H.R. 2034 would require the VA to adjust its methodology for ranking construction projects to give additional weight to those that would expand long-term and ambulatory care.

This bill would also authorize construction funding for several major construction projects which VA proposed for fiscal year 1994 as well as for the design of three long-delayed, high-priority projects that will correct critical deficiencies at the VA medical centers in San Juan, PR; Tampa, FL; and West Haven, CT.

H.R. 2034 also proposes to expand health care alternatives for aging veterans. First, it would enable VA to conduct a pilot program to furnish non-institutional alternatives to nursing home care. Second, it aims to stimulate the States, through proven cost-sharing models, to develop programs to help chronically ill veterans get needed care while still living at home. H.R. 2034 would do that by encouraging the development of adult day health care programs at State veterans homes. The bill would authorize VA both to make per diem payments to State homes for providing adult day health care and to provide grant support to enable States to expand or remodel facilities to furnish that care. Finally, a companion provision would authorize VA to share health care resources with State veterans homes. Such sharing can benefit both VA and the State homes by creating opportunities to stretch dollars.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of H.R. 2034.

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2034, the Veterans' Health Programs Amendment of 1993. This legislation represents a compilation of non-controversial provisions which are very important improvements to VA health care.

Although noncontroversial, these provisions will provide the cornerstone for future VA construction planning. It is essential that VA revise its planning methods in order to adequately prepare the agency to meet the changing needs and demographic trends of veterans.

Also in this ERA of increasing health care costs, the bill provides an opportunity for greater sharing of resources between VA and the over 71 State veterans homes. These homes provide cost-effective long-term care services to veterans and like VA they are facing ever-increasing operating costs.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished chairman of the committee, SONNY MONTGOMERY, as well as, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Hospitals and Health Care, ROY ROWLAND and CHRIS SMITH for their leadership and expertise on these important issues.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the support of my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. CHRIS SMITH.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, as ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Hospitals and Health Care, I rise to join the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ROWLAND], the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] and the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. STUMP], in support of the Veterans' Health Programs Amendments of 1993.

As the chairman indicated, this legislation contains various provisions that are very important improvements to VA health care and they are non-controversial.

I am especially pleased to support the provisions of the bill which would mandate that VA review the missions of its medical facilities in relation to the anticipated future needs of veterans. As you are aware, the VA has been promising to send to Congress its own national plan which was supposed to have included specific mission plans for individual facilities. Recently however, we have heard that VA's national plan will only provide broad guidance. Of course we won't know until we actually see the plan and the Secretary states that he expects to send it to Congress around the time that the Clinton administration submits its health plan for the Nation.

Like the chairman, I believe that the identification of missions for VA medical centers is an essential first step in reforming the system. Such changes must be made if the system is to survive.

This provision is similar to the recommendation made by the Secretary's Commission on the Future Structure of Veterans' Health Care submitted to Congress in November of 1991. It is past time for the VA to embark on this necessary reorganization.

Also important to VA's overall planning are the provisions pertaining to construction prioritization. These provisions will help ensure that VA submit to this committee a detailed prospectus for each major construction project. This requirement will allow this committee the information necessary to authorize construction projects which are the highest priority. In particular, the bill reflects the current trend in medical treatment to shift inpatient care to less costly out-

patient settings. It gives additional weight to projects to expand long-term care, an area of critical deficiency in the VA.

Like many of my colleagues, I have a particular interest in the long-term health care needs of veterans in my home State. Therefore, I have already introduced a bill to examine my State's long-term care needs. This bill, fortunately, will perform the same task nationwide.

The mission planning required under this legislation will be essential in determining whether VA facilities in a given State are capable of meeting the needs of veterans in that State.

For instance, in my case, the mission reviews of the VA facilities in New Jersey will indicate whether our facilities can meet the nursing home needs of veterans. If the mission reviews demonstrate a shortage in nursing home care—our State department of military and veterans affairs has already identified a need for more nursing home care for aging veterans—I will have the factual data I need to revisit this issue and to expand the nursing home care provided to New Jersey veterans. This bill will offer similar insights for each State and help direct VA resources on a needs basis.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Chairman MONTGOMERY, Mr. STUMP, and Dr. ROWLAND for cosigning my letter to Secretary Brown seeking a nursing home needs assessment in New Jersey. Before we can begin to expand long-term care, we must have an accurate projection of future needs and an evaluation of current nursing home beds. This information will help determine the merit and priority of new projects.

In keeping with the subcommittee's position of authorizing high priority construction is authorization for fiscal year 1994 major construction projects. The bill includes changes to the President's request as detailed by the chairman. I believe it is appropriate for the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to discourage projects which jump ahead of other construction priorities.

The bill also contains various technical amendments to certain VA programs and I want to state my support for them as well.

I want to thank my colleague, Dr. ROWLAND. It was a real pleasure to work with him in introducing these amendments. I commend his work on the bill we have before us and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BILIRAKIS], the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Compensation, Pension, and Insurance.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arizona for yielding me this time.

Today, as the House is considering this very important piece of legisla-

tion, the Veterans' Health Programs Amendments of 1993, there is one aspect of this legislation that I would particularly like to highlight.

The bill authorizes design funds for a spinal cord injury [SCI] unit at the James Haley Medical Center in Tampa, FL. Currently, there are 70 SCI beds at the Tampa facility and 36 beds at the Miami VA Medical Center. Since the State of Florida has one of the highest concentrations of spinal cord injured veterans, the number of beds available to treat veterans is woefully inadequate.

The VA first proposed expanding the Tampa SCI facility in 1971. It is now over 20 years later, and we are still waiting for construction to begin.

The Veterans' Health Programs Amendments of 1993 moves us one step closer to the completion of this important project. I would like to thank subcommittee Chairman ROWLAND and the ranking minority member, CHRIS SMITH, for including the SCI project in this legislation. Moreover, I wish to thank the full committee chairman and ranking minority member, SONNY MONTGOMERY and BOB STUMP, for their continued support of Florida's veterans.

In addition to authorizing major construction projects for fiscal year 1994, H.R. 2034 also contains important provisions that mandate a review of the missions of each VA medical facility. As we contemplate the future health care needs of veterans, it is important that we have a VA health care system capable of serving those needs. H.R. 2034 will help ensure that our veterans receive the care they have earned.

This is a noncontroversial measure that will make significant improvements in our VA health care system. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in strong support of H.R. 2034, the veterans' health care amendments. I commend the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, [Dr. ROWLAND] for introducing this worthwhile legislation and the distinguished committee chairman, Mr. MONTGOMERY and the ranking minority member, Mr. STUMP, for their support.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2034 will amend current law by revising veterans health care programs. In an ongoing attempt to improve the care that is provided to our Nation's veterans, this measure will authorize a variety of innovative measures that will assist eligible veterans, including emphasis on effective planning, reduction of duplication of services, realignment of services, improved means of resource distribution and more efficient delivery of needed services.

These provisions include:

The development of non-institutional alternatives to nursing home care for all eligible veterans, and, the establishment of child care centers in VA department facilities.

This measure also encourages the VA to support construction projects that are intended to expand extended and ambulatory care.

These provisions will ensure that the VA health care system continues to adapt to meet the changing needs of our Nation's veterans.

As requested in the President's fiscal year 1994 budget request, H.R. 2034 will authorize \$110.4 million for major medical facility projects and \$50.1 million for major medical facility leases.

Specifically, the congressional budget office has estimated that this measure will require outlays of: \$18 million in fiscal year 1994; \$43 million in fiscal year 1995; \$60 million in fiscal year 1996; \$67 million in fiscal year 1997; and \$35 million in fiscal year 1998.

I believe this is a small price to pay as we continue to improve the services that are provided to our Nation's veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this important measure. Our Nation needs to take the necessary steps to improve our veterans' health care. I would like to take this opportunity to urge the Veterans' Committee to take a hard look at providing more preventive services through our veterans health care system.

Prevention plays a crucial role in improving the health of our Nation. Prevention averts human suffering by reducing illness and disability and also by preventing premature death. Preventive measures can also provide a cost-effective alternative to other health care approaches. I believe that disease prevention and health promotion is the key to helping all Americans, especially our Nation's veterans, to achieve healthier and more productive lives.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome this opportunity to speak in support of our veterans' health care amendments, as I believe it is a step in the right direction for improving the quality of our veterans' health care programs.

□ 1310

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, we have the blue sheets here that further explain this bill at the different tables.

It has been a pleasure working with the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. STUMP], the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ROWLAND], the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BILIRAKIS], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], who is always supportive of these bills and to bringing them to the floor.

Mr. ROWLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. ROWLAND. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I just want to commend the ranking member on the full committee as well as on the subcommittee for the work that they have done and look forward to continuing to work with them.

I want to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], too, for having said what he did about prevention. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The gentleman is exactly right, and we should work toward that goal.

I say to the chairman that I thank him so very much for the opportunity to work with him and under his guidance.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, thank you, Chairman MONTGOMERY. I would like to thank Mr. ROWLAND for his work on H.R. 2034 which authorizes the VA's health programs. This bill has many highlights. Most importantly, it preserves the independence and viability of the VA health care system as a resource to serve the particular needs of veterans.

It is clear from this bill that under the leadership of Chairman MONTGOMERY and subcommittee chairman ROWLAND, we are moving the VA in the direction necessary to deal with the changes that will come with national health care reform.

The bill requires the VA to prepare specific, detailed mission statements for each of the clinical programs operated at VA health care facilities.

In addition, the VA would be required to review its procedures for prioritizing major construction projects in order to give additional weight to projects intended to expand long-term care programs.

The committee is pushing the VA to be more efficient in its delivery of health care services by extending a pilot program to furnish noninstitutional alternatives to nursing home care for 3 years and giving the VA the ability to share health care facilities which are not used to maximum capacity with State veterans homes, subject to reimbursement.

Finally, I want to thank Chairman ROWLAND for including language in the committee report which will address a serious situation that I discovered when reviewing the VA construction program.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 2034.

I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2034, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION AMENDMENTS OF 1993

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1313) to amend the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 with respect to joint ventures entered into for the purpose of producing a product, process, or service, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1313

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Cooperative Production Amendments of 1993".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) technological innovation and its profitable commercialization are critical components of the ability of the United States to raise the living standards of Americans and to compete in world markets;

(2) cooperative arrangements among nonaffiliated businesses in the private sector are often essential for successful technological innovation; and

(3) the antitrust laws may have been mistakenly perceived to inhibit procompetitive cooperative innovation arrangements, and so clarification serves a useful purpose in helping to promote such arrangements.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to promote innovation, facilitate trade, and strengthen the competitiveness of the United States in world markets by clarifying the applicability of the rule of reason standard and establishing a procedure under which businesses may notify the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission of their cooperative ventures and thereby qualify for a single-damages limitation on civil antitrust liability.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—Section 1 of the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 (15 U.S.C. 4301 note) is amended by striking "National Cooperative Research Act of 1984" and inserting "National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993".

(b) DEFINITION.—Section 2(a)(6) of the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 (15 U.S.C. 4301(a)(6)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking "research and development";

(2) in subparagraph (D) by inserting "or production" after "research";

(3) in subparagraph (E) by striking "and (D)" and inserting "(D), (E), and (F)";

(4) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (F) and (G), respectively;

(5) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

"(D) the production of a product, process, or service;

"(E) the testing in connection with the production of a product, process, or service by such venture,"; and

(6) by striking "research" the last place it appears and inserting "such venture".

(c) EXCLUSIONS.—Section 2(b) of the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 (15 U.S.C. 4301(b)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking "research and development";

(2) in paragraph (1) by striking "that is not reasonably required to conduct the research and

development that is" and inserting "if such information is not reasonably required to carry out";

(3) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

"(2) entering into any agreement or engaging in any other conduct restricting, requiring, or otherwise involving the marketing, distribution, or provision by any person who is a party to such venture of any product, process, or service, other than—

"(A) the distribution among the parties to such venture, in accordance with such venture, of a product, process, or service produced by such venture,

"(B) the marketing of proprietary information, such as patents and trade secrets, developed through such venture formed under a written agreement entered into before the date of the enactment of the National Cooperative Production Amendments of 1993, or

"(C) the licensing, conveying, or transferring of intellectual property, such as patents and trade secrets, developed through such venture formed under a written agreement entered into on or after the date of the enactment of the National Cooperative Production Amendments of 1993, or

(4) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by striking "or developments not developed through" and inserting ", developments, products, processes, or services not developed through, or produced by,":

(B) in subparagraph (B) by striking "such party" and inserting "any person who is a party to such venture"; and

(C) by striking the period at the end and inserting a comma; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

"(4) entering into any agreement or engaging in any other conduct allocating a market with a competitor,

"(5) exchanging information among competitors relating to production (other than production by such venture) of a product, process, or service if such information is not reasonably required to carry out the purpose of such venture,

"(6) entering into any agreement or engaging in any other conduct restricting, requiring, or otherwise involving the production (other than the production by such venture) of a product, process, or service,

"(7) using existing facilities for the production of a product, process, or service by such venture unless such use involves the production of a new product or technology, and

"(8) except as provided in paragraphs (2), (3), and (6), entering into any agreement or engaging in any other conduct to restrict or require participation by any person who is a party to such venture, in any unilateral or joint activity that is not reasonably required to carry out the purpose of such venture.".

(d) RULE OF REASON STANDARD.—Section 3 of the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 (15 U.S.C. 4302) is amended—

(1) by striking "research and development" the first place it appears;

(2) by striking "and development" the last place it appears and inserting ", development, product, process, and service"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"For the purpose of determining a properly defined, relevant market, worldwide capacity shall be considered to the extent that it may be appropriate in the circumstances."

(e) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 (15 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 4—

(A) in subsections (a)(1), (b)(1), (c)(1), and (e) by striking "research and development" each place it appears;

(B) in subsections (a), (b), and (c) by inserting "of this section" after "subsection (d)" each place it appears; and

(C) in subsection (e) by striking "the effective date of this Act" and inserting "October 11, 1984"; and

(2) in section 5(a) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking "research and development".

(f) DISCLOSURE.—Section 6 of the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 (15 U.S.C. 4305) is amended—

(1) in the heading by striking "RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT";

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "the date of the enactment of this Act" and inserting "October 11, 1984";

(B) in paragraph (1) by striking "and" at the end;

(C) in paragraph (2) by striking the period at the end and inserting ", and"; and

(D) by inserting the following after paragraph (2):

"(3) if a purpose of such venture is the production of a product, process, or service, as referred to in section 2(a)(6)(D), the identity and nationality of any person who is a party to such venture, or who controls any party to such venture whether separately or with one or more other persons acting as a group for the purpose of controlling such party.;" and

(3) in subsections (a), (d)(2), and (e) by striking "research and development" each place it appears.

(g) LIMITATION.—The National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 (15 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"APPLICATION OF SECTION 4 PROTECTIONS TO PRODUCTION OF PRODUCTS, PROCESSES, AND SERVICES

"SEC. 7. Notwithstanding sections 4 and 6, the protections of section 4 shall not apply with respect to a joint venture's production of a product, process, or service, as referred to in section 2(a)(6)(D), unless—

"(1) the principal facilities for such production are located in the United States or its territories, and

"(2) each person who controls any party to such venture (including such party itself) is a United States person, or a foreign person from a country whose law accords antitrust treatment no less favorable to United States persons than to such country's domestic persons with respect to participation in joint ventures for production.".

SEC. 4. REPORTS ON JOINT VENTURES AND UNITED STATES COMPETITIVENESS.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the reports required by this section is to inform Congress and the American people of the effect of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993 on the competitiveness of the United States in key technological areas of research, development, and production.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—In the 30-day period beginning at each 1-year interval in the 6-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate—

(1) a list of joint ventures for which notice was filed under section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993 during the 12-month period for which such report is made, including—

(A) the purpose of each joint venture;

(B) the identity of each party described in section 6(a)(1) of such Act; and

(C) the identity and nationality of each person described in section 6(a)(3) of such Act; and

(2) a list of cases and proceedings, if any, brought during such period under the antitrust laws by the Department of Justice, and by the Federal Trade Commission, with respect to joint

ventures for which notice was filed under such section at any time.

(c) TRIENNIAL REPORT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—In the 30-day period beginning at each 3-year interval in the 6-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, after consultation with such other agencies as the Attorney General considers to be appropriate, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a description of the technological areas most commonly pursued by joint ventures for production for which notice was filed under section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993 during the 3-year period for which such report is made, and an analysis of the trends in the competitiveness of United States industry in such areas.

(d) REVIEW OF ANTITRUST TREATMENT UNDER FOREIGN LAWS.—In the three 30-day periods beginning 1 year, 3 years, and 6 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, after consultation with such other agencies as the Attorney General considers to be appropriate, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report on the antitrust treatment of United States businesses with respect to participation in joint ventures for production, under the law of each foreign nation any of whose domestic businesses disclosed its nationality under section 6(a)(3) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993 at any time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that so early in the session we are here to take up H.R. 1313, the National Cooperative Production amendments of 1993, legislation that will encourage American firms to undertake joint ventures for the production of high-technology goods and services.

If anything, H.R. 1313 is a reality check for all of us who care about the competitive position of this country as we move into the 21st century. Let's be candid: It is time that we acknowledge that America has not performed in peak condition at the high stakes game of international competition.

Over the past few decades, we ceded our market dominance to our trading partners in one vital industry after another. In the 1960's, we lost the lead in steelmaking and shipbuilding. In the 1970's, we slipped behind in consumer electronics. In the 1980's, we lost our edge in machine tools. Now, in the marketplace of the 1990's and beyond, the industrial winners will be those who excel at producing such products as high definition TV, robotics, and a host of other new technologies now on the horizon.

The economic winners will be those who recognize and adapt to the fact that high-technology manufacturing has shifted to short product life cycles

and that rapid response is the key to meeting consumer demands. While a single firm might be daunted by these challenges, H.R. 1313 encourages competitors to collaborate at the production stage, thus speeding the commercialization of new technologies and products. The antitrust laws recognize this and are, in fact, very accommodating to this kind of joint production effort.

Unfortunately, reality and perception do not always coincide. A widely held misperception in the business community is that antitrust laws generally frown on all cooperative activity, regardless of its procompetitive benefits. After considering this issue carefully, the Committee on the Judiciary concluded that such a misperception can, in fact, impact on business behavior and decisions. It is, therefore, time to clear up confusion and release the innovative forces in our industrial sector that are second to none.

We dealt with a similar problem regarding joint ventures in the research and development field almost a decade ago by enacting the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984. The NCRA has been a pronounced success in encouraging R&D joint ventures. More than 300 have been registered since its passage.

H.R. 1313 builds on the success of the NCRA by extending its principles to cover production joint ventures. Thus, production joint ventures would be judged by the rule of reason standard, under which the procompetitive benefits of an activity are weighed against any anticompetitive effects, with damage exposure reduced to actual damages rather than the usual treble damages. In addition, the bill requires that to receive the benefits of the act, the principal facilities of the venture must be located in the United States. This last feature should promote job growth with no costs to the Government or the consumer.

I am gratified by the overwhelming bipartisan support for the bill within the House and the other body, as well as from President Clinton. Congressmen FISH, EDWARDS, and BOUCHER played leading roles in helping to move the bill we have before us today. Senators LEAHY and BIDEN made crucial contributions to moving the bill with unusual speed in the Senate.

I ask all my colleagues to join with me in supporting this important effort.

Mr. Speaker, I am including at this point in the RECORD a statement by President Clinton in full support of this legislation.

TEXT OF STATEMENT FOR PRESIDENT CLINTON ON INTRODUCTION OF PRODUCTION JOINT VENTURE BILL

I want to commend Chairman Jack Brooks, Senator Patrick Leahy, Chairman Joe Biden and the bi-partisan leadership of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees

on the introduction today of an important new bill to help create jobs and build a more competitive, hi-tech American economy. This bill—the National Cooperative Production Amendments of 1993—will pave the way for companies large and small to pool their resources and talents in new joint production ventures. It is just the kind of forward thinking initiative we need to drive our economy toward a decade of creative change.

We live in a world in which our competitive advantage flows more and more from our command of high technology, but in which the development and production of hi-tech products has become enormously expensive. It is altogether appropriate to lift the legal barriers that prevent good companies from playing to win in the global market—provided, of course, that our antitrust laws continue to prevent improper collusion. Now is the time—as we work together to turn this nation in a new direction—to strip away outdated impediments to our growth and potential.

I took forward to working with Chairman Brooks, Chairman Biden, Senator Leahy and their colleagues on this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope and my expectation that the bill now before us, the National Cooperative Production Amendments of 1993, will serve to stimulate America's economic growth, extend our technological frontiers, create new jobs and enable this Nation to compete with greater success in the global market.

H.R. 1313 extends to production joint ventures the same protections for such enterprises that Congress provide to research and development joint ventures under the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 [NCRA], 15 U.S.C. 4301–4305; 98 Stat. 1815–1818; Public Law 98–462. Their antitrust liability will be limited to actual, or single, damages and they will be judged under the antitrust standard known as the rule of reason, a competitive balance test. Single damages and the rule of reason will provide positive incentives for the creation of production joint ventures. The antitrust uncertainty that may previously have inhibited formation of production joint ventures, however unwarranted, will be reduced or eliminated for potential participants.

In 1984, I was involved in the legislative development of the National Cooperative Research Act. That statute has proved to be strikingly successful. By removing the disincentives in our antitrust laws to the formation of research and development joint ventures, it has enabled literally hundreds of companies to more successfully confront world competition. Global competitive pressures have made it abundantly clear, however, that the 1984 act did not extend far enough.

Commencing in 1989, I have introduced legislation entitled the Cooperative Productivity and Competitiveness Act in successive Congresses. In this

Congress, my bill is H.R. 23. It builds on the success of the 1984 act by extending the scope of permissible joint activity to include manufacturing and production. The measure before us incorporates much of the approach taken by my proposals, and, therefore, I was pleased to join as an original cosponsor of H.R. 1313.

I am gratified that the committee report contains language that responds to a number of concerns that I and other Republican Members have raised during the progress of this legislation, including our full committee markup on March 24.

By way of background, it should be noted that section 3(g) of this bill adds a new section 7 to the NCRA that is applicable only to production joint ventures. This new section 7 sets forth two additional conditions for a production joint venture's eligibility for single damages rather than the usual treble damages.

The first condition, in section 7(1), is that a production joint venture is required to locate its "principal facilities" inside the United States or its territories. However, it is important to emphasize that this language in the new section 7(1) is not intended to preclude the venture from locating significant production facilities and production support facilities outside the United States or its territories. These overseas facilities can, and will, be an important component of these NCRA-sanctioned production joint ventures. Such activities will be a logical, efficient and cost-effective complement to the activities that take place in the United States, or its territories.

The second condition, in section 7(2), is that each person who controls any party to such venture, including such party itself, must be either a U.S. person or a foreign person from a country "whose law accords antitrust treatment no less favorable to the U.S. persons than to such country's domestic persons with respect to participation in joint ventures for production." This is the principal of national treatment. It simply means that U.S. companies must be treated the same as domestically owned companies in the home country of the foreign participant with respect to participation in joint ventures for production.

As the committee report makes clear, the phrase "whose law" in section 7(2) "is intended to include not only a country's domestic antitrust law but also all international agreements and other binding obligations to which that country and the United States are parties." H. Rept. No. 103–94, 103d Cong., 1st sess., at 20 (1993). Accordingly, the committee report states that "a country that is a party to an international agreement with the United States that provides national treatment satisfies the requirements of section 7(2)." Id. at 20. As the report

also points out, "this would include treaties of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation [FCN's], Bilateral Investment Treaties [BIT's], Free Trade Agreements, and various OECD instruments." Id. at 20.

National treatment, in short, is satisfied for purposes of the National Cooperative Production Amendments of 1993 by an international agreement that mutually requires such treatment. The committee is satisfied with the provisions contained in such agreements which provide for consultations and exclusive remedies to resolve any disputes arising under these agreements. It emphatically does not seek to put conditions on unconditional obligations, or to allow an ex parte examination by the Federal courts or by the Federal enforcement agencies into whether the country in question applied or enforced the treaty. Again, the committee is content to leave any such questions that may arise in this regard to the terms of the treaties themselves. We do not seek to condition the unconditional.

Section 3(f) amends the notification provisions of section 6(a) of the NCRA with respect to production joint ventures only. Specifically, a production joint venture will have to disclose the nationality of each party to the venture and the identity and nationality of each person that controls a party to the venture. The committee reviewed a number of existing Federal laws, seeking guidance as to what actually constitutes control in a corporate setting. Public Utility Holding Co. Act of 1935, 15 U.S.C. section 79 et seq.; Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. section 80a-1 et seq.; Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. section 1811 et seq.; and regulations promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, 17 CFR section 230.405. However, because of the differing public policy goals involved with each statute and regulation surveyed, and because each involved different threshold factors, it became clear that there is no universally agreed upon or generally applicable definition of control in Federal law. So, the committee determined that the antitrust enforcement agencies should interpret the term "control" for the purposes of the NCRA to mean having and exercising the power to direct the management or policies of a person. This controlling influence may be exercised directly or indirectly. The typical methods that can be used to exercise control are through the ownership of voting securities, through a contractual right, or by participation on the board of directors. It should be understood that a U.S. affiliate or subsidiary of a foreign corporation is a U.S. person under section 7 if it is incorporated in the United States and its principal facilities and operations are located inside the United States or its territories.

H.R. 1313 adds a new paragraph (7) to the list of excluded permissible con-

duct set forth in section 2(b) of the National Cooperative Research Act [NCRA]. This paragraph would prohibit "using existing facilities for the production of a product, process, or service by such venture unless such use involves the production of a new product or technology." The choice of the term "involves" represents a relaxation of the stricter prohibition in the bill as reported from committee, which forbade "using existing facilities in connection with the production of a product, process, or service by such venturer unless such use is for the production of a new product or technology." "Involves" would permit the production of a new product or technology to be part of but not necessarily to exclusively occupy an existing facility. Webster's defines "involves" as having "within or as part of itself."

This change proceeds from a realization that capital costs will often be of decisive importance in a decision whether or not to enter into a production joint venture. If, in a typical circumstance, the parties wish to combine old and new production technology but can proceed under the protection of the act only if they build an entirely new facility, a prospective joint venture may be halted in its tracks. On the other hand, if surplus existing space can be split between old and new applications, the venture may be projected to be economically sound and will go forward. The flexibility wisely provided by the new terminology, allowing the production joint venture to be within an existing facility but not necessarily exclusively so, may well represent the difference between no new joint production venture and a venture that goes forward with all of its attendant benefits for the American economy and our competitive strength in global markets.

Mr. Speaker, now that we have reached bipartisan agreement on this legislation, I anticipate that its enactment into law will be swiftly accomplished. This will be a significant achievement. Coming as it does so early in the 103d Congress, the national cooperative production amendments reflect not only the economic realities we confront in today's global marketplace but also a determination on both sides of the aisle to take effective and immediate steps to meet that challenge.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1313.

In a year when we have heard so much about jobs and the need to expand our manufacturing base, we have before us legislation which would directly address these needs.

Our overseas competitors have learned the value of pooling resources to meet the high cost of product development and manufacturing. Unfortunately, too many U.S. companies see our antitrust laws as an obstacle to forming those same partnerships.

This is why I authorized the National Cooperative Research Act, which was enacted in

1984. Under the act, companies looking to form joint ventures can file a notice with the Department of Justice outlining their project. This notice gives possible competitors the opportunity to object to the partnership before it is formed. In return for providing notice, joint venturing companies who are later found in violation of the antitrust laws are subject only to actual damages, instead of the treble damages allowed under the antitrust laws.

Today, we are simply taking the philosophy of the cooperative research bill one step further and applying it to joint production ventures.

Mr. Speaker, as a representative from Silicon Valley, I know from my constituents in high technology industries about the enormous amounts of capital needed to compete in these markets. They know that rarely can one company alone acquire the funds necessary to develop new products, and that our overseas competitors have less trouble acquiring capital.

H.R. 1313 does not compromise the integrity of our antitrust laws, and it does nothing to lessen the importance of competition in our economy. Rather, it demonstrates to U.S. companies that joint ventures are not disfavored under our antitrust laws. It encourages these companies to form the partnerships needed in today's economy to produce first-rate goods.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot allow outdated perceptions of our antitrust laws to hold back the development of our high technology industries. Passage of H.R. 1313 will send the message to the manufacturing community that the laws that foster competition here in the United States will not harm their efforts to compete overseas. I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 1313.

□ 1320

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SYNAR], who, unfortunately, is opposed to this legislation.

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 1313 because its sponsors have failed to establish the need for its enactment. Its proponents argue that H.R. 1313 is needed to encourage joint ventures between rival firms, enable the production of innovative goods and services and allow U.S. firms to remain competitive in the world market. There is no question that Congress has a serious responsibility to create a regulatory environment that promotes the competitiveness of U.S. firms and I have always supported legitimate efforts to achieve that goal. However, this bill, which codifies a more lenient antitrust standard and softens the impact of antitrust penalties for U.S. firms in joint ventures, is a remedy in search of a problem and its supporters have failed to establish otherwise.

The facts show that many joint ventures have been established under the current antitrust regime. A June 1990 Congressional Budget Office noted that since the mid-1970's, joint ventures

have been announced at an average rate of nearly one per week. From this evidence the CBO concluded, "that so many joint ventures were formed suggests that the antitrust law was not a major constraint; if firms wanted to form a partnership, by and large they could." In other words, there's no evidence that the current antitrust regime is a problem for new joint ventures.

The facts also show that there is no credible evidence that joint ventures are the keys for promoting production efficiency, innovative or competitiveness. Studies of research and development joint ventures have concluded that these pacts may well reduce social welfare by diminishing competition for innovation. Others have concluded that retreating from competition, through joint ventures, "will not make American companies competitive, or make America competitive." On the contrary, economists believe that world class economic performance will not result from a comfortable home environment in which risks have been minimized but from pressure and challenge from demanding home customers, from capable home based suppliers and most of all from local rivals.

This bill takes the wrong approach. It softens our antitrust laws in the hopes of making U.S. firms more competitive. Unfortunately this tack ignores hard facts and plain economic lessons. I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill and heed the counsel of Sherlock Holmes who said, "It is fatal to theorize in advance of the fact."

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD].

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the National Cooperative Production Amendments of 1993 (H.R. 1313).

The idea of placing incentives in the Federal antitrust laws to encourage joint ventures was first proposed during the Reagan administration in 1983. At that time, I was proud to be the principal sponsor of the National Productivity and Innovation Act (H.R. 3878—98th Congress), an omnibus antitrust and intellectual property bill put forward by the Reagan administration. Title II of that bill proposed antitrust amendments with the express aim of encouraging research and development joint ventures. That bill eventually led to the enactment of the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-462)—the so-called R&D joint venture bill.

During the Bush administration the idea of extending those same protections and incentives to production joint ventures was actively pursued. However, the Bush administration properly resisted the pressures to transform this otherwise positive idea

into a tool for protectionism and trade retaliation. As an original cosponsor of H.R. 1313, I would point out that significant revisions have been made in the text of this year's joint production bill. Those changes, along with the clarifying language that has been included in the committee report, should greatly alleviate concerns about a possible protectionist result.

Specifically, H.R. 1313 amends the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 [NCRA] so as to provide production joint ventures with the same benefits that are currently enjoyed by research and development joint ventures. This means that production ventures will be analyzed under the rule of reason standard of antitrust law. This standard requires the courts to balance a venture's procompetitive benefits against its possible anticompetitive effects. If the venture's effects are more procompetitive than anticompetitive, then it is completely lawful.

Furthermore, this legislation proposes that the antitrust damage reduction benefits of the NCRA—that is, single damages rather than the usual treble damages—also be extended to production joint ventures. To obtain such benefits, a venture must first file a written notification with the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission. Once a disclosure notification is filed consistent with section 6 of the NCRA, then the maximum recovery against a production venture becomes actual damages, plus interest and reasonable attorneys fees, instead of treble damages.

Mr. Speaker, we are in a world marketplace and the Federal antitrust laws should reflect that reality. This legislation will foster a more favorable legal climate for cooperative activities among otherwise competing companies. It will encourage U.S. companies to join with other U.S. companies or with foreign companies to develop new products and new methods of production. For example, joint production ventures will allow U.S. companies to access new technologies, obtain needed capital, or to achieve greater production efficiencies. Importantly, jobs will be created here in the United States and the benefits of this statute will accrue to both our traditional basic industries—that is, steel, automotive, and pharmaceutical companies—as well as our high-technology computer and electronics firms.

The clear aim is to enhance America's ability to compete in the international marketplace. All too often, the costs of production and commercialization of new technologies are prohibitively high for one company to bear. Further, the short life cycles of many new products have greatly increased the risk of investment in new production facilities. Thus, joint production ventures, or as they are sometimes called in Europe, flexible manu-

faturing networks, make a great deal of sense in terms of economic efficiencies—that is, economies of scale.

In fact, cooperative activity on the part of competing companies often has a dramatically procompetitive effect. For example, joint ventures can mean a new or additional entrant into a particular market, where an individual company might not otherwise be able to enter. The production joint venture allows the participating companies to share both the costs and the risk of developing a new product or technology. Again, cooperation in production allows the companies to achieve economies of scale where an efficient output for a production facility may be beyond the resources of any one firm. Such joint activity also allows shared costs in the purchasing of supplies and transportation. In short, a production joint venture may bring with it many of the efficiencies of a merger while at the same time preserving the independence of the participating firms outside that particular production process.

Under section 3(g), which establishes a new section 7 of the NCRA, a production venture is required to locate its principal facilities inside the United States or its territories. However, it is important to emphasize that this language in the new section 7(1) is not intended to preclude the venture from locating significant production facilities and production support facilities outside the United States or its territories. In fact, in many instances, these overseas facilities will be a very important adjunct to a production venture.

Further, it is important to emphasize that the phrase "whose law" in section 7(2) is intended to include not only a country's domestic antitrust law but also all international agreements and binding obligations to which that country and the United States are a party. Consequently, a foreign country that is a party to an international agreement with the United States that provides national treatment, that is, treatment equivalent to domestic entities, fully satisfies the requirements of section 7(2). This would include Treaties of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation [FCCN's], Bilateral Investment Treaties [BIT's], Free Trade Agreements, and various OECD instruments. For example, the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement fully satisfies the conditions of section 7(2).

Section 3(f) amends the notification provisions of section 6 of the NCRA with respect to production ventures. Specifically, a production joint venture will have to disclose the nationality of each party to the venture and the identity and nationality of each person that controls a party to the venture. The Committee looked at existing Federal law in an effort to determine how corporate control has been previously defined. These laws included the Public

Utility Holding Co. Act (15 U.S.C. § 79 et seq.), the Investment Company Act (15 U.S.C. § 89a-1 et seq.), the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. § 1811 et seq.), and certain regulations promulgated to implement the Securities Act of 1933 (17 C.F.R. § 230.405). However, because each of those laws and regulations sought to further different public policy goals, and because each set different ownership thresholds, the Committee concluded that those definitions were not totally transferable for our own purposes.

So, the Committee determined that the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission should interpret the term "control" in the NCRA to mean having the power to direct the management or policies of a person. The typical methods for exerting this controlling influence would be through the ownership of voting securities, the exercise of a contractual right, or by direct participation on the board of directors. A U.S. affiliate or subsidiary of a foreign corporation is a United States person under the new section 7 of the NCRA if it is incorporated in the United States and its principal facilities and operations are located inside the United States or its territories.

Before concluding, I want to compliment the committee's ranking Republican Member, HAMILTON FISH, JR. Congressman FISH played a key role in developing compromise report language that has allowed this legislation to move forward. I also want to compliment Judiciary Committee Chairman BROOKS who has demonstrated a willingness to revise the bill's language on section 7 and to work out mutually agreeable report language.

Again, I am very pleased that we were able to reach agreement on language in the Committee report on a bipartisan basis—language that should help alleviate many of the concerns raised by our foreign trading partners and allies with respect to the meaning of section 3(g). I urge support for H.R. 1313.

□ 1330

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1313, the National Cooperative Production Amendments of 1993. I want to commend Chairman BROOKS for his leadership in moving this bill forward expeditiously.

The House Armed Services Subcommittee on Research and Technology, which I chair, has jurisdiction over one of the most difficult issues facing the Congress today, the question of defense conversion and reinvestment. One major barrier that the subcommittee heard as we conducted hearings on the issue is the problems raised by the antitrust laws. One specific problem is liability concerns of production joint ventures.

The National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 went a long way toward reducing the potential antitrust liability for certain research and development joint ventures. H.R. 1313 would

expand this protection to certain joint production ventures entered into for the purposes of producing a product, process or service.

Providing this limited antitrust protection for production joint ventures will help encourage defense conversion and reinvestment. This protection will help stimulate technological innovation in production. Defense companies, employing skilled workers, need tools to ensure that new and innovative approaches, such as production joint ventures, can be attempted without undue fear of antitrust liability. H.R. 1313 provides a workable framework to provide this flexibility while preserving the basic antitrust framework I agree with.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Chairman BROOKS for his leadership on this issue and urge our colleagues to approve this important bill.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1313, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 3 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1313, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1934) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Maritime Commission, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1934

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Maritime Commission Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Federal Maritime Commission \$19,450,000 for fiscal year 1994.

SEC. 3. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR NON-PERFORMANCE OF VOYAGES.

Section 3(b) of Public Law 89-777 (46 App. U.S.C. 817e(b)) is amended by striking "and

such bond or other security shall be in an amount paid equal to the estimated total revenue for the particular transportation." and inserting a period.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FIELDS] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS].

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1934, the fiscal year 1994 authorization for the Federal Maritime Commission [FMC], was introduced by Merchant Marine Subcommittee Chairman LIPINSKI, along with myself and the ranking minority members of the committee and subcommittee, on April 29, 1993.

The bill authorizes appropriations for the FMC at the level requested by the President: \$19,450,000.

The FMC is charged with the regulation of oceanborne transportation in the foreign commerce and the domestic offshore trade of the United States. Last year, the Commission conducted a comprehensive review of its regulations which resulted in numerous changes for the benefit of all segments of the ocean shipping industry.

I would like at this time to congratulate the FMC's newly-designated Chairman, William D. Hathaway. Chairman Hathaway formerly served the State of Maine in both the U.S. House and Senate; and, as a House Member, served on the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

I would also like to take this opportunity to applaud the leadership of Chairman LIPINSKI who has thrown himself wholeheartedly into the complex debate over maritime policy. The successful revitalization of our American merchant marine will rely in large measure on his efforts and those of ranking minority member HERB BATEMAN. I am confident they are both up to the task.

This bill has the full support of the members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and I urge its approval.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of H.R. 1934, I am pleased to rise in support of this bill authorizing appropriations for the Federal Maritime Commission [FMC] for fiscal year 1994.

The funding level authorized by H.R. 1934 is \$19,450,000, which is identical to the President's budget request. This is \$1.15 million more than Congress appropriated last year and this small increase is necessary in order to cover certain salaries, rent, and moving expenses incurred by the FMC.

The Commission also intends to borrow an additional \$410,000 from the U.S. Treasury to implement the new Automated Tariff-Filing and Information System [ATFI]. This borrowing authority was provided in Public Law 102-582, which repealed the highly unpopular recreational boat tax. This amount is necessary to fully implement the tariff filing information system and the Commission will repay these borrowed funds, with interest, from the proceeds generated by a 46-cent-per-minute access fee.

When the Merchant Marine Subcommittee held its hearing on this legislation, the new Chairman of the Commission, the Honorable William Hathaway, testified that the administration's budget request would allow the FMC to adequately perform all of their statutory and regulatory responsibilities.

While the FMC is not well known outside of the ocean shipping community, it does have a number of important functions, including regulating the practices of ocean common carriers and other entities operating in the foreign and domestic offshore trades, reviewing tariffs filed by ocean shippers, licensing international ocean freight forwarders, and issuing passenger vessel certificates of financial responsibility.

H.R. 1934 also includes a provision that would amend the Passenger Vessel Certification Act (Public Law 88-777), which insures that a passenger vessel owner has sufficient financial resources to reimburse passengers for non-performance of a voyage. This provision would modify the existing law to allow the FMC greater flexibility in determining the amount of a bond, or other security, that an operator must post in order to establish evidence of financial responsibility.

Chairman Hathaway requested this change in his recent testimony, stating that the existing law, which requires a passenger vessel owner to post a bond in an amount equal to the estimated total revenue for the transportation, could be interpreted as requiring a dollar-for-dollar bond. He believes existing law is more restrictive than necessary. The Merchant marine and Fisheries Committee concurred in that assessment.

I believe that the Federal Maritime Commission is doing an outstanding job in implementing its numerous statutory and regulatory obligations and that this funding level is appropriate for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. LIPINSKI].

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge adoption of H.R. 1934, the Federal Maritime Commission Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994.

H.R. 1934 authorizes appropriations of \$19,450,000 for use by the Commission in fiscal year 1994. This is the exact authorization level requested by the administration and includes an increase of \$1,150,000 over fiscal year 1993 appropriations. Roughly 91.3 percent of this increase is composed of mandatory expenditures of a nondiscretionary nature. Specifically, the increase includes \$431,000 for the annualization of fiscal year 1993 within-grade promotions and general pay increases, \$98,000 for General Services Administration [GSA] mandated rent increases, an estimated \$379,000 in expenses related to GSA's relocation of the Commission's headquarters, \$49,000 for personnel benefits, and \$93,000 for other miscellaneous expense items.

Section 3 of the bill amends section 3(b) of Public Law 89-777 to clarify the current requirement that passenger ships serving the U.S. market provide evidence of financial responsibility to indemnify passengers in the event of nonperformance of a voyage. An identical provision was approved by the committee last year and was added to the legislation as introduced at Commission Chairman Hathaway's request.

As currently written, section 3(b) of Public Law 89-777 requires a bond from a company in an amount equal to the estimated total revenue for the particular transportation. This language could be construed to require dollar-for-dollar coverage for all unearned revenue. The Commission has been using its authority granted in section 3(a) of that same law to require bonds of no less than 110 percent of all unearned passenger revenue and has capped this coverage at \$15,000,000. The Commission reports that this safeguard has fully protected passengers financially whenever there has been non-performance by a passenger vessel operator.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Maritime Commission is an important independent agency which regulates the practices of ocean common carriers and other shipping entities operating in the foreign commerce and domestic offshore trades of the United States. This authorization level presents the Commission with the very minimum it will need to fulfill its mandate.

Among the Commission's most important functions is its responsibility to monitor the laws and practices of foreign governments to ensure they do not adversely impact shipping conditions in the United States trades. I urge the Commission to continue its excellent work under the Foreign Shipping Practices Act of 1988 and section 19 of the Merchant Marine Act to eliminate unfair foreign government practices which inhibit United States

carriers and shipping related enterprises from competing on equal terms in foreign countries.

The Commission has recently conducted a comprehensive review of its regulations and has made great efforts to streamline the regulatory process to help foster a more competitive and flexible shipping environment. I commend the commission and its new Chairman, William Hathaway, for their efforts.

I would like to thank our distinguished committee chairman, Mr. Studds, and our ranking member, Mr. Fields, for their support. I would also like to extend my gratitude to Mr. Bateman for his outstanding leadership.

□ 1340

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the great gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. BENTLEY].

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FIELDS], who has done an outstanding job on the minority side of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. I also want to join with the leadership on the other side in supporting this bill, H.R. 1934, which authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Maritime Commission, of which I was once chairman. It is a very important independent agency and does play a vital role in helping provide fair treatment for American-flag ships throughout the world.

The authorization is within the President's budget, and Chairman Hathaway, who, as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS] pointed out, is a former Member of this House and is the newly designated chairman, has testified on its behalf.

Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize that the Federal Maritime Commission is the agency which has the authority and the only real clout that this country has to assure American-flag ships and American-flag bottoms equal access in all foreign ports. The American merchant marine industry needs the Federal Maritime Commission, and the Federal Maritime Commission needs this funding.

Again I want to commend the Federal Maritime Commission for all its responsibilities and what it does so well. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. LIPINSKI] has outlined its duties in detail so well that I will not repeat them here.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and its chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS], for all they have done.

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1934.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARMORED CAR INDUSTRY RECIPROCITY ACT OF 1993

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1189) to entitle certain armored car crew members to lawfully carry a weapon in any State while protecting the security of valuable goods in interstate commerce in the service of an armored car company.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1189

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the distribution of goods and services to consumers in the United States requires the free flow of currency, bullion, securities, food stamps, and other items of unusual value in interstate commerce;

(2) the armored car industry transports and protects such items in interstate commerce, including daily transportation of currency and food stamps valued at more than \$1,000,000,000;

(3) armored car crew members are often subject to armed attack by individuals attempting to steal such items;

(4) to protect themselves and the items they transport, such crew members are armed with weapons;

(5) various States require both weapons' training and a criminal record background check before licensing a crew member to carry a weapon; and

(6) there is a need for each State to reciprocally accept weapons' licenses of other States for armored car crew members to assure the free and safe transport of valuable items in interstate commerce.

SEC. 3. STATE RECIPROCITY OF WEAPONS' LICENSES ISSUED TO ARMORED CAR COMPANY CREW MEMBERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If an armored car crew member employed by an armored car company has in effect a license issued by the appropriate State agency (in the State in which such member is primarily employed by such company) to carry a weapon while acting in the service of such company in that State, and such State agency meets the minimum State requirements under subsection (b), then such crew member shall be entitled to lawfully carry any weapon to which such license relates in any State while such crew member is acting in the service of such company.

(b) MINIMUM STATE REQUIREMENTS.—A State agency meets the minimum State requirements of this subsection if in issuing a weapon's license to an armored car crew

member described in subsection (a), the agency requires the crew member to provide information on an annual basis to the satisfaction of the agency that—

(1) the crew member has received classroom and range training in weapon's safety and marksmanship during the current year by a qualified instructor for each weapon that the crew member is licensed to carry; and

(2) the receipt or possession of a weapon by the crew member would not violate Federal law, determined on the basis of a criminal record background check conducted during the current year.

SEC. 4. RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.

This Act shall supersede any provision of State law (or any subdivision thereof) that is inconsistent with this Act.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) The term "armored car crew member" means an individual who provides protection for goods transported by an armored car company.

(2) The term "armored car company" means a company—

(A) subject to regulation under subchapter II of chapter 105 of title 49, United States Code; and

(B) holding the appropriate certificate, permit, or license issued under subchapter II of chapter 109 of such title, in order to engage in the business of transporting and protecting currency, bullion, securities, precious metals, food stamps, and other articles of unusual value in interstate commerce.

(3) The term "State" includes the several States and the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. COLLINS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. COLLINS].

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1189, the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act, would entitle certain armored car crew members to lawfully carry a weapon in any State while protecting the security of valuable goods in interstate commerce in the service of an armored car company.

On April 20, 1993, the Committee on Energy and Commerce favorably reported the bill by a unanimous voice vote. H.R. 1189 is virtually identical to companion legislation passed unanimously by the Senate in the last Congress.

Any time I discuss the problems experienced by the armored car industry because of State licensing laws and describe the solution proposed in this bill, just about everyone responds, "That makes a lot of sense to me." Mr. Speaker, this bill makes a lot of sense and I am pleased that there is such broad support for it.

As the author of H.R. 1189, and chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Competitiveness, which considered it, I would like to take this time to discuss the importance of adopting this bill.

The armored car industry is a necessary part of interstate commerce in the United States. Retail businesses use these companies to transfer their day's cash, checks, and credit card receipts between their stores and their banks. Armored cars transport jewelry, bonds, securities, financial documents, and other articles of unusual value. A typical truck transports anywhere from \$100,000 to several million dollars' worth of cargo in one shipment.

Armored cars are also important to the operations of a number of agencies in the Federal Government. They transport over \$18 billion in food stamps issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture every year. They are hired by the U.S. Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to transport coins and currency and by the Federal Reserve System to transport documents and materials related to financial services.

In 1990, the Federal Bureau of Investigation received reports of 75 attempts made by armed robbers, including terrorists, to overpower the crew members of an armored truck and to seize the valuables. Four crew employees were killed in the line of duty during that year. Clearly, these firms must be able to equip their car crews with firearms in order to defend such cargo against attack.

However, these companies face many obstacles when it comes to arranging for their employees to guard their cargo. The regulation of permits to carry firearms is handled at the State level and many States do not recognize weapons licenses issued by other States. Thus, under the current system, armored car crew members must obtain separate weapons licenses from each State which they cross.

Because it is difficult to obtain licenses for every State in which they might travel, some crew members have, in the past, attempted to travel through States without holding the appropriate weapons licenses. In doing so, they place themselves in violation of State weapons laws and make themselves vulnerable to criminal charges.

If armored car personnel are subsequently arrested for carrying weapons without appropriate licensing, the cargo they are protecting may be left unguarded and open to attack during the period in which the crew members are detained.

In one reported incident, an armored car was transporting over \$50 million in food stamps from Pennsylvania, where they are printed, to upstate New York. The truck stopped at a weigh station in New York. Police at the weigh station asked to see the crew members' weapons permits. They produced their New Jersey licenses. The police took away their weapons and arrested the driver, who spent the night in jail. The guard was left behind to protect the truck although he was un-

armed. The following morning, a judge dismissed the charges.

Another incident occurred in Louisiana, when an armored car transporting food stamps from Pennsylvania was stopped for a routine traffic check. The armed guards were asked to produce weapons permits and were arrested when it was determined that their weapons licenses had been issued in Pennsylvania. The guards were taken to jail and the truck was left unguarded along the side of the road. Again, a judge dismissed the charges the following morning.

The Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993 addresses the problem of weapons licensing requirements for armored car crew members. Briefly, this bill would allow armored car crew personnel to cross State lines without obtaining a weapons permit from each State which the truck enters. In order to be eligible for this permission, the crew members must be licensed to carry a weapon in the State in which they are primarily employed.

A question has been raised about the meaning of the phrase "primarily employed" and I would like to make clear our intent. The bill requires the armored car crew member to hold a license in the State in which he or she primarily works for the armored car company.

We do not intend to permit armored car companies or their crew members to use this bill as a means for avoiding licensing requirements in States with tough weapons licensing regulations. If one armored car crew member usually works in New Jersey, he would be required to be licensed in New Jersey in order to gain reciprocity. If another crew member usually works in Georgia, in order to gain reciprocity, her license would have to come from Georgia. Let me underscore the fact that reciprocity is only triggered when the armored car is involved in interstate commerce.

H.R. 1189 requires States to recognize the weapons license issued by another State to an armored car crew member, so long as the State agency issuing the license meets certain requirements such as annual classroom and range training on weapons and an annual background check to confirm that the receipt and possession of a weapon by the crew member would not violate Federal law.

A Congressional Budget Office cost estimate was not available at the time the committee report on this bill was filed. The CBO estimate received by the committee on April 22 indicates that the enactment of H.R. 1189 would result in NO cost to the Federal Government or to State and local governments.

I am submitting at this time the full text of the CBO estimates.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
U.S. CONGRESS.
Washington, DC, April 22, 1993.
Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 1189, the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Energy and Commerce on April 20, 1993. CBO estimates that enactment of H.R. 1189 would result in no cost to the federal government or to state and local governments. Enactment of H.R. 1189 would not affect direct spending or receipts. Therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply to the bill.

H.R. 1189 would provide that armored car crew members licensed by a state agency meeting certain criteria would be permitted to carry their weapons in any state while performing their duties.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is John Webb, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER,
Director.

The interstate acceptance of weapons licenses only applies to individuals who are employed by an armored car company while they are acting in the service of that company to protect goods in interstate commerce.

The Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993 does not increase the number of people who are eligible to carry weapons, nor does it impose additional licensing requirements.

I want to make clear that I am a strong advocate of gun control. However, this bill is not about gun control. We have consulted with all groups who deal with gun control issues, including the National Rifle Association, Handgun Control, the Fraternal Order of Police, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the FBI, and the U.S. Marshal Service. Every one of these groups expressed either support or no opposition to this bill.

H.R. 1189 will help reduce unnecessary burdens on armored car companies and their employees and will facilitate the transportation of valuable cargo across State lines.

Before concluding, I would like to express my thanks for the assistance of our able chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee, JOHN DINGELL, and that of the ranking minority member of our subcommittee, CLIFF STEARNS, in developing this bill. I also want to thank Congressman ALEX McMILLAN, who assisted us during his tenure as ranking minority member of our subcommittee in the 102d Congress.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1350

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, as both the ranking Republican member of the Subcommittee

on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Competitiveness, and as an original cosponsor of H.R. 1189, the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act, I rise today in strong support of this legislation. As I have said on so many occasions before, this is a simple bill that makes good sense.

We are all aware of the increase in violent crime in our society. Armored cars, which transport billions of dollars annually in coin, currency, valuable documents, and food stamps, have shown themselves to be ripe targets for terrorists and organized criminals, as well as everyday thugs. According to the FBI, in 1990, there were 75 robbery attempts against armored cars. Immediately prior to the subcommittee's hearing in March, there was an attempted robbery of an armored car in Massachusetts which was foiled because the crewmembers were armed.

H.R. 1189 creates a means by which, if a State requires firearms training and criminal background checks, its weapons permits for armored car crews will be valid in all other States, much like a driver's license. However, this license would only be valid while the licensed crewmember is performing his or her duties for the armored car company. This bill is a reasonable answer to the needs of the armored car industry to engage in interstate commerce while protecting the safety of the armored car crews and their cargo.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the following for the RECORD:

TALKING POINTS

The armored car industry is a vital part of our economy.

The armored car industry transports billions of dollars annually in currency, coin, food stamps, securities, and other valuables.

According to the Department of Agriculture, the armored car industry transported over \$20 billion in food stamps during fiscal year 1992.

Due to the value of the cargo transported by the armored car industry, armored cars become ripe targets for robberies.

According to the FBI there were 75 robbery attempts against armored cars in 1990.

Since the cargoes carried by armored cars are so valuable, they are more likely targets for terrorists and other highly organized criminal elements.

H.R. 1189, the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act would eliminate the confusion and expense caused by the current system which requires armored car crew members to have weapons licenses in each state in which they might possibly operate.

H.R. 1189 is a bill which would require states to recognize the weapons licenses of armored car crews, so long as the state issuing the license requires criminal background check and annual firearms training.

Crew members of armored car crews would only be permitted to carry their weapons while performing their official duties in the employ of the armored car company.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is either supported or not opposed by all armored car companies, Handgun Control, Inc., the National Rifle Association, and the Fraternal Order of Police. In our hear-

ings, and in my own conversations with friends and colleagues, no one has raised any objections to this legislation.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the distinguished chairwoman of the subcommittee for her hard work in shepherding this important legislation through the legislative process. I would also offer my thanks to the ranking Republican member of this subcommittee during the 102d Congress, Mr. McMILLAN, as well as my good friend and colleague, Mr. OXLEY, who is also a strong supporter of this legislation.

This bill simply makes it easier for armored car crewmembers to do their job. I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1400

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the ranking member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the gentleman from California [Mr. CARLOS MOORHEAD].

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1189, a bipartisan bill to entitle armored car crewmembers to lawfully carry weapons in any State while in performance of their duties in transporting valuable cargo across State lines.

In the United States, armored cars are used to transport millions of dollars in currency, coins, food stamps, and other valuable property for both private entities and the Federal Government. Because of the value of their cargo, armored cars are often targets of crime. According to the FBI, there were 75 armed robbery attempts made against armored cars in 1990.

Currently, armored car crewmembers are required to receive a weapons permit in every State to which they travel. Since some States take up to 2 years to issue the necessary permits, some crewmembers carry permits only from the State in which they are domiciled. When detained by authorities in States for which crewmembers lack permits, the safety of the crewmembers and their cargo is jeopardized. H.R. 1189 is a narrowly drafted bill requiring armored car crewmembers to undergo background checks and participate in firearms training. Upon completion of this requirement, members of armored car crews are required to seek a weapons license only in the State where the crewmember is primarily employed.

This simple but much needed legislation has received widespread support from law enforcement authorities, armored car companies, and State and local officials. Last year, the Senate unanimously approved legislation identical to H.R. 1189. I urge all of my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. COLLINS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1189.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks, and include therein extraneous material, on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 873, GALLATIN RANGE CONSOLIDATION AND PROTECTION ACT OF 1993

Mr. MOAKLEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 103-95) on the resolution (H. Res. 171) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 873) entitled Gallatin Range Consolidation and Protection Act of 1993, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1159, PASSENGER VESSEL SAFETY ACT OF 1993

Mr. MOAKLEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 103-96) on the resolution (H. Res. 172) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1159) to revise, clarify, and improve certain marine safety laws of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 45, AUTHORIZING UNITED STATES FORCES IN SOMALIA

Mr. MOAKLEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 103-97) on the resolution (H. Res. 173) providing for the consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 45) authorizing the use of United States

Armed forces in Somalia, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
AND TRANSPORTATION,
Washington, DC, May 13, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, I am transmitting herewith the resolutions (originals plus one copy) approved today by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, as per the attached listing.

Sincerely yours,
NORMAN Y. MINETA,
Chairman.

There was no objection.

INTRODUCTION OF WAYS AND MEANS RECONCILIATION BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, today, as a courtesy to all Members, I am introducing H.R. 2141, a bill containing the spending and revenue reconciliation recommendations of the Committee on Ways and Means.

House Concurrent Resolution 64 sets forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998. The resolution instructs the Committee on Ways and Means to report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by \$299,771 million from fiscal year 1994 to fiscal year 1998. The committee is also directed to report changes in laws to increase the statutory limit on the public debt to not more than \$4,900 billion.

On May 13, 1993, the Committee on Ways and Means approved its budget reconciliation recommendations by a vote of 24–14. These recommendations reduce the deficit by \$299,801 million from fiscal year 1994 to fiscal year 1998 and increase the statutory limit on the public debt to \$4,900 billion.

This bill is identical to the statutory language approved by the Committee on Ways and Means that will be assembled, by the Committee on the Budget, into an omnibus budget reconciliation bill later this month. I would like to further advise Members that—later this week—the committee will issue a committee print containing the normal explanatory report language, Congressional Budget Office cost estimates, and minority views for these provisions.

AMERICAN FOOD SUPPLY VULNERABLE UNDER NAFTA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. BENTLEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, the bandwagon is rolling along for everyone to jump on and support the North American Free-Trade Agreement [NAFTA]—or to support the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT]. Anyone who raises a voice of caution is castigated as backward or a hypocrite.

To err on the side of caution is not always a bad thing. Perhaps we should consider more carefully what Americans are giving up—are losing—under these new trade agreements, particularly NAFTA and GATT. A safe food supply always should be the No. 1 priority of the U.S. Government.

Once, the United States had the safest food supply in the world. But, in a current Newsweek article, Dr. Robert Tauxe of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC] says, "You can't say we have the safest food supply in the world. *** Ours is the food supply of the world. One bite of a fastfood hamburger can introduce you to beef from four countries."

What does this mean, to have a fast food hamburger containing beef from four countries? That means, the American Government does not know what makes up our food supply.

There have been stories of horsemeat and kangaroo included in ground beef. Now Newsweek has spelled out how real the threat is to Americans—and not just from foreign supplies, but also from domestic products.

We are probably most familiar with the contamination of beef in a Jack-In-The-Box hamburger which resulted in 477 sick people in 4 States and the death of a toddler.

What we were not familiar with was the illness 23 New Englanders suffered from drinking fresh cider, or that approximately 500 children in 11 States became ill drinking raw milk while on a school outing to dairies. That outbreak was caused by a germ called Campylobacter, unknown until 1977 when a British report ended up on someone's desk at the CDC. That germ, which is the world's leading foodborne pathogen, shows up in shell fish, cheese, and chicken, as well as milk.

I have become concerned about our food supply, ever since a close friend of mine, whom I shall call Mrs. Y, almost lost her husband from eating a roasted chicken purchased at the grocery store. Mrs. Y called it some kind of bug that no one understood, but apparently no longer is that uncommon.

It was not the first time her family had enjoyed already-roasted chickens, but it certainly was the last. No one else was stricken except her husband. The bug apparently had lurked in a joint where it was not sufficiently cooked.

After that incident, I started paying more attention to reports of tainted food, and started reading more about our food supply which was being negotiated in trade agreements.

Apparently, the experts who are concerned about the food supply and have testified against and expressed concern about the lowering of food standards under the trade agreements have been right. The United States is

being besieged with new germs and no one knows exactly where they do come from.

Some of them are of domestic origin due to an insufficient food inspection system. Some are of foreign source where usually there is no inspection of any kind.

Newsweek mentions that:

In 1990, people in 30 states fell ill after eating cantaloupe that had been trucked across Mexico in ice made with local river water. Imported cantaloupes also were linked to a 1991 Salmonella outbreak that struck at least 400 people in 23 states. The lesson, says CDC scientist Morris Potter, is that we can now enjoy "Third World" diseases with all the comforts of home.

I rest my case that we should be concerned about protecting our food supply under the terms of our trade agreements. We have been gradually lowering our standards to ship in food for a number of years. Perhaps we should rethink this policy and correct it. The life we save may be yours.

□ 1409

TRIBUTE TO PRISCILLA BEEDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. PICKETT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 7, 1993, the Virginia Beach Jaycees honored Mrs. Priscilla Beede of that same city with the 43d Annual First Citizen of Virginia Beach Award.

This award is just one of many outstanding projects which the Virginia Beach Jaycees engage in each year, but it is certainly one of the most important.

By honoring and showcasing the real stalwarts of Virginia Beach, the Jaycees not only commend many people for a job well done, but also hold up for example the type of model citizens that the rest of us should try to emulate.

Priscilla Beede is an extraordinary lady and a most deserving recipient of this award.

In 1835, the French writer and historian Alexis de Tocqueville described our Nation and her people this way:

America is a land of wonders, in which everything is in constant motion, and every change seems an improvement. The idea of novelty is therefore indissolubly connected with the idea of amelioration. No natural boundary seems to be set to the efforts of man; and in his eyes, what is not yet done is only what he has not yet attempted to do.

Aside from Tocqueville's use of the masculine noun only—when I am sure he meant men and women—his words are a perfect description of Priscilla Beede and her life's work in Virginia Beach.

Priscilla is in constant motion and has been for years. Everything she seeks to change,

she seeks to improve. There is no boundary to her efforts on behalf of others, and to Priscilla, I think it's safe to say those things which she has not done are things which she has not yet attempted to do.

Several years ago in 1988 and 1989, when drug abuse among children was even more severe than it is today, Priscilla started the Just Say No Drug Free Youth Parade in Virginia Beach.

I remember being invited to speak briefly to the children at that event. I knew Priscilla was involved, but it wasn't until I got there that I knew just how involved she was. I realized she must have been chairing the event when I saw the large crowd, the perfect organization, the enthusiasm in the faces of the children and volunteers, and now looking back, in the results. That parade has continued since 1988, and Priscilla is leading the charge.

Priscilla has also served on the executive board of the Community Alliance for Drug Rehabilitation and Education since 1988, and is a cochair of the Reside With Pride Program.

For every person in Virginia Beach who has stayed away from drugs, and for every person who has been helped out once they fell into the trap of illegal drugs, Priscilla Beede deserves a share of the credit.

Mrs. Beede has helped with the Cub Scouts, Little League, and PTA's. She is president of the Green Run Homes Association. She has been involved with a number of activities at Holy Spirit Catholic Church in Virginia Beach, and she is a veteran of the Korean War. For years she has organized the largest Fourth of July Parade in southeastern Virginia. She has lobbied the Virginia General Assembly for increased funding of local community service boards, and she has been very active in local political affairs as well.

Mr. Speaker, Virginia Beach is a great community because we have many great citizens who are willing to do great things for their neighbors. Priscilla Beede is one of those people.

I salute her on the occasion of this award, and I salute the Virginia Beach Jaycees, and David McClees in particular, for upholding their 43-year tradition of honoring the very best people in our community. The Jaycee creed ends with these words: "service to humanity is the best work of life."

These words certainly capture the spirit of Priscilla Beede and the Virginia Beach Jaycees.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. BENTLEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. BENTLEY, for 5 minutes, today, in lieu of previous 60 minutes.

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, for 60 minutes each day, on today and May 19.

Ms. MALONEY, for 30 minutes, on May 26.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. BENTLEY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MOORHEAD.

Ms. MOLINARI.

Mr. LEVY.

Mr. BLILEY.

Mr. KING in two instances.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia in two instances.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT.

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. TRAFICANT in eight instances.

Mr. STOKES in two instances.

Ms. SHEPHERD.

Mr. KLEIN in seven instances.

Mr. STARK in two instances.

Mr. SKELTON.

Mr. MURPHY.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2. An act to establish national voter registration procedures for Federal elections, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.) under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 19, 1993, at noon.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports of various House committees concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by them for official foreign travel during the first quarter of 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, as well as a consolidated report concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for official foreign travel authorized by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the first quarter of 1993, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1993

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	
David Finnegan	2/7	2/12	Switzerland		845.00		3,049.45			3,894.45
Committee total					845.00		3,049.45			3,894.45

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOHN D. DINGELL, Chairman.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1993

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	
Hon. John Conyers, Jr	2/12	2/12	Cuba		5,130.25	382.00		(?)	373.55	755.55
	2/12	2/15	Haiti			150.00		(?)		150.00
Hon. Donald M. Payne	2/12	2/12	Cuba		5,130.25	382.00		(?)		382.00
	2/12	2/15	Haiti			150.00		(?)	5,130.25	150.00
Carol Bergman	2/12	2/12	Cuba		5,130.25	382.00		(?)		382.00
	2/12	2/15	Haiti			150.00		(?)	5,130.25	150.00
Sherille Ismail	2/12	2/12	Cuba		5,130.25	382.00		(?)		382.00
	2/12	2/15	Haiti			150.00		(?)	5,130.25	150.00
Jane O. Cobb	2/12	2/12	Cuba		5,130.25	382.00		(?)		382.00
	2/12	2/15	Haiti			150.00		(?)	5,130.25	150.00
Committee total						2,660.00		(?)	373.55	3,033.55

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ U.S. military aircraft.

JOHN CONYERS, JR., Chairman, Apr. 28, 1993.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1993

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	
Kenneth M. Kodama, staff	1/3	1/8	Australia		487.00					487.00
	1/8	1/14	Asia		163.00					163.00
	1/14	1/17	Africa		363.00					363.00
Commercial air							6,995.00			6,995.00
Larry D. Cox, staff	1/3	1/8	Australia		487.00					487.00
	1/8	1/14	Asia		163.00					163.00
	1/14	1/17	Africa		363.00					363.00
Commercial air							8,211.00			8,211.00
Committee total					2,026.00		15,206.00			17,232.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DAN GLICKMAN, Chairman, Apr. 30, 1993.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO SOMALIA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 9 AND JAN. 11, 1993

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	
Hon. Tony P. Hall	1/9	1/11	Kenya		340.93			7,490		340.93
Military air—Commercial 1st class equivalent										7,490.00
Hon. Nick Joe Rahall, Jr	1/9	1/11	Kenya		340.93			7,490		340.93
Military air—Commercial 1st class equivalent										7,490.00
Hon. Jack Reed	1/9	1/11	Kenya		340.93			7,490		340.93
Military air—Commercial 1st class equivalent										7,490.00
Martin S. Rendon	1/9	1/11	Kenya		340.93			7,490		340.93
Military air—Commercial 1st class equivalent										7,490.00
John H. Morrill	1/9	1/11	Kenya		340.93			7,490		340.93
Military air—Commercial 1st class equivalent										7,490.00
Hon. Curt Weldon	1/9	1/11	Kenya		340.93			7,490		340.93
Military air—Commercial 1st class equivalent										7,490.00
Rev. James D. Ford, chaplain	1/9	1/11	Kenya		340.93			7,490		340.93
Military air—Commercial 1st class equivalent										7,490.00
Dorothy Jackson	1/9	1/11	Kenya		340.93			7,490		7,830.93

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO SOMALIA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 9 AND JAN. 11, 1993—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	
Committee total					2,727.44			59,920		62,647.44

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

TONY P. HILL, Mar. 29, 1993.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO JAPAN, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 6 AND FEB. 11, 1993

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	
Speaker Thomas S. Foley	2/6	2/11	Japan	360.777	2,892.00			(?)		2,892.00
Hon. Bill Richardson	2/6	2/11	Japan	360.777	2,892.00			(?)		2,892.00
Hon. Martin Frost	2/6	2/11	Japan	360.777	2,892.00			(?)		2,892.00
Hon. Robert E. Wise, Jr.	2/6	2/11	Japan	360.777	2,892.00			(?)		2,892.00
Hon. Jim McDermott	2/6	2/11	Japan	360.777	2,892.00			(?)		2,892.00
Hon. Henry J. Hyde	2/6	2/11	Japan	360.777	2,892.00			(?)		2,892.00
Hon. Doug Bereuter	2/6	2/11	Japan	360.777	2,892.00			(?)		2,892.00
Hon. Sherwood L. Boehlert	2/6	2/11	Japan	360.777	2,892.00			(?)		2,892.00
Werner Brandt, Sergeant at Arms	2/6	2/11	Japan	360.777	2,892.00			(?)		2,892.00
Jeffrey Biggs	2/6	2/11	Japan	360.777	2,892.00			(?)		2,892.00
Michael J. O'Neil	2/6	2/11	Japan	360.777	2,892.00			(?)		2,892.00
Janet Gilpatrick	2/6	2/11	Japan	360.777	2,892.00			(?)		2,892.00
Bonnie Lowry	2/6	2/11	Japan	360.777	2,892.00			(?)		2,892.00
Committee total					37,596.00					37,596.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Military airplane.

THOMAS S. FOLEY.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BULGARIA, HUNGARY, AND LATVIA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 6 AND FEB. 19, 1993

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	
Cathy Brickman	2/7	2/11	Bulgaria		990.00					990.00
	2/11	2/14	Hungary		495.00					495.00
	2/14	2/19	Latvia		1,015.00					1,015.00
Commercial transportation							3,540.85			3,540.85
William Freeman	2/7	2/11	Bulgaria		990.00					990.00
	2/11	2/14	Hungary		495.00					495.00
	2/14	2/19	Latvia		1,015.00					1,015.00
Commercial transportation						3,582.85				3,582.85
Henry Collins	2/7	2/13	Bulgaria		1,488.00					1,488.00
Commercial transportation						3,450.85				3,450.85
Committee total					6,500.00		10,574.55			17,074.55

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

KRISTI E. WALSETH, May 10, 1993.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO GERMANY, POLAND, UKRAINE, AND RUSSIA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 15 AND MAR. 19, 1993

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	
Margaret Sullivan	3/15	3/15	Germany		1,000.00		3,047.15			4,047.15
	3/15	3/16	Poland							
	3/16	3/17	Ukraine							
	3/17	3/18	Russia							
	3/18	3/19	Germany		1,000.00		3,047.15			4,047.15
William Schuerch	3/15	3/15	Germany							
	3/15	3/16	Poland							
	3/16	3/17	Ukraine							
	3/17	3/18	Russia							
	3/18	3/19	Germany							
Committee total					2,000.00		6,094.30			8,094.30

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

Note.—Travelers were issued and spent \$1,000 U.S. per diem prior to departure. Plane tickets were issued by CATO (business class) round trip Dulles to Frankfurt at \$3,047.15 each. Travel in theatre was completed by USAF C-21 (Lear Jet).

RICHARD A. GEPhARDT, May 4, 1993.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HON. JIM McDERMOTT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 12 AND JAN. 15, 1993

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Jim McDermott	1/12	1/15	Japan .....	.....	.....	5,978.45	.....	3 544.55	.....	6,523.00	
Committee total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,978.45	.....	544.55	.....	6,523.00	

¹Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.²If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³Hotel.

JIM McDERMOTT, May 6, 1993.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. KRISTI WALSETH, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 20 AND MAR. 7, 1993

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Kristi E. Walseth	2/21	2/23	Czech Republic .....	.....	460.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460.00
	2/23	2/25	Slovakia .....	.....	316.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316.00
	2/25	2/27	Hungary .....	.....	430.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430.00
	2/27	2/28	Austria .....	.....	215.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215.00
	2/28	3/3	Bulgaria .....	.....	744.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	744.00
	3/3	3/6	Albania .....	.....	543.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	543.00
Commercial transport, railway	3/6	3/7	Germany .....	.....	248.00	189	6.48	.....	.....	.....	248.00
Commercial air transport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,972.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,972.85
Committee total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,956.00	.....	3,979.33	.....	.....	.....	6,935.33

¹Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.²If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

KRISTI E. WALSETH, Mar. 22, 1993.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. PETER ABRUZZESE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 24 AND MAR. 28, 1993

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Peter Abbruzzese	3/25	3/27	Portugal .....	.....	450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450.00
	3/27	3/28	United Kingdom .....	.....	200.00	.....	3,144.45	.....	.....	.....	3,144.45
Committee total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650.00	.....	3,144.45	.....	.....	.....	3,794.45

¹Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.²If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

PETER ABRUZZESE, Apr. 27, 1993.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1222. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report on foreign investment in U.S. agricultural land through December 31, 1992, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 3504; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1223. A letter from the legislative liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting notification that the performance of the advanced cruise missile full scale development contract will continue for a period exceeding 10 years, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2352; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1224. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize joint duty credit for certain duty performed during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1225. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting copies of the fiscal year 1992 reports of the Department's advisory committees, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1233b(a)(2); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1226. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—

Training Personnel for the Education of Individuals with Disabilities—Grants for Personnel Training, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1227. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—Removal of Regulations, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1228. A letter from the Acting Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting the report on Verification of the START II Treaty, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2577(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1229. A letter from the Chief Financial Officer, Health Care Financing Administration, transmitting the Health Care Financing Administration's fiscal year 1992 financial report, pursuant to Public Law 101-576, section 306(a) (104 Stat. 2854); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1230. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the fourth biennial report detailing the progress made on the accessibility of polling places to the elderly and handicapped population in the 1992 general elections, pursuant to Public Law 98-435, section 3(c)(2) (98 Stat. 1678); to the Committee on House Administration.

1231. A letter from the Executive Director, American Chemical Society, transmitting

the annual comprehensive report and audit for the year ending December 31, 1992, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(2), 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1232. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Directors, State Justice Institute, transmitting a report on its review of concept papers requesting grants for fiscal year 1993; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1233. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the annual report of the Maritime Administration for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 46 U.S.C. app. 1118; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1234. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1235. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on the national maximum speed limits, travel speeds, enforcement efforts and speed related highway statistics for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to public Law 102-240, section 1029(e) (105 Stat. 1970); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

1236. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations to the Na-

tional Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, space flight, control and data communications, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and inspector general, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

1237. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to postpone the time for the performance of certain acts during contingency operations of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1238. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Social Security Act to reallocate a portion of the Social Security tax from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund to the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1239. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Thrift Supervision, transmitting their 1992 Annual Consumer Report, pursuant to Public Law 101-73, section 301 (103 Stat. 279); jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Energy and Commerce.

1240. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a copy of the Government National Mortgage Association management report for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to Public Law 101-576, section 306(a) (104 Stat. 2854); jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Government Operations.

1241. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report on the nondisclosure of safeguards information for the quarter ending March 31, 1993, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2167(e); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Natural Resources.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1313. A bill to amend the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 with respect to joint ventures entered into for the purpose of producing a product, process, or service; with an amendment (Rept. 103-94). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GORDON: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 171. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 873) entitled the "Gallatin Range Consolidation and Protection Act of 1993" (Rept. 103-95). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MOAKLEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 172. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1159) to revise, clarify, and improve certain marine safety laws of the United States, and for other purposes (Rept. 103-96). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WHEAT: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 173. Resolution providing for the consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 45) authorizing the use of United States Armed Forces in Somalia (Rept. 103-97). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolu-

tions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CONDIT (for himself, Mr. CONVERS, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, and Mr. SHARP):

H.R. 2139. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. EVANS (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. WATERS, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. VENTO):

H.R. 2140. A bill to amend the Homeless Veterans Comprehensive Service Programs Act of 1992 to remove the requirement that funds be expressly provided; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI:

H.R. 2141. A bill to provide for budget reconciliation with respect to revenue and spending matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means for fiscal year 1994 and subsequent fiscal years; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and Rules.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts (for himself and Mrs. MINK):

H.R. 2142. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the child and dependent care credit to nonmarried individuals who are full-time students; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEHMAN (by request):

H.R. 2143. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for fiscal years 1994 and 1995; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 2144. A bill to provide for the transfer of excess land to the Government of Guam, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Natural Resources, Government Operations, and Armed Services.

By Ms. MALONEY:

H.R. 2145. A bill to amend section 227 of the Housing and Urban-Rural Recovery Act of 1983 to prohibit owners and managers of federally assisted rental housing from preventing elderly residents of such housing from owning or having household pets in such housing; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 2146. A bill to reform the concessions policies of the National Park Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SYNAR (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Ms. SCHENK, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. HUFFINGTON, and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 2147. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to regulate the manufacture, labeling, sale, distribution, and advertising and promotion of tobacco and other products containing nicotine, tar, additives and other potentially harmful constituents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ZIMMER (for himself, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PORTER, Mr. KIM, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. KING, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. WALSH, Mr. MCHUGH, and Mr. GENE GREEN):

H.R. 2148. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide a mandatory minimum sentence for the unlawful possession of a firearm by a convicted felon, a fugitive from justice, a person who is addicted to, or an unlawful user of, a controlled substance,

or a transferor or receiver of a stolen firearm, to increase the general penalty for violation of Federal firearms laws, and to increase the enhanced penalties provided for the possession of a firearm in connection with a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Mr. GOODLING):

H.J. Res. 197. Joint resolution designating the week beginning November 14, 1993, and the week beginning November 13, 1994, each as "Geography Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

140. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, relative to health care; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

141. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, relative to municipal solid waste landfills; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

142. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, relative to desecration of the United States flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 94: Mr. MICA.

H.R. 118: Mr. VENTO, Mr. BLACKWELL, and Mrs. CLAYTON.

H.R. 357: Mr. POMBO.

H.R. 417: Mr. MICHEL, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. EWING, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Mr. HYDE.

H.R. 509: Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 562: Mr. BARCIA and Mr. BAKER of Louisiana.

H.R. 567: Mr. BOEHNER.

H.R. 692: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WATT, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 723: Ms. THURMAN.

H.R. 749: Mr. CLYBURN.

H.R. 796: Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. MORAN, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Ms. MALONEY, Ms. HARTRAN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FROST, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. COYNE, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. ENGLISH of Oklahoma, and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 823: Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. DELAUBRO, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.

H.R. 841: Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. MALONEY, Mr. TORRES, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. SWIFT, Ms. MEEK, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 882: Mr. LINDER.

H.R. 942: Mr. HUTTO, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. ZELIFF, Ms. DELAUBRO, Mr. DOOLEY, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 949: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 996: Mr. HEFNER, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, and Mr. PARKER.

H.R. 1009: Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 1025: Mr. HENRY, Mr. DIXON, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. THOMPSON.

H.R. 1082: Mr. PETE GEREN.

- H.R. 1116: Mr. GILCHREST.
 H.R. 1141: Mr. BROWDER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. WILSON, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. VENTO, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. HOKE, Mr. DICKS, Mr. SENENBRENNER, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. FISH, Mr. PENNY, and Mr. SABO.
 H.R. 1152: Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. MANTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. MINETA, and Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida.
 H.R. 1153: Ms. THURMAN.
 H.R. 1309: Mr. WALSH and Mr. SENENBRENNER.
 H.R. 1381: Mrs. VUCANOVICH.
 H.R. 1394: Mr. UPTON.
 H.R. 1419: Mr. FROST, Mr. PETE GEREN, and Mr. CLYBURN.
 H.R. 1472: Ms. PELOSI, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELLO, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. MILLER of California, and Mr. HOAGLAND.
 H.R. 1520: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. COOPER, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. TAUZIN, and Mr. SANTORUM.
 H.R. 1555: Mr. OBERSTAR.
 H.R. 1640: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
 H.R. 1670: Mr. DOOLITTLE.
 H.R. 1675: Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. COPPERSMITH, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. FILNER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, and Mr. SISISKY.
 H.R. 1697: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. REGULA, Mr. PARKER, Mr. GORDON, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. SLATTERY, and Mr. HAYES of Louisiana.
 H.R. 1727: Mr. CASTLE, Mr. FISH, and Mr. JACOBS.
 H.R. 1757: Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. MACHTELY.
 H.R. 1770: Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. NUSSLE, Mrs. MINK, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. SWETT.
 H.R. 1771: Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. SWETT.
 H.R. 1841: Mr. FISH.
 H.R. 1910: Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. GREENWOOD, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MCCURDY, and Mr. LINDER.
 H.R. 1935: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BEILENSEN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mrs. SCHROEDER.
 H.R. 1948: Mr. COLEMAN and Mr. FROST.
 H.R. 1961: Mr. MAZZOLI, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. UNSOEOLD, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Ms. ESHOO, and Ms. VELAZQUEZ.
 H.R. 1986: Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mrs. MORELLA, and Ms. DANNER.
 H.R. 2043: Mr. FISH, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. WELDON, and Mr. REED.
 H.R. 2053: Mr. DORNAN, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. ZELIFF, and Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.R. 2076: Mr. DELLUMS.
 H.R. 2108: Mr. McCLOSKEY.
 H.R. 2132: Mr. FROST.
 H.J. Res. 80: Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BUYER, Mr. DIXON, Mr. GALLO, Mr. KIM, Mr. MACHTELY, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. SABO, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. WYNN, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. BISHOP, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MCHUGH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. ROSE, Mr. ROTH, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SARPAULUS, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. THURMAN, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, and Mr. WAXMAN.
 H.J. Res. 122: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, and Mr. McNULTY.
- H.J. Res. 124: Mr. HILLIARD, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. FISH, and Mr. GORDON.
 H.J. Res. 148: Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. DICKEY, and Mr. BALLENGER.
 H. Con. Res. 14: Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Ms. SHEPHERD, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. HOKE, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. SARPAULUS, Mr. CRANE, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. FROST, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. BARLOW, Mr. MANN, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mrs. UNSOEOLD, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FISH, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. WASHINGTON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TALENT, and Mr. STUPAK.
 H. Con. Res. 56: Mr. KLINK and Mr. HASTINGS.
 H. Con. Res. 69: Mr. FROST, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. DINGELL, and Mr. BARLOW.
 H. Con. Res. 92: Ms. MOLINARI.
 H. Con. Res. 99: Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
 H. Res. 41: Mr. PAXON.
 H. Res. 135: Mr. KENNEDY and Ms. MCKINNEY.
 H. Res. 165: Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. DIXON, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. McKEON, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, 97th Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308(b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed under the provisions of this section with the

Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the first calendar quarter 1993:

(NOTE.—The form used for reporting is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective headings. This page (Page 1) is designed to supply identifying data.)

PLEASE RETURN 1 ORIGINAL TO: THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OFFICE OF RECORDS AND REGISTRATION, 1036 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

PLEASE RETURN 1 ORIGINAL TO: THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, OFFICE OF PUBLIC RECORDS, 232 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19.....

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Is this an Amendment?
 YES NO

NOTE on ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)

(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".

(b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.
 2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

CHECK IF ADDRESS IS DIFFERENT THAN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

NOTE on ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER —State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE on ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have

terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) description, (b) quantity distributed, (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed.)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and, if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. *If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out items "D" and "E" on the back of this page.* Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly Report."♦

STATEMENT OF VERIFICATION

[Omitted in printing]

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client
Burson-Marsteller, 1850 M Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036 Do Robert D. Byrne Jr., 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006 John D. Cahill, 75 State Street, #2130 Lower Level Boston, MA 02109 Do Do Era Eugene Callahan, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW Suite 1250 Washington, DC 20036 Kateri A. Callahan, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004 Bruce P. Cameron, 1725 17th Street, NW, #109 Washington, DC 20006 Jeanne Campbell, Campbell-Raupe, Inc 1010 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003 Do Do John G. Campbell, 9300-D Old Keene Mill Road Burke, VA 22015 Campbell Falk & Seto, 1101 30th Street, NW, #550 Washington, DC 20007 Charles Hollister Cantus, 410 First Street, SE, Washington, DC 20003 Capitol Associates, Inc, 426 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002 Do Do Do Do Do Hugh L. Carey, 919 18th Street, NW, Suite 400 Washington, DC 20006 Melissa Coggeshall Carey, 4135 Lorcom Lane Arlington, VA 22207 Linda E. Carlisle, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036 George F. Carmeny Jr., 25 South Charles Street, BANC 121-013 Baltimore, MD 21203 Jennifer Casey, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20004 Robert J. Casey, Long Law Firm 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 750 Washington, DC 20004 Thomas Cassidy, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Suite 400 Washington, DC 20003 Cassidy and Associates, Inc, 700 13th St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005 Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do A. Mario Castillo, 1250 27th Street, NW Washington, DC 20007 Gordon Cavanaugh, 122 C Street, NW, #875 Washington, DC 20001-2109 Do Do Chadbourne & Parke, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005 Do Do Do Chambers Associates, Inc, 1625 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006 L.J. Cherry, 1725 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Suite 900 Arlington, VA 22202 Chwat & Company, 601 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20004 Paul N. Cicco, 1776 Eye Street, NW, Suite 575 Washington, DC 20006 Citizen's Committee to Save the Federal Center, c/o Mr. Michael J. Jackson Battle Creek Area Chamber of Commerce 34 W. Jackson, 4 River Battle Creek, MI 49017 Philip Clapp, 1350 New York Ave., NW, Suite 1100 Washington, DC 20005-4798 Do Do Donald A. Clarey, 1001 G St., NW 7th Floor East Washington, DC 20001 Climaco Climaco Semimotor Lefkowitz & Garofoli Co, 1228 Euclid Ave., #900 Cleveland, OH 44115 George T. Cody, 2213 M Street, NW, 3rd Floor Washington, DC 20037 Arnold D. Cohen, 900 19th Street, NW, Suite 400 Washington, DC 20006 Colex & Associates, 2775 South Quincy Street, #520 Arlington, VA 22206 Do Collier Shannon Rill & Scott, 3050 K Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20007 Community Mutual Insurance Company, 37 West Broad Street Columbus, OH 43215 Louis A. Constantino Jr., 1850 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036 Copeland Hatfield & Lowery, 601 13th Street, NW, #710 North Washington, DC 20005 Do Do Do Jack Cory, 120 E. Jefferson Street Tallahassee, FL 32301 Keyna Cory, 120 E. Jefferson Street Tallahassee, FL 32301 Covington & Burling, P.O. Box 7566 1201 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20044 Do Do Sherry Tonubbee Cramer, 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #352 Washington, DC 20004 Daniel M. Crane, Campbell-Raupe, Inc 1010 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003 Do Do Christopher K. Croft, 1244 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036 Mary M. Cross, 555 New Jersey Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001 Cowell & Moring, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004-2595 Do Do Do R. Lee Culpepper, 1200 17th Street, NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20036 J. Courtney Cunningham, 430 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003 Debra Curtis, 1120 19th Street, NW, Suite 630 Washington, DC 20036 Ken T. Cushmanberry, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 460 Washington, DC 20012 Patricia A. Daley, 1101 30th Street, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20007 Do Do Dart Industries, Inc, P.O. Box 2353 Orlando, FL 32802 Davidson Colling Group, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #810 Washington, DC 20004 Davis & Harman, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20004 Leslie Dawson, 1901 L Street, NW, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20036 Deloitte & Touche, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave. Suite 3500 Washington, DC 20004-2505 Willard T. Demory, 1101 - 30th Street, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20007 Lane Denton, 610 Brazos, Suite 410 Austin, TX 78701 Clayton S. Depue, 2020 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 164 Washington, DC 20006 Dewey Ballantine, 1775 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006 Do Do Do Do James A. DeChaine, 403 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003 Do Do Do Do Do Do Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Allied Charities of Minnesota) Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: City of Duluth) Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: City of Moorhead (MN)) Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Control Data Systems, Inc) Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Minneapolis Communications, Inc) Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Minnesota Assn of Townships) Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Northwestern National Life Insurance) Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Planning Research Corp.)	Cincinnati Bell Information Systems (CBIS) Clark Oil and Refining Company International Dairy Foods Assn Greater Boston Convention & Visitors Bureau, Inc John Drew Co Northeastern University Major League Baseball Electric Transportation Coalition Fibromyalgia Network Kimberly Quality Care Savings and Community Bankers Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children John G. Campbell, Inc (For: GEO-Centers, Inc) New York Power Authority American Nuclear Energy Council Center for Science in the Public Interest Cooper Hospital Johns Hopkins University Leukemia Society of America New York University Medical Center Northwestern Memorial Hospital Partnership for Organ Donation Siemens Corp WR Grace & Co Electronic Industries Assn McClure Trotter & Mertz (For: Methanex, Inc) First Maryland Bancorp Assn of Home Appliance Manufacturers American Rivers American Assn of Homes for the Aging Chicago Board of Trade Chicago Mercantile Exchange City of Charlotte City of Vallejo Just Say No International Mac Andrews and Forbes Motion Picture Assn of America Southeastern PA Consortium for Info. Tech. & Training St. Francis Healthcare Foundation of Hawaii Sylvan Learning Systems, Inc Aegis Group, Ltd (For: Dairy Trade Coalition) Cooperative Housing Foundation Reno Cavanaugh & Hornig (For: Housing Assistance Council) Reno Cavanaugh & Hornig (For: National Assn of Service & Conservation) Falcon Seaboard P.H. Glatfelter Co Independent Power Tax Group Ryder System, Inc USX Corp Vought Aircraft Co Associated Locksmiths of America Dow Chemical Corp Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: American Communities for Cleanup Equity) Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: City of Piqua, OH) Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: Clean Water Action) Strategic Management Associates, Inc (For: Our Lady of Mercy Medical Center) Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Ohio American Task Force for Lebanon Savings & Community Bankers of America Diagnostek, Inc Winston & Strawn Carfax Securities Industries Assn Biomagnetic Technologies Dillon Development Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District Westlands Water District Florida Lobbying Services, Inc (For: Discovery Cruises) Florida Lobbying Services, Inc (For: Discovery Cruises) Committee on Royalty Taxation Council for Marketing & Opinion Research State of Washington, Dept of Social & Health Services Central and South West Corp Kimberly Quality Care Savings and Community Bankers Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children Defenders of Wildlife American Federation of Teachers American Forest & Paper Assn American Land Conservancy New York Life Insurance Co Polyisocyanurate Insulation Mfrs Assn National Restaurant Assn American Trucking Assn, Inc Citizen Action Fund Sallie Mae Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: JEFA International, Inc) Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: Prodigy Services Company) Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: US Telephone Assn) Carastar Industries William H. Williams Savarese & Associates (For: National Assn for the Superconducting Super Collider) Deferal Coalition Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: JEFA International, Inc) Texas Highway Patrol Assn Americans for a Presidential Line-Item Veto Boeing Company Georgia-Pacific Corp Goldman Sachs & Co Northwestern Memorial Hospital VIACOM International, Inc Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Allied Charities of Minnesota) Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: City of Duluth) Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: City of Moorhead (MN)) Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Control Data Systems, Inc) Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Minneapolis Communications, Inc) Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Minnesota Assn of Townships) Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Northwestern National Life Insurance) Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Planning Research Corp.)

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client
Do	Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Red Lake Tribal Council)
Do	Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Wisconsin Towns Assn)
Gregory G. Diaz, 3200 Bristol Street, Suite 640 Costa Mesa, CA 92626	City of Bell and Community Redevelopment Agency of Bell
John G. Dicks III, 1111 East Main Street P.O. Box 1122 Richmond, VA 23208-1122	Texaco, Inc
Dickstein Shapiro & Morin, 2101 L St., NW Washington, DC 20037	CoreSource
Robert E. Dillon, Sony Drive Park Ridge, NJ 07656	Sony Corp of America
Patsy B. Dix, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn
Ann DiDonato, 2266 Chimney Ridge Road Madison, OH 44057	Centerior Energy
Anna-Marie DiPasquale, 950 North Glebe Road, Suite 160 Arlington, VA 22203	American Boiler Manufacturers Assn
Mary Anne Dolbear, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn (NSWMA)
Marla M. Donahue, 1901 North Moore Street Arlington, VA 22209	Foodservice & Packaging Institute, Inc
Jeffrey D. Doranz, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, #706 Washington, DC 20036	Carrell Associates, Inc (for Calif Indep Mortgage Brokers.)
Robert J. Dotchin, One Massachusetts Ave., NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20001	US Surgical Corp
Stephen W. Dove, 1199 North Fairfax Street, Suite 801 Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assn of Truck Stop Operators
Charles T. Drevna, 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Capitol Hill Strategies
Pamela J. Driver, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Paperboard Packaging Environmental Council
Susana A. Duarte, 1915 Eye Street, NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Hispanic International Trade Council
Duberstein Group, Inc, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #350 Washington, DC 20037	Healthcare Leadership Council
Dallyn Duggan, 1014 North Patrick Henry Drive Arlington, VA 22205	Kessler & Associates, Inc
Valerie Dulc, 1625 K Street, NW, Suite 1150 Washington, DC 20005	Americans for Democratic Action
Shirley A. Duncan, 2270 Park Hill Avenue Baltimore, MD 21211	
Dunlap & Browder, Inc, 418 Tenth Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	
Do	Acurex Environmental/CA Energy Commission
Judy C. Durand, 1156 15th Street, NW, #1015 Washington, DC 20005	American Methanol Institute
Dutko & Associates, 412 First St., SE, #100 Washington, DC 20003	JC Penney Co, Inc
David Dyer, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	BOC Council
James W. Dyer, 1667 K Street, NW, #310 Washington, DC 20006	International Dairy Foods Assn
Do	Kaman Diversified Technologies Corp
Do	Martin Marietta Corp
Do	Northrop Corp
Dyer Ellis Joseph & Mills, 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20037	Physician's Remedy, Inc
Do	Praxis Community Healthcare Information
Do	Psychological Associates
Do	Riverview of Frankenmuth, Inc
Do	Citizen's Committee to Save the Federal Center
Dykema Gossett, 1752 N Street, NW 6th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries
Joseph L. Ebosole, 2101 Connecticut Ave., NW, #63 Washington, DC 20008-1760	American Forest & Paper Assn
Gordon Alexander Echols, 1325 G Street, NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20005	American Assn for Respiratory Care
J. Rodney Edwards, 260 Madison Ave. New York, NY 10016	George Elias Jr
Jill A. Eicher, 1655 North Fox Myer Drive, Suite 700 Arlington, VA 22209	Sandoz Pharmaceuticals Corp
George Elias Jr., 1177 Kane Concourse-PH Miami, FL 33154	Linville Henry
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Nancy C. Elwood, 1919 9th Terrace Baring, AR 72923	New York Life Insurance Co
Robert F. Ensslin Jr., 1 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001	Coalition Against Expanding Subpart F
Epstein Becker & Green, P.C., 1227 25th Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20037	National Treasury Employees Union
Ernst & Young, 1200 19th Street, NW, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20036	Federation of Behavioral, Psychological & Cognitive Science
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S. Jackson Faris, 500 Maryland Avenue, SE, #700 Washington, DC 20024	Southern Towing Company
J. Michael Farren, 499 L'Enfant Plaza East, SW, #4200 Washington, DC 20024	Health Industry Manufacturers Assn
Farris Hancock Gilman Branan & Hellen, 1400 Morgan Keegan Tower 50 North Front Street Memphis, TN 38103	Equipment Leasing Assn of America
Tara Federici, 1200 G Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Sheet Metal Workers' International Assn
Steven I. Fier, 777 14th Street, NW, 5th Fl. Washington, DC 20005	Family Research Council
Rosario A. Fiorani Jr., 7115 Latour Cour Alexandria, VA 22310	People's Electric Cooperative
Martha Fisher, 1750 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	Florida Atlantic University
Meghan R. Flaherty, 700 13th Street, NW, Suite 500 Washington, DC 20500	Lake City Community College
Fleishman-Hillard, Inc, 1301 Connecticut Ave., NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20036	University of Vermont
Florida Business Associates, 1825 Eye Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Home Care Aide Assn of America/Nat'l Assn for Home Care
Do	
Do	
Theresa M. Forster, 519 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Fournier Wire Council
Foundation for Environmental & Economic Progress, 1350 I Street, NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20005	Franklin Bleu & Buring (For: Energy Tax Policy Alliance)
Fourdriner Wire Council, 1818 N Street, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20036	Franson Hagerty & Associates (For: Coalition for American Equity Expansion)
C. Anson Franklin, 919 18th Street, NW, #450 Washington, DC 20006	Fournier Wire Council
Franson Hagerty & Associates, 1155 15th Street, NW, Suite 710 Washington, DC 20005	State Universities Retirement System
David J. Frantz, 1818 N Street, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20036	Simpson Investment Company
Anthony T. Fravelletti, 850 South Spring Street Springfield, IL 62704	Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
Maureen S. Frisch, 1201 Third Avenue, Suite 4900 Seattle, WA 98101-3045	National Assn of Federal Credit Unions
Furman Group, 1828 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1020 Washington, DC 20006	National Beer Wholesalers Assn
Kathryn M. Gagnon, 3138 North 10th Street Arlington, VA 22201	Puerto Rico Senate
Gary P. Galanis, 1100 South Washington Street, 1st Floor Alexandri, VA 22134-4494	Intermountain Health Care, Inc
David A. Gerken, 1301 Connecticut Avenue, NW Eighth Floor Washington, DC 20036	Seniors Coalition
Giauque Crockett & Bendering, 500 Kearns Building 136 South Main Salt Lake City, UT 84101	Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games
Michael Gill, 11166 Main Street, Suite 302 Fairfax, VA 22030	National Assn of Water Companies
Cynthia D. Gillespie, 250 Williams Street Suite 6000 Atlanta, GA 30301-1996	Public Citizen
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Richard A. Goodman, 4925 Manor Lane Ellicott City, MD 21042	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: Destec Energy, Inc)
Susannah Goodman, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: National Rural Letter Carriers)
Regina M. Gorman, 1850 M Street, NW, Suite 540 Washington, DC 20036	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: Pennsylvania Engineering Co.)
James C. Gould, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #730 Washington, DC 20004	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: Trammell Crow Co.)
Do	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: TECO Energy, Inc)
Do	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: Waste Management, Inc)
Do	Yavapai-Apache Indian Community
Gover Stetson & Williams, 2501 Rio Grande Blvd., NW Albuquerque, NM 87104-3223	CBI Sugar Group
Edwin C. Graves, 1615 L Street, NW, Suite 1150 Washington, DC 20035	Republic of Azerbaijan
Do	National Newspaper Assn
W. Lawrence Graves, 1627 K Street, NW, Suite 400 Washington, DC 20006-1790	Ross & Green
Greater Ecosystem Alliance, P.O. Box 2813 Bellingham, WA 98227	Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metro Area
Deborah Green, 610 W. 110th Street #75 New York, NY 10025	America's Public Television Stations
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Ginny Grenham, 1500 K Street, NW, #360 Washington, DC 20005	Council of Smaller Enterprises [COSE]
Ann Thomas Griffin, 2707 D.S. Walter Reed Drive Arlington, VA 22206	Delta Dental Plans Assn
Griffin Johnson & Associates, 1211 Connecticut Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Hong Kong Trade Development Council
Do	Human Rights Campaign Fund
Do	Natural Disaster Coalition
Do	Yale New Haven Hospital
Kathleen Ann Griffith, P.O. Box 1234 La Jolla, CA 92038	Embassy of Mexico, NAFTA Office
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GRO, Inc, 5454 Wisconsin Ave., NW, #1340 Chevy Chase, MD 20815	Transtacheal Systems
Hackard & Taylor, 1435 River Park Drive, Suite 300 Sacramento, CA 95815	Hillman Properties West, Inc
C. McClain Haddow, 2921 Motherwell Court Herndon, VA 22071	Mylan Laboratories
Do	Somerset Pharmaceuticals
Lonnie E. Haefner, 10 Finlay Road Kirkwood, MO 63122	L.E. Haefner Enterprises, Inc (For: Missouri Botanical Garden)
Do	L.E. Haefner Enterprises, Inc (For: Surface Systems, Inc)
Veronica A. Haggart, 1350 I Stret, NW, Suite 400 Washington, DC 20005	Motorola
Hale and Dorr, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	Harcourt Brace & Co
Do	Intra-Sonic
Do	Park Electrochemical Corp

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client
Do	Psychological Corp
Do	Thinking Machines Corp
Gregory V. Haledjian, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 711 Washington, DC 20001	Keefe Company (For: Advocates for Flexible Employment)
Do	Keefe Company (For: Alarm Industry Communications Committee)
Do	Keefe Company (For: City of Homestead, FL)
Do	Keefe Company (For: Targeted Jobs Tax Credit)
Lawrie Platt Hall, 3175 North Orange Blossom Trail Kissimmee, FL 34744	Dart Industries, Inc
Sarah C. Hallman, 1725 17th Street, NW, #109 Washington, DC 20009	Bruce D. Cameron (For: Fibromyalgia Network)
Halprin Temple & Goodman, 1301 K Street, NW, Suite 1020 East Washington, DC 20005	Bell Atlantic
Do	NYNEX
Rita H. Hankins, 1828 L Street, NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20036	NYNEX Government Affairs
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Krista Harden, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 1106 Washington, DC 20036	American Soybean Assn
Do	Iowa Pork Producers Assn
Harkins Cunningham, 1300 19th Street, NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20036	Computer Sciences Corp
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Martha A. Hart, 700 North Fairfax Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Railway Progress Institute
Donald F. Haskell Jr., 400 Christiansburg Road Newark, DE 19713	MBNA America Bank, NA
Roy A. Hastick Sr., Brooklyn Navy Yard, Building 5 Mezzanine A, Brooklyn, NY 11205	Caribbean American Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Inc
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Timothy P. Hecht, 499 South Capitol Street, SW Washington, DC 20003	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: Mid-American Waste Systems, Inc)
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: MCI Telecommunications)
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: National Atomic Merchandising Assn)
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Gail L. Hendrickson, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20004	Household International, Inc
H. Kirk Henry, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 507 Washington, DC 20036	National Business Owners Assn, Inc
John Drew Hiatt, 655 15th Street, NW, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20005-5798	Sonoco Products Co
Margaret A. Hill, 1400 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn
Richard T. Hines, 733 15th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Ad Hoc CFTC Energy Coalition
Julius W. Hobson Jr., 1101 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	AdminaStar
Hogan & Hartson, 555 13th St., NW Washington, DC 20004-1109	American Registry of Pathology
Do	Burger King Corp
Do	Cholestech Corp
Do	Farm Credit Bank of Baltimore
Do	Grand Metropolitan
Do	JNC Stadium, Inc
Do	National Action Council for Minorities in Engineering, Inc
Do	National Assn of Community Health Centers
Do	National Osteoporosis Foundation
Do	Visiting Nurses Service
Do	Williams Telecommunications
Do	Home Savings of America
Do	David Turch & Associates
Do	Distilled Spirits Council of the US
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Brant Patrick Hollenkamp, 517 Second Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: Hubbell, Inc)
Rebecca Honeycutt, 1250 Eye Street, NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20005	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: International Paper)
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Lindsay Hooper, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #730 Washington, DC 20004	Cap Rock Electric Cooperative, Inc
Do	Guadalupe Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc
Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #730 Washington, DC 20004	Chevron Companies
Do	Spacecause
Do	Public Citizen
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Mark M. Hopkins, 2439 25th Street Santa Monica, CA 90405	Coalition for Employment through Exports
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Peggy A. Houlihan, 1801 K Street, NW, Floor 8 Washington, DC 20006	Roadway Services, Inc
Howrey & Simon, 1299 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004	Roger Sands
Margaret Renken Hudson, 1212 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 500 Washington, DC 20005	American Rivers
Gerald F. Hughes, 1600 Wilson Blvd., Suite 807 Arlington, VA 22209	Media Photographers
Hughes Hubbard & Reed, 901 Fifteenth Street, NW, #540 Washington, DC 20005-2301	Brandy Export Assn
Matthew Huntington, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Suite 400 Washington, DC 20003	U.S. Term Limits
Hunton & Williams, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #9000 Washington, DC 20036	Pacific Northwest Waterways Assn
International Business-Government Counselors, Inc., 818 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Savarese & Associates (For: National Assn for the Superconducting Super Collider)
International Foundation for the Mentally Ill, Inc., 4119 North State Road, Suite 1240 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33319	Novacare, Inc
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John T. Jarvis, The Jarvis Company 1901 L Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	Health Insurance of America, Inc
Judy Jausi, 205 C Street, SE Washington, DC 20003-1910	National Assn of Long Term Hospitals
Susan E. Johnson, 633 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	TDS Health Systems Corp
Johnson & Gibbs, P.C., 1301 K Street, NW, #800 East Washington, DC 20005-3307	Trust for Public Land
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Number Group, 1920 L Street, NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20036	National Newspaper Assn
Lesley Kane, 666 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Suite 401 Washington, DC 20003	Repko Group
Anthony P. Kavanaugh, 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #675 Washington, DC 20037	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For: Carter Footwear, Inc)
Kayne Scholer Fierman Hay & Handler, 901 15th St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	League of Women Voters of the US
Jeffrey R. Keeler, 1627 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006	SmithKline Beecham Corp
Sarah B. Kennedy, 16213 Whitehaven Road Silver Spring, MD 20906	Electronic Industries Assn
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Kathy Lee Kent, 1730 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Cooperative Business Assn
Eleanor W. Kerr, 1020 19th Street, NW, #420 Washington, DC 20036	Xerox Corp
K. Kimball King, 2001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006-1813	Water Protection Assn of Central Kansas
Rhona Kisch, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20003	NBD Bank, NA
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Kenneth H. Klein, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East, SW, #4200 Washington, DC 20024	Health Policy & Strategy Associates, Inc (For: Pan American Life Insurance Co)
Kogovsek & Associates, Inc, 1801 Broadway, #1420 Denver, CO 80202	Ahlstrom Development Corp
Dennis R. Koons, 611 Woodward Avenue Detroit, MI 48226	Major League Baseball
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Latham & Watkins, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1300 S Washington, DC 20004-2505	LaRock Associates, Inc
Sabrina Laudati, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 1250 Washington, DC 20036	Lockheed Corp
LexAlt Corporation, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #747 Washington, DC 20004	National Rifle Assn of America
Paul LexAlt Group, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #750 Washington, DC 20004	Federal Express Corp
Joan W. LaRock, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 1213 Washington, DC 20004	American Civil Liberties Union
Marvin Leah, One Massachusetts Ave, NW, #330 Washington, DC 20001-1431	Coors Brewing Company and Subsidiaries
Do	First Data Corp
Richard B. Leather, 13 Polo Club Drive Denver, CO 80209	Golden Aluminum Company
Marque I. Ledoux, 300 Maryland Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002	Golden Technologies Company
Laura Murphy Lee, 122 Maryland Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002	Graphic Packaging Corp
Lee Toomey & Kent, 1200 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Premark International, Inc
Do	Reynolds Metals Company
Do	Monsanto Co
Do	Alabama Power Company
Do	American Psychological Assn
Do	Sprint
Lesher & Russell, Inc, 1919 S. Eads Street, #103 Arlington, VA 22202-3028	
Ted Levi, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036	
Mina Gail Levitt, 750 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20002-4242	
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PCS Action, Inc., 1200 19th Street, NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Health Industry Manufacturers Assn
George Gregory Raab, 555 13th Street NW, #1260E Washington, DC 20004-1109	JA Associates, Ltd
James B. Rapp, 110 Roberts Lane, #101 Alexandria, VA 22314	Pegasus Foods, Inc
Bruce A. Ray, Bruce Ray & Company 636 A Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Goldman Sachs & Co
Reed Smith Shaw & McClay, 1200 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20035	Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia
Law Offices of Paul S. Reichler, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Republic of Guyana
Do	Republic of Nicaragua
Do	Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic
Do	Supreme Court of Justice of the Republic of Guatemala
Do	United Coconut Assn of the Philippines
Do	United Front for Multiparty Democracy (Malawi)
Do	ABB Drives, Inc
Do	Minnesota Power
Do	MDU Resources Group, Inc
Do	Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc
Do	United Illuminating Company
Reid & Priest, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	North Carolina Council for Rural Rental Housing
Do	Stewart & Stewart
Do	Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc, Alaska Native Corp
Do	Old Harbor Native Corp
Do	Upjohn Company
Do	Direct Service Industries, Inc
Do	Alexander Hamilton Life Insurance Co
Do	Allied-Signal Aerospace Company
Do	Federal Express Corp
Do	Burns & Roe
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Irene Ringwood, 601 13th Street, NW, Suite 370S Washington, DC 20005	American Rice, Inc
Tom Ritter, 33045 Hamilton Boulevard Farmington Hills, MI 48018	CBS, Inc
Robison International, Inc., 1 Massachusetts Ave. NW, #800 Washington, DC 20001	Primerica Financial Services
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Randall B. Roe, 1400 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Cabot Corp
Edward M. Rogers Jr., P.O. Box 960 Yazoo City, MS 39194	Enron Corp
Do	SmithKline Beecham Corp
Rogers & Wells, 607 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Broadcasting Company
Ropes & Gray, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20004	Georgia Power Company
Do	American Psychiatric Assn
Burt E. Rosen, 655 15th Street , NW, Suite 410 Washington, DC 20005	Assn of California Water Agencies
James H. Rose III, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 930 North Washington, DC 20004	American Society for Medical Technology
David R. Rozier Jr., P.O. Box 4545 Atlanta, GA 30302	National Legal Assistance Foundation
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J. T. Rutherford & Associates, Inc, 1301 N. Courthouse Rd., #1802 Arlington, VA 22201	Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: City of Moorhead)
G. Joseph J. Ryan, P.O. Box 363 Wrenham, MA 01884-0363	Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Control Data Systems, Inc)
Michael J. Ryan, 403 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Minneapolis Communications, Inc)
Do	Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Minnesota Assn of Townships)
Do	Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Northwestern National Life Insurance)
Do	Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Planning Research Corp.)
Do	Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians)
Do	Hessian McKasy & Soderberg (For: Wisconsin Towns Assn)
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Terry Schley, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-0001	National Wildlife Federation
Jan Schoonmaker, 1420 New York Ave., NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20005	Van Scoy Associates, Inc (For: National Institute for Water Resources)
Scribner Hall & Thompson, 1850 K Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	California Department of Insurance
Michael S. Scrivner, 1300 Eye Street, NW, #250-West Washington, DC 20005	J. Makowski Co
Do	Mobil Corp
Do	MIF Task Force
Do	Pfizer, Inc
Robert T. Scully, 750 First Street, NE, Suite 935 Washington, DC 20002-4241	National Assn of Police Organizations, Inc
Erie E. Shaffer, 1620 Eye Street, NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20006	International Paper
Shaw Pittman Potts & Trowbridge, 2300 N Street, NW, #5121 Washington, DC 20037	International Small Satellite Organization
Do	Spectrum Astro, Inc
John E. Sheeley, 1 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20001	McLeod Watkins & Miller (For: American Assn of Crop Insurers)
Bard D. Shollenberger, 1350 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20036	Lockheed Information Management Services Co, Inc
William A. Signer, 1625 K Street, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20006	Chambers Associates, Inc (For: Advocates for Flexible Employment)
Do	Chambers Associates, Inc (For: Alarm Industry Communications Committee (AICC))
Do	Committee for Employment Opportunities
Do	Chambers Associates, Inc (For: Greater New York Hospital Assn)
Do	Chambers Associates, Inc (For: Management Insights)
Do	Chambers Associates, Inc (For: National Council of Chain Restaurants (NCCR))
Do	Chambers Associates, Inc (For: New York Hospital)
Do	Chambers Associates, Inc (For: PepsiCo, Inc)
Do	Chambers Associates, Inc (For: Targeted Management Consultants)
Hilary Sills, 1615 L Street, NW , Suite 1150 Washington, DC 20036	National Assn for the Superconducting Super Collider
Stephen F. Sims, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, 11th Floor Washington, DC 20036	National Nutritional Foods Assn
Do	Synergen, Inc
Bonnie J. Singer, 1101 30th Street, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20007	Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: JEFA International, Inc)
Do	Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: Prodigy Services Company)
Do	Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: U.S. Telephone Assn)
Tracy Sivitz, 2000 M Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	People for the American Way
Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom, 1440 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	Hewlett-Packard Company
Do	National Steel Corp
Paul A. Skrabut Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #706 Washington, DC 20036	Cerrell Assoccs, Inc (For California Ind Mortgage Brokers...)
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James Smiley, 1020 19th Street, NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20036	US West, Inc
Edward Del Smith, 905 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	E. Del Smith & Co (For: City of Chino Hills)
Do	E. Del Smith & Co (For: City of Lynwood)
Rand Snell, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	DaVinci Group
Do	VISA USA, Inc
Paul M. Snyder, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 1100 Washington, DC 20004	Children's Hospital & Medical Center
Do	City of Gillespie, IL
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Broward County)
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Port Everglades Authority)
Do	Advanced Micro Devices
Do	American Forest & Paper Assn
Do	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc
Do	Blue Cross Blue Shield Assn
Do	Johnson & Johnson
Do	Viacom International, Inc
Do	Michigan Hospital Assn
Do	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc
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Dennis D. Spice, 1901 Fox Drive Champaign, IL 61820	Gardner Carton & Douglas (For: Voluntary Hospitals of America, Inc)
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Do	Stanton & Associates, 1310 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client
Carol A. Starbuck, P.O. Box 95212 Oklahoma City, OK 73143 Jane Sutter Starke, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037 State Universities Retirement System of Illinois, 1901 Fox Drive Champaign, IL 61820 John E. Stauffer, 13307 Vanessa Lane Bowie, MD 20720 Steel Tank Institute, 570 Oakwood Road Lake Zurich, IL 60047 Michael R. Stephens, 2449 W. Pensacola Ave. Chicago, IL 60618 Stephoe & Johnson, 1330 Connecticut Ave. NW Washington, DC 20036 Helen H. Stidham, 5999 Stevenson Avenue Alexandria, VA 22304 Strategic Management Associates, Inc, 1001 G Street, NW, 7th Floor East Washington, DC 20001 Do David A. Strelein, 5525 Reitz Avenue Baton Rouge, LA 70809-3802 Strock & Strock & Lavan, 1150 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036 William Mark Stuart, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 1500N Washington, DC 20041-703 Daniel Stull, 3540 Ridge Road Cleveland, OH 44102-5444 Henry D. Stull, 50 South Maple Street Akron, OH 44303-2199 J.S. Stull, 3540 Ridge Road Cleveland, OH 44102-5444 Stull Legal Services International, Inc. 3540 Ridge Road Cleveland, OH 44102-5444 Richard J. Sullivan, 1507 Laburnum Street McLean, VA 22101 Do Richard J. Sullivan Associates, Inc, 1507 Laburnum Street McLean, VA 22101 Do Hy-ye Sung, 1800 K Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006 Thomas L. Swartz, 89 East Avenue Rochester, NY 14649-0001 Swindler & Berlin, Chtd. 3000 K Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20007 Robin M. Tallon, 1875 Eye Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20006 Jennifer Tanner, 1101 15th Street, NW Suite 425 Washington, DC 20005 Tanner & Guin, P.O. Box 032206 Tuscaloosa, AL 35403 Taxpayers Education Lobby, Inc, 14155-F Suliyfield Circle Chantilly, VA 22021 Saramae Teich, 4527 North 16th Street, Suite 200 Phoenix, AZ 85016 Thomas Testa, P.O. Box 75807 Washington, DC 20013 Gregory A. Thies, 14111 Scottslawn Road Marysville, OH 43041 Kenneth W. Thompson, 1899 L Street, NW #500 Washington, DC 20036 Do Do Timothy C. Thompson, 2200 First Interstate Plaza P.O. Box 1157 Tacoma, WA 98401-1157 Do Thompson & Mitchell, 700 14th street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005 William N. Tindall, 1101 King Street, Suite 601 Alexandria, VA 22314 Jeff Topfer, 1055 North Fairfax Street, Suite 201 Alexandria, VA 22314 Clifford Traisman, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20007 Jeffrey S. Trinca, 1420 New York Ave., NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20005 Do Do Jack F. Trope, Sant Angelo & Trope, P.C. 32 Division Street P.O. Box 609 Somerville, NJ 08876 James S. Turpin, 8532 Barrington Court Springfield, VA 22151 Stephen J. Ubl, 606 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002 Uphohn Co, 1455 F Street, NW, Suite 450 Washington, DC 20005 Donald W. Upson, 1500 PRC Drive McLean, VA 22102 US Durum Milling, Inc, 7900 Van Buren Street St. Louis, MO 63111 USA NAFTA, 1317 F Street, NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20004 Jeanette Van DeWater, 262 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Freeport, NY 11520 Van Ness Feldman & Curtis, P.C., 1050 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20007 H. Stewart Van Scoyoc, 1420 New York Ave., NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20005 Do Do Do Do Bronson Van Wyck & Co, 2141 Highway 224 East Tuckerman, AR 72473 Glenn Vanselow, P.O. Box 61473 Vancouver, WA 98666-1473 Audrey S. Vaughn, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036 Haleh Vaziri, 516 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003 Verner Liept Bernhard McPherson & Chtd, 901 15th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005-2301 Linda Vickers, 1706 23rd St., South Arlington, VA 22202 David Vienna & Associates, 401 Wythe Street, #2-A Alexandria, VA 22314 Vinson & Elkins, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20004-1007 Do John R. Vogt, 1445 New York Avenue, NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20005 Marina Volkov, 750 1st Street, NE, Room 5004 Washington, DC 20002-4242 Elen M. Volninger, 1875 Connecticut Ave., NW, #540 Washington, DC 20009 Philip H. Voorhees, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036 Voris Sater Seymour & Pease, 1828 L Street, NW, #1111 Washington, DC 20036 Do Frederick P. Waite, 1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 1100 Washington, DC 20004-2404 James C. Waldo, 2200 First Interstate Plaza P.O. Box 1157 Tacoma, WA 98401-1157 Robert J. Walker, 1225 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1100 Washington, DC 20005 Walker-Free Associates, Inc, 1730 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006 Do Do Do R. Duffy Wall & Associates, Inc, 1317 F Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20004 Do Do Lionel L. Wallenrod, 260 Madison Ave. New York, NY 10016 R. Douglas Wallin Jr., P.O. Box 1417 D49 Alexandria, VA 22313 John C. Walton, 1401 North Oak Street, #302 Arlington, VA 22209 Richard F. Warren, 918 16th Street, NW, Suite 402 Washington, DC 20006 Washington & Christian, 805 15th Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005 Robbi-Lynn Watnik, 1050 17th Street, NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20036 Nancy Watzman, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003 R. Clifton Webb, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006 William R. Weber, 50 F Street, NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20001 Robert K. Weidner, 2300 M Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20037 Michael C. Weland, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036 Meredith K. Wellington, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20036 Stuart P. Wells, 15th & M Streets, NW Washington, DC 20005 David Wentworth, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004-2599 Sabrina L. Wesley-Nelson, 1819 L Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20036 Wexler Group, 1317 F Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004 Do Do Do Do Do Susan J. White & Associates, 1111 North Pitt Street, Suite 2-B Alexandria, VA 22314 White Fine & Verville, 1156 15th St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005 Ronald P. Whitmire, 1120 G Street, NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20005 Whitten & Diamond, 1725 DeSales Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036 Do James K. Wholey, 1301 K Street, NW, Suite 900E Washington, DC 20004 Wilkinson Barker Knauer & Quinn, 1735 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006 Do Jack L. Williams, 451 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003 Do	Oklahoma Small Business Chamber of Commerce Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Regional Transportation Commission) Hillman Properties, Inc American Counseling Assn Brooklyn Hospital Center Our Lady of Mercy Medical Center Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Louisiana Commission on Self-Determination, Govt of Guam National Assn of Manufacturers Stull Legal Services International, Inc Saloma International Co Stull Legal Services International, Inc International Import/Export Assn Richard J. Sullivan Associates, Inc (For: Southern Pacific Transportation Co.) Richard J. Sullivan Associates, Inc (For: Williams & Jensen) Southern Pacific Transportation Co Williams & Jensen Korea Foreign Trade Assn Rochester Gas & Electric Corp Assn of Community Cancer Centers Tobacco Institute Communicating for Agriculture Morrow Realty Co., Inc Small Business Alliance on Communications, Inc O.M. Scott & Sons Company City of Kansas City, MO Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce TASC City of Tacoma CH2MHill Hanford, Inc US Durum Milling, Inc Academy of Managed Care Pharmacy US Strategies Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: American Forest & Paper Assn) Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: Kellogg Company) Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: Schering-Plough Corp.) Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc American Nukem American Physical Therapy Assn/Private Practice Section PRC, Inc US Durum Milling, Inc Friends of NIDCC, Inc GNB, Inc Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: American Forest & Paper Assn) Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: Kellogg Company) Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: National Institute for Water Resources) Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: Schering-Plough Corp.) Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: WNSM Consortium) Pacific Northwest Waterways Assn Alabama Power Company Gryphon International Western Michigan University National Ag Underwriters Regional Stock Exchanges Coalition Cook Inlet Region, Inc Large Public Power Council Public Securities Assn Federation of Behavioral, Psychological and Cognitive Sciences Food Research and Action Center National Parks & Conservation Assn Community Mutual Insurance Company Professional Lawn Care Assn of America Ackerson & Bishop (For: Chiquita Brands International, Inc) City of Tacoma Handgun Control, Inc Coalition on Superfund GAF Corp National Assn for the Superconducting Super Collider USA Group, Inc Wheelabrator Environmental Systems, Inc, et al. CIBA-GEIGY Corp Levi Strauss & Co National Power Company American Forest & Paper Assn Allied Signal Aerospace TRW, Inc American Furniture Manufacturers Assn Gabone Republic Healthcare Financial Management Assn Public Citizen El duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc Farm Credit Council Rural Utah Public Lands Council National Parks & Conservation Assn National Assn of Computer Consultant Businesses (NACCB) National Assn of Home Builders of the United States American Council of Life Insurance Consolidated Natural Gas Service Co, Inc Connie Lee Insurance Company Crow Tribal Council Fox Bennett & Turner Grand Trunk Western Railroad, Inc Hughes Aircraft Company and Space and Communications Group Washington Consulting Group Cuyahoga County Houghton Mifflin Company National Ocean Industries Assn City of Philadelphia Ringling Bros. Barnum & Bailey Circus Gardner Carton & Douglas (For: Jones Intercable) RECOLL Management Corp RMJ Options Trading Corp Mid America Dairymen, Inc Pacific Telesis Group

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client
Percy V. Williams II, 606 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Society for Human Resource Management
Williams & Jensen, P.C., 1101 Connecticut Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Credit Suisse Financial Products USA
Willkie Farr & Gallagher, 1155 21st Street, NW, # 600 Washington, DC 20036	Association of Directory Publishers
Christopher J. Wilmot, 1400 16th Street, NW, Suite 320 Washington, DC 20036	Zero Population Growth
Scott A. Wilson, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp
Do	Monk-Austin, Inc
John P. Winburn, 50 E Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Winburn & Jenkins (For: American Insurance Assn)
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Bell Atlantic Capital Corp.)
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: BR Services)
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Chicago Northwestern Railroad)
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Delta Air Lines)
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Equipment Leasing Assn)
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Fluor Corp.)
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Hartford Insurance Group)
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Leggett & Platt)
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: National Assn of County Office Employees)
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Norfolk Southern Railroad)
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Pfizer, Inc)
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Philip Morris)
Winston & Strawn, 1400 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005-3502	Alltel Corp
Do	American Hospital Assn
Do	American Insurance Assn
Do	Cellular Telecommunications Industry Assn
Do	ELGARD Corp
Do	Gross Pointes-Harper Woods Study Comm for Detroit City Airport
Do	Lockheed Air Terminal, Inc
Do	MERCK & Co., Inc
Do	National Marine Manufacturers Assn
Do	National Retail Federation
Do	NYMEX Corp
Do	Public Securities Assn
Do	Pfizer, Inc
Do	Robinson Terminal
Do	Sprint
Do	Student Loan Funding Corp
Do	SPR Task Force for Southeast Mississippi
Do	Walt Disney Co
Winthrop Stimson Putnam & Roberts, 1133 Connecticut Ave., NW, 1200 Washington, DC 20036	American Automobile Manufacturers Assn
WinCapitol, Inc, 2300 N Street, NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20037	Geothermal Resources Assn
James E. Wisuri, 635 Wenonah Avenue Oak Park, IL 60304-1031	Pariee Oak Communications (For: Steel Tank Institute)
Cynthia D. Witkin, 1212 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 500 Washington, DC 20005	American Portland Cement Alliance
Anne Wizom, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 830 Washington, DC 20036	Southern Company Services, Inc
S.R. Wojdak and Associates, Inc, The Bellevue - Suite 850 200 S. Broad Street Philadelphia, PA 19102	Commission on Economic Opportunity of Luzerne County
Women's Voices, 1155 21st Street, NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20036	National Abortion Rights Action League
Lloyd Wood, 8001 Braddock Road Springfield, VA 22160	National Right to Work Committee
Woolworth Corp, 233 Broadway New York, NY 10279	CONSOL, Inc
Stephen G. Young, 1800 Washington Road Pittsburgh, PA 15241	Republic of Azerbaijan
M. Marty Youssefiani, 1615 L Street, NW, Suite 1150 Washington, DC 20035-6	National Cooperative Business Assn
Alan P. Zepp, 1401 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 1100 Washington, DC 20005	Northern States Power Company
Elaine Ziomba, 601 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W. #600 North Building Washington, DC 20004	Tenneco, Inc
965, Inc, 513 Capitol Court, NE, #300 Washington, DC 20002	

QUARTERLY REPORTS*

*All alphanumeric characters and monetary amounts refer to receipts and expenditures on page 2, paragraphs D and E of the Quarterly Report Form.

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the first calendar quarter 1993:

(NOTE.—The form used for reporting is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective headings. This page (Page 1) is designed to supply identifying data, and Page 2 deals with financial data.)

PLEASE RETURN 1 ORIGINAL TO: THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OFFICE OF RECORDS AND REGISTRATION, 1036 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

PLEASE RETURN 1 ORIGINAL TO: THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, OFFICE OF PUBLIC RECORDS, 232 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Is this an Amendment?
 YES NO

NOTE on ITEM "A"—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".

(b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

- (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
- (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

CHECK IF ADDRESS IS DIFFERENT THAN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

NOTE on ITEM "B"—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER —State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE on ITEM "C"—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House."—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have

terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) description, (b) quantity distributed, (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed.)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and, if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. *If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out items "D" and "E" on the back of this page.* Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly Report."♦

STATEMENT OF VERIFICATION

[Omitted in printing]

NOTE ON ITEM "D."—(a) IN GENERAL. The term "contribution" includes *anything of value*. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—§ 302(a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.—(i) *In general*. Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals*.—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multi-purpose Organizations*.—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of \$500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.—(i) *In general*. In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of \$500 or More*.—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to \$500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "NONE" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. \$..... Dues and assessments
2. \$..... Gifts of money or anything of value
3. \$..... Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. \$..... Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. \$..... Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. \$..... TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "5")
7. \$..... Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. \$..... TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received—"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . loan . . ."—§ 302(a).

9. \$..... TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. \$..... Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. \$..... Repaid to others during this Quarter
12. \$..... "Expense Money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter.

Contributors of \$500 or More (from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?
Please answer "yes" or "no":♦

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last day of this Quarter, total \$500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

<i>Amount</i>	<i>Name and Address of Contributor (Period)</i>
\$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N.Y.
\$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
\$3,285.00	TOTAL

NOTE on ITEM "E".—(a) IN GENERAL. "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—§ 302(b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE. In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) IN CONNECTION WITH LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "NONE" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. \$..... Public relations and advertising services
2. \$..... Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than Item "1")
3. \$..... Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. \$..... Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. \$..... Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. \$..... Telephone and telegraph
7. \$..... Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. \$..... All other expenditures
9. \$..... TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. \$..... Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. \$..... TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others—"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . loan . . ."—§ 302(b).

12. \$..... TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. \$..... Lent to others during this Quarter
14. \$..... Repayments received during this Quarter

Recipients of Expenditures of \$10 or More

If there were no single expenditures of \$10 or more, please so indicate by using the word "NONE".

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of, the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

<i>Amount</i>	<i>Date or Dates</i>	<i>Name and Address of Recipient</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
\$1,750.00	7-11	Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.	Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
\$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15, 9-15	Britten & Blaten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.	Public relations service at \$800.00 per month.

\$4,150.00 TOTAL

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Ann Hadley von Eigen, 1828 L Street, NW, #705 Washington, DC 20036	American Land Title Assn	3,725.00	
Robert J. Aagre, 1835 12th Street, NW Washington, DC 20009-4421	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	340.55	
Ande M. Abbott, 2722 Merrilee Drive, #360 Fairfax, VA 22031	American Bakers Assn		
Paul C. Abenante, 1350 I Street, NW, #1290 Washington, DC 20005	National U.S.-Arab Chamber of Commerce		
Jean R. AbiNader, 1825 K Street, NW, #1107 Washington, DC 20006	National Stone Assn	4,000.00	500.00
Adele L. Abrams, 1415 Elliot Place, NW Washington, DC 20007	CANAMCO (For: Aerospace Industries Assn of Canada)		
Matthew J. Abrams, 1220 19th Street, NW, #202 Washington, DC 20036 Do	CANAMCO (For: Canadian Shipowners Assn.)		
Adrian Acevedo, P.O. Box 2880 Dallas, TX 75221-2880	Ory Energy Company		
Elaine Acevedo, 666 Pennsylvania Ave., SE #403 Washington, DC 20003	Florist's Transworld Delivery Assn	2,000.00	
Charles A. Acquad, 2301 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037	American Public Power Assn	2,000.00	
Cecilia A. Adams, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, 10th Floor Washington, DC 20006	International Mass Retail Association	3,000.00	
John J. Adams, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #9000 Washington, DC 20006 Do	Ethyl Corporation		
John M. Adams, 909 N. Washington Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	Hunton & Williams (For: Vepco)		
Wayne W. Adams, 501 Park Avenue Belleair, FL 34616	Retired Enlisted Assn	1,965.00	1,727.00
Robert O. Aders, 1750 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute	200.00	
Allan Robert Adler, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036 Do	Cohn & Marks (For: Association of American Publishers, Inc.)	1,000.00	
Do	Cohn and Marks (For: Direct Marketing Assn)		
Do	Cohn and Marks (For: Maclean Hunter Cable TV)		
Terrence M. Adlcock, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #450-N Washington, DC 20004	Cohn & Marks (For: USA Network)		
Advanced Display Manufacturers of America, 3050 K Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20007	Southern California Edison Co	6,831.00	5,400.00
Advertising Mail Marketing Assn, 1333 F Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20004-1108		7,058.00	7,058.00
Advocacy Group, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1180 Washington, DC 20004 Do	American Chiropractic Association		
Do	Arizona State University		
Do	Border Trade Alliance		
Do	Brown & Root, Inc.		
Do	City of Tempe		
Do	Florida Board of Regents Foundation, Inc.		
Do	Georgia Southern University		
Do	National Fuel & Energy, Inc.		
Do	New Mexico State University		
Do	Port of Brownsville, Texas		
Do	Sam Houston State University		
Do	University of Utah		
Advocates for Highway & Auto Safety, 777 N. Capitol Street, NE, #410 Washington, DC 20002		11,566.05	
Aerospace Industries Assn of America, Inc, 1250 Eye Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005		5,651.90	5,651.90
Samuel J. Agger, 1133 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	DGA International, Inc (For: Zenith Data Systems)		
John Aguirre, 1401 New York Avenue, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Food Processors Assn	4,000.00	100.00
David J. Aho, 1667 K Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20006	Baxter	2,000.00	280.00
Patricia W. Aho, P.O. Box 2739 Augusta, ME 04338	American Petroleum Institute	51.38	1,032.73
Judith A. Ahrens, 326 19th Street, NE Cedar Rapids, IA 52402	Steel Tank Institute	6,249.00	7,388.66
Robert S. Aiken, 1735 I Street, NW, #916 Washington, DC 20006	Pinnacle West Capital Corp	15,000.00	2,195.89
Herbert Allen Ailsworth, 1615 I Street, NW, #420 Washington, DC 20036	Sandoz Corp		250.00
Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute, 4301 N. Fairfax Dr., #425 Arlington, VA 22203			
Air Products & Chemicals, Inc, 805 15th Street, NW, #330 Washington, DC 20005		13,500.00	65.98
Air Traffic Control Assn, Inc, 2300 Clarendon Boulevard, #711 Arlington, VA 22201		2,641.82	
Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn, 421 Aviation Way Frederick, MD 21701		140,121.00	98,212.00
Randolf H. Aires, 633 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004		6,400.00	174.00
Airport Operators Council International, 1220 19th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036			17,988.76
Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld, LLP., 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036 Do	A.E. Staley Manufacturing	300.00	
Do	Air Transport Assn of America		
Do	Alleghany River Mining Company	1,470.00	19.00
Do	Amerada Hess Corp	2,190.00	38.00
Do	American Airlines, Inc	2,850.00	38.00
Do	American Financial Corp		
Do	American Share Insurance Corporation		
Do	American Telephone & Telegraph Co	680.00	
Do	Assn of Finance and Insurance Professionals		
Do	Bank of America National Trust & Savings Assn	360.00	
Do	Bank of Nova Scotia		
Do	Bechtel Group, Inc		
Do	Bolt Beranek & Newman, Inc		
Do	Burger King Corp		
Do	Cambridge Information Group		
Do	Chiquita Brands International, Inc		
Do	City of Houston	150.00	
Do	Clark/Bardes Organization, Inc		
Do	Colombia Government Trade Bureau [PROEXPO]		
Do	Consumers Power Company	620.00	
Do	Cotton Bowl Athletic Assn	2,195.00	38.00
Do	Disabled American Veterans		
Do	Dow Jones & Co	6,630.00	114.00
Do	Enron Corporation		
Do	Fremont Group, Inc	33.50	
Do	Fujitsu America, Inc		
Do	Government of Norway	6,120.00	114.00
Do	W. R. Grace & Co		
Do	Guardian Industries		
Do	Hunter Industrial Facilities, Inc		
Do	International Bank of Commerce	2,225.00	38.00
Do	International Specialty Products, Inc	375.00	
Do	Peter Kiewit Son's, Inc		
Do	Ladies Professional Golf Assn		
Do	Levi Strauss & Co		
Do	Loral Corp		
Do	MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings, Inc		
Do	Management Compensation Group		
Do	Mazda (North America), Inc		
Do	Medical Protective Company	300.00	
Do	Mesa, Inc	100.00	
Do	Metropolitan Transit Authority of Harris County	4,980.00	95.00
Do	Miller Brewing Company	2,950.00	38.00
Do	Morgan Stanley & Co, Inc	465.00	19.00
Do	Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corp	33.50	
Do	Motion Picture Assn of America, Inc	1,900.00	19.00
Do	MCA, Inc		
Do	National Football League		
Do	Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company	351.75	
Do	Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition	2,830.00	38.00
Do	New York Public Library	200.00	
Do	Ongard Systems, Inc		
Do	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn		
Do	Public Services of Indiana, Inc		
Do	Riggs National Corp	225.00	
Do	Ryder System, Inc	6,625.00	114.00
Do	RJR Nabisco, Inc	200.00	
Do	Southern California Edison Co	700.00	
Do	Texas National Research Laboratory Commission		
Do	Time-Warner	100.00	
Do	Upjohn Company	200.00	
Do	USA Group, Inc	9,050.00	171.00
Do	Warner-Lambert Co	280.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	125.00	
Julia L. Akins, 8701 Georgia Ave., #701 Silver Spring, MD 20910	International Fed of Professional & Technical Engineers		
William E. Albers, 11 Dupont Circle, NW, #300 - Washington, DC 20036-1207	Albers & Company (For: May Department Stores Co.)	2,799.91	
David Albersworth, 1400 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036-0001	National Wildlife Federation		
James J. Albertine, 1899 L Street, NW, Suite 500 Washington, DC 20036	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: American Business Conference, Inc.)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: ARCTICO, Inc.)	2,401.00	44.00
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: AST Research, Inc.)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Beckman Instruments, Inc.)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises (For: Business Executives for National Security)	2,100.00	193.00
Do	Albertine Enterprises (For: Castle-Harlan Delaware Management, Inc.)	7,000.00	346.00
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Council for Superfund Fairness, Inc.)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Exide Electronics)	6,300.00	210.00
Do	Albertine Enterprises (For: Fruit of the Loom, Inc.)	10,500.00	455.00
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Great Lakes Transmission Company)	578.00	21.00
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Itron and Amplus Partners)	2,772.00	44.00
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Materials Research Corp of Sony USA, Inc.)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Millipore Corp.)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Polaris Industries, LP)	2,800.00	438.00
Do	Potomac Capital Investment Corp	1,750.00	53.00
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Rogerson Aircraft Corp.)	5,250.00	525.00
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: West Point Pepperell, Inc.)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises (For: Western Digital, Inc.)		
John M. Albertine, 1899 L Street, NW, Suite 500 Washington, DC 20036	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: American Business Conference, Inc.)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: ARCTICO, Inc.)	4,460.00	82.00
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: AST Research, Inc.)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Beckman Instruments, Inc.)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises (For: Business Executives for National Security)	3,900.00	357.50
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Castle Harlan & Delaware Management Corp.)	11,050.00	61,750.00
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Council for Superfund Fairness, Inc.)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Exide Electronics)	11,700.00	390.00
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Fruit of the Loom, Inc.)	19,500.00	845.00
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Great Lakes Transmission Company)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises (For: Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce)	1,073.00	39.00
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Itron and Amplus Partners)	5,148.00	81.25
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Materials Research Corp of Sony USA, Inc.)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Millipore Corp.)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Polaris Industries, LP)	6,630.00	812.50
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Rogerson Aircraft Corp.)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: SMS Corp.)	9,750.00	975.00
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: West Point Pepperell, Inc.)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: Western Digital Corp.)		
American Business Conference, Inc			
ARCTICO, Inc		6,862.00	125.00
AST Research, Inc			
Beckman Instruments, Inc			
Business Executives for National Security		9,000.00	550.00
Castle Harlan, Inc		20,000.00	950.00
Council for Superfund Fairness, Inc			
Exide Electronics		18,000.00	600.00
Fruit of the Loom, Inc		30,000.00	1,300.00
Great Lakes Transmission Co			
Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce		1,650.00	60.00
ITRON and AMR		7,920.00	125.00
Materials Research Corp of Sony USA, Inc			
Millipore Corp			
Polaris Industries, LP		7,958.00	1,250.00
Rogerson Aircraft Corp			
SMS Corp		15,000.00	1,500.00
West Point Pepperell, Inc			
Western Digital Corp			
Rio Algom Mining Corp		14,503.24	26,952.08
Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy		15,000.00	
Alliance for Sound Atmospheric Policy		3,000.00	
Cargill Fertilizer, Inc		7,500.00	
Center for Applied Engineering		3,750.00	
City of Virginia Beach		15,000.00	
Concrete Technology Corp		3,000.00	
Consolidated Freightways		12,750.00	
Jack Eckerd Corp		3,000.00	
Eli Lilly			
EMSA Limited Partnership		22,500.00	
Hillsborough County		7,500.00	
Home Shopping Network		27,000.00	
International Council of Cruise Lines		31,500.00	
Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce		6,000.00	
Jim Walter Corp		3,000.00	
Marin County		6,750.00	
Metropolitan Dade County - Seaport Department		6,750.00	
National Refrigerants, Inc		7,500.00	
Port of Jacksonville		6,600.00	
Regular Common Carrier Conference		7,500.00	
Research to Prevent Blindness		6,250.00	
Savoy Capital, Inc			
State Road 7 Association, Inc		600.00	
Tampa Electric Co		6,000.00	
Tampa Port Authority		6,000.00	
Towers Financial Corp		7,500.00	
Walter Industries		5,312.50	
Washington Workshops		4,500.00	
In Defense of Animals		7,500.00	750.00
Japan Economic Institute of America		500.00	
Ralston Purina Company		15,000.00	932.77
Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: Air Transport Assn of America)			
Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: American Financial Corp.)			
Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: Association of Finance & Insurance Professionals)			
Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: Bechtel Group, Inc.)			
Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: Bechtel Investments, Inc.)			
Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: Chiquita Brands International, Inc.)			
Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: Disabled American Veterans)			
Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: Ladies Professional Golf Assn)			
Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: Management Compensation Group)			
Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corp.)			
Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co.)		31.03	
LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For: Federal Employees Tax Group)			
LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For: Feibel-Garek)			
LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For: Groom & Nordberg (for: Chevron))			
LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For: Mirage Resorts, Inc.)			
LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For: National Assn of Chem Recyclers (NACR))			
LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For: Physicians Insurers Assn of America)			
Merrill Lynch & Co, Inc			
Washington Hospital Center		15,000.00	
Donna K. Alexander, 1875 Connecticut Ave. NW, 12th Floor Washington, DC 20009			
Alexander & Associates, Inc, 400 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002			
Do			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Barbara Allen, 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	6,421.00	
Marjorie L. Allen, 1625 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Fed of State County & Municipal Employees	11,681.28	658.70
Pamela J. Allen, 122 C Street, NW, #280 Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Mutual Insurance Companies	47.00	21.88
William E. Allen, 1111 14th Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	American Dental Assn	925.00	
Alliance for Acid Rain Control, 444 N. Capitol Street, #526 Washington, DC 20001		65,000.00	
Alliance of American Insurers, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036			64,139.80
Alliance of Nonprofit Mailers, 2001 S Street, NW, #301 Washington, DC 20009		47,683.90	29,011.34
Alliance to Save Energy, 1725 K Street, NW, #509 Washington, DC 20005			1,081.00
Robert F. Allnutt, 1100 15th St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	1,000.00	
David W. Almy, 1200 18th Street, NW Suite 200 Washington, DC 20036	National Business Aircraft Assn	1,000.00	170.50
Alpha LyraCom d/b/a Pan American Satellite, One Pickwick Plaza Greenwich, CT 06830			
Harvey Alter, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce		
Michael J. Altier, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	National Retail Federation	2,000.00	68.32
Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20016			5,000.00
John O. Ambler, 1050 17th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Texaco, Inc.	110.33	
American Academy of Family Physicians, 8880 Ward Parkway Kansas City, MO 64114		40,071.90	40,071.90
American Apparel Manufacturers Assn, Inc., 2500 Wilson Blvd., #301 Arlington, VA 22201			6,193.46
American Arts Alliance Action League, Inc., 1319 F Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004-1151			37,800.00
American Assn for Marriage & Family Therapy, 1100 17th Street, NW, 10th Fl Washington, DC 20036		44,781.00	44,781.00
American Assn for Respiratory Care, 11030 Ables Lane Dallas, TX 75229		42,394.00	42,393.16
American Assn of Airport Executives, 4212 King Street Alexandria, VA 22302			44,705.36
American Assn of Blood Banks, 8101 Glenbrook Road Bethesda, MD 20814-2749		5,000.00	5,000.00
American Assn of Boomers (AAB), 2621 W. Airport Fwy, #101 Irving, TX 75062			659.81
American Assn of Meat Processors, P.O. Box 269 Elizabethtown, PA 17022			50.00
American Assn of University Women, 1111 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036			597.65
American Automobile Assn, 1440 New York Ave., NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20005			
American Automobile Manufacturers Assn, 7430 Second Avenue, #300 Detroit, MI 48202		48,234.89	48,234.89
American Bankers Assn, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036		342,677.16	342,677.16
American Cemetery Assn, 5201 Leesburg Pike, #1111 Falls Church, VA 22041			
American Council for Capital Formation, 1750 K Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006		12,442.00	3,238.00
American Council of Life Insurance, Inc., 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004		39,331.30	39,331.30
American Dance Therapy Assn, 2000 Century Plaza, #108 Columbia, MD 21044			
American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 Touhy Ave Park Ridge, IL 60068		174,214.00	174,214.00
American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006		5,240.00	183,072.95
American Feed Industry Assn, 1501 Wilson Blvd., #1100 Arlington, VA 22209			5,240.00
American Fiber Manufacturers Assn, Inc., 1150 17th St., NW, #310 Washington, DC 20036			
American Financial Services Assn, 919 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006			1,250.00
American Frozen Food Institute, 1764 Old Meadow Rd., #350 McLean, VA 22102		11,500.00	11,500.00
American Grain Inspection Institute, 1629 K Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006		6.94	40.00
American Health Care Assn, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005		364,400.00	110,563.57
American Home Products Corp, 1726 M Street, NW, Suite 1001 Washington, DC 20036			11,542.00
American Hotel & Motel Assn, 1201 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005			19,688.95
American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1000 16th Street, NW, #511 Washington, DC 20306			2,470.25
American Insurance Assn, 1130 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036			
American Israel Public Affairs Comm, 440 First Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20001		6,540.00	6,540.00
American Land Title Assn, 1828 L St., NW, #705 Washington, DC 20036		194,504.00	257,324.23
American League for Exports & Security Assistance, Inc., 122 C St., NW, #740 Washington, DC 20001			3,945.00
American Life League, Inc., Box 1350 Stafford, VA 22555		105,800.00	11,071.62
American Malting Barley Assn, Inc., 735 North Water Street, #908 Milwaukee, WI 53202		25,000.00	2,764.83
American Managed Care & Review Assn, 1227 25th St., NW, #610 Washington, DC 20037		18,255.59	6,059.28
American Meat Institute, 1700 N Moore Street Arlington, VA 22209			2,400.00
American Medical Association, 515 North State Street Chicago, IL 60610		292,833.14	33,765.75
American Methanol Institute, 815 Connecticut Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006			321,067.28
American Motorcyclist Assn, P.O. Box 6114 Westerville, OH 43081		28,125.00	12,856.00
American Movers Conference, 1611 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314		20,302.24	20,302.24
American Nuclear Energy Council, 410 1st St., SE Washington, DC 20003		669,833.70	5,619.00
American Nurses' Assn, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, #100 West Washington, DC 20224-2571		103,479.41	103,479.41
American Occupational Therapy Assn, Inc., 1383 Picard Drive P.O. Box 1725 Rockville, MD 20850-0822		10,618.47	10,618.47
American Optometric Assn, 1505 Prince Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314			
American Orthotic and Prosthetic Assn, 1650 King Street, #500 Alexandria, VA 22314-1885		250.00	40,755.00
American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L St., NW Washington, DC 20005		321,008.57	355,009.17
American Physical Therapy Assn, 1111 N. Fairfax St. Alexandria, VA 22314		10,321.09	10,321.09
American Podiatric Medical Assn, 9312 Old Georgetown Road Bethesda, MD 20814-1621			27,500.69
American Public Transit Assn, 1201 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005		47,802.00	47,802.00
American Pulpwood Assn, 1025 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005			
American Radio Relay League, Inc., 225 Main St. Newington, CT 06111		100.00	100.00
American Retreaders' Assn, P.O. Box 37203 Louisville, KY 40233			
American Short Line Railroad Assn, 1120 G Street NW, #520 Washington, DC 20005			13,672.12
American Soc for Medical Technology, 7910 Woodmont Avenue, #1301 Bethesda, MD 20814			15,780.00
American Soc of Hospital Pharmacists, 7272 Wisconsin Avenue Bethesda, MD 20814		52,321.61	68,088.80
American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1801 K Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006		13,000.00	93,143.00
American Trucking Assns, Inc., 430 First Street Washington, DC 20003			20,400.00
American Veterans of War II, Korea & Vietnam (AMVETS), 4647 Forbes Boulevard Lanham, MD 20706		11,135.00	582.00
American Veterinary Medical Assn, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW #710 Washington, DC 20005		491,737.00	9,153.38
American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1600 Wilson Boulevard, #1000 Arlington, VA 22209		47,640.38	52,156.61
American Wind Energy Assn, 777 North Capitol St. NE, #805 Washington D.C., DC 20002			275.00
Americans for a Presidential Line-item Veto, 2020 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 164 Washington, DC 20006			68,032.58
Americans for the High Frontier, 2800 Shirlington Road, #405A Arlington, VA 22206			12,610.86
Americans for Immigration Control, Inc., 717 Second Street, NE, #307 Washington, DC 20002			5,403.00
Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights, 2530 San Pablo Ave., #J Berkeley, CA 94702			741.76
Laurie L. Ames, 989 Tahoe Keys Blvd., #6 South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150			
Morris J. Amitay, P.C., 444 N. Capitol Street, NW, #712 Washington, DC 20001			
Do	League to Save Lake Tahoe	12,000.00	
Do	Northrop Corp	5,000.00	
Do	Rand Eye Institute	2,000.00	
Do	Thompson Medical Co		
Do	National Assn of Manufacturers		
Jan S. Amundson, North Lobby, #1500 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004-1703	Pearson & Pipkin, Inc (For: Physicians Who Care)		
Anadarko Petroleum Corp, 16855 Northchase Drive Houston, TX 77251-1330	KCI (Kelly, Anderson & Associates) (For: U.S. Banknote Corp.)		
Steven C. Anderson, 422 First Street, SE, #208 Washington, DC 20003	New York Life Insurance Company	250.00	30.40
Bette B. Anderson, 1020 19th St., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Knights of Columbus	659.00	
Byron C. Anderson, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #4601N Washington, DC 20004-2505	Enron Corp	3,000.00	
Carl A. Anderson, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	KeyCorp	5,192.31	3,873.27
Cynthia C. Anderson, 750 17th Street, NW 4th Floor Washington, DC 20006-4507	Reinsurance Assn of America		
David J. Anderson, One KeyCorp Plaza P.O. Box 88 Albany, NY 12201-0088	National Assn of Wholesaler-Distributors		
Debra J. Anderson, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #900 Washington, DC 20004	Electricity Consumers Resource Council [ELCON]		
James A. Anderson Jr., 1725 K Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20006	World Federalist Assn	1,230.00	298.00
John A. Anderson, 1333 H St., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Evergreen International Aviation, Inc		
John B. Anderson, 418 7th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Independent Insurance Agents of America	3,231.00	
Kenneth William Anderson, 1629 K Street, NW, #503 Washington, DC 20006	American Frozen Food Institute	6,600.00	
Philmon B. Anderson, 412 1st Street, SE, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20003	National Independent Energy Producers	4,293.40	
Stevens Anderson, 1764 Old Meadow Rd., #350 McLean, VA 22102	US English, Inc.	3,750.00	75.00
Tobyn J. Anderson, 601 Thirteenth Street, NW, #320 South Washington, DC 20005	American Council of Life Insurance	250.00	
William C. Anderson, 818 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006	Small Business Alliance on Communications, Inc.	4,000.00	6,093.77
Elaine Andrews, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004-2599	Salomon Brothers, Inc.	4,000.00	
Jill C. Andrews, 1331-A Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 217 Washington, DC 20004	Rockwell International Corp	3,000.00	1,168.76
Michael Andrews, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #350 Washington, DC 20004	Association of Battery Recyclers		775.18
William Robert Andrews, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1200 Arlington, VA 22202	Coalition for Habitat Conservation		775.18
Andrews & Kurth, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006	GNB, Inc.		
Do	(For: Institute of Makers of Explosives)		
Do	International Alliance for Habitat Conservation		
Do	Island Development Corp		
Do	RSR Corporation	1,000.00	100.00
Do	Ares-Serono, Inc.		
Andrews' Associates, Inc, 2550 M St., NW, #450 Washington, DC 20037	Association of Trial Lawyers of America		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	California Dairy Institute		
Do	Interstate Natural Gas Assn of America [INGAA]		
Do	Johanna Dairies		
Do	Mars, Inc		
Do	Safeguard America's Family Enterprises		
Do	Thomson U.S., Inc		
Do	Associated General Contractors of America		
Bill Angelo, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006			
Animal Health Institute, 501 Wythe Street P.O. Box 1417-D50 Alexandria, VA 22313-1480			
Decker Anstrom, 1724 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036			
Ernest Antczak, 27777 Inkster Road Farmington Hills, MI 48334			
Thomas D. Anthony, 2500 Central Trust Center 201 E. Fifth Street Cincinnati, OH 45202			
Do	National Cable Television Assn, Inc.	10,238.00	20,000.00
Do	Michigan National Corp		
Apartments & Office Building Assn, 1050 17th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	Frost & Jacobs (For: Comprehensive Medical, Inc.)		
James J. Apperson, P.O. Box 52075 Phoenix, AZ 85072	Frost & Jacobs (For: Louisville Imaging Services, Inc.)		
Apple Computer, Inc, 1550 M Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Frost & Jacobs (For: Western Hills Imaging Center, Inc.)		
James N. Arbury, 1850 M Street, NW, Suite 540 Washington, DC 20036			
Paul W. Arcari, 201 N. Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Southwest Gas Corporation		
John Archer, 1440 New York Avenue, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	National Multi Housing Council	72.00	
William T. Archey, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062-2000	Retired Officers Assn	395.00	
R. M. Julie Archuleta, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, 3rd Fl. Washington, DC 20006	American Automobile Assn		
Carolin Arczynski, 1201 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	67.00	
Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin & Kahn, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036-5339	Occidental Chemical Corp		
Do	American Public Transit Assn	200.00	32.00
Do	American Assn of Bioanalysts	1,600.00	
Do	American Assn of Occupational Health Nurses	36,120.27	3,784.87
Do	Jean-Bertrand Aristide	12,528.16	376.71
Do	Association of Professional Flight Attendants	203,000.00	9,625.25
Do	Central States SE & SW Areas Health Welfare & Pension Funds	664.00	290.00
Do	Children With Attention Deficit Disorder [CHADD]	39,044.05	1,290.63
Do	City of San Diego		16.50
Do	Guardian Life Insurance Co of America	10,278.80	30.15
Do	Independent Federation of Flight Attendants	6,000.00	170.00
Do	International Society for Clinical Laboratory Technology	4,002.03	6.35
Do	Mercy Hospital of Des Moines, Iowa	2,378.00	1,185.29
Do	National Field Selling Assn		
Do	Republic Of Chile		
Do	SO-PAK-CO, Inc		14.30
Do	Toyota Motor Corporation		
Do	Video Software Dealers Assn		32.24
Do	American Insurance Assn	425.00	100.00
Do	Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.		
Do	American Council of Life Insurance	800.00	
Do	Fleet Reserve Assn		
Do	Ashland Oil Co	480.00	
Do	Corporate Property Investors	750.00	
Do	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants		
Do	American Red Cross		
Do	Antonelli Unsecured Creditor's Committee		
Do	Avis, Inc		
Do	ACPC		
Do	AFL-CIO		
Do	Bank of Montreal		
Do	Building and Construction Trade Department, AFL-CIO	600.00	4.00
Do	Business Roundtable		
Do	Caribbean International News Corporation	780.00	15.50
Do	Commissioner, Dept of Telecommunications City of New York	150.00	
Do	Computer Sciences Corp		
Do	Continental Corporation		
Do	Federated Investors		
Do	Fujisawa USA, Inc		
Do	General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists	1,283.75	29.50
Do	Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc		
Do	Hopi Indian Tribe		
Do	Michigan National Corp (for: Beverly Hills Fed Savings Bank)	712.50	26.00
Do	Montefiore Medical Center	2,516.25	23.00
Do	National Assn of Telecommunications Officers & Advisors	270.00	13.50
Do	National Coordinating Comm for Multiemployer Plans	8,750.00	193.38
Do	Penn Central Industries Group		
Do	Philip Morris, Inc		
Do	Recording Industry Assn of America, Inc		
Do	Republic of Venezuela		
Do	Sacramento Municipal Utility District		
Do	Stanford University		
Do	State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co	6,950.00	844.55
Do	Survival Technology, Inc		
Do	Tambrands, Inc		
Do	Unilever United States, Inc		
L. Wayne Army & Company, 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #1010 Washington, DC 20037	American Logistics Infrastructure Improvement Construction	1,000.00	
Do	FMC Corp	4,500.00	81.99
Do	Guam Airport Authority		
Do	Technology for Communications, International		
Do	IBM Corp	340.20	69.00
Do	American Nurses Assn	8,871.30	259.53
Do	American Israel Public Affairs Committee	7,201.62	470.58
Do	Coalition on Smoking or Health	4,250.00	4,634.86
Thomas M. Arrasmith, 1301 K Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006			
Deborah Arrindell, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #100 West Washington, DC 20024-2571			
Chad Asarch, 440 First Street, NW #600 Washington, DC 20001			
Asbill Junkin Myers & Buffone, 1615 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20009			
Asian Pacific Economic Educational Cultural Organization, P.O. Box 891 Manila, Philippines			
Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc, 729 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005			
Associated Credit Bureaus, Inc, 1090 Vermont Avenue, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005			
Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006			
Association of American Publishers, 1718 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20009-1148			
Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building 50 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20001			
Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20005			
Association of Financial Services Companies, 888 17th Street, NW, #312 Washington, DC 20006			
Association of Maximum Service Television, Inc, 1400 16th Street, NW, #610 Washington, DC 20036			
Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, 415 Second Street, NE, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20002			
Association of Trial Lawyers of America, 1050 31st St., NW Washington, DC 20007			
George J. Astor, 1707 L St., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036-4202			
Richard C. Atchison, 1377 Camino Teresa Solana Beach, CA 92101			
Victor Atiyeh & Co, 519 SW Park St., #208 Portland, OR 97205			
Do	United Airlines, Inc	10,811.25	10,811.25
Atlanta Richfield Co, 515 South Flower Street Los Angeles, CA 90071	American Tunabot Assn	500.00	1,000.00
Deborah Marie Atwood, 1700 N. Moore St. Arlington, VA 22209	Fujitsu, Ltd		
Leslie Aubin, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #700 Washington, DC 20024	Seiko Epson		
John J. Auciello, P.O. Box 269 Elizabethtown, PA 17022	American Meat Institute		925.00
Kenneth E. Auer, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	National Fed of Independent Business	2,000.00	2,543.43
Frank W. Ault, 2009 North 14th Street, #101 Arlington, VA 22201	American Assn of Meat Processors	3,401.00	
Anna Auilio, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20003	Farm Credit Council		
Ronald R. Austin, 1201 16th Street, NW, #210 Washington, DC 20036	American Retirees Assn	5,000.00	3,059.00
Avon Products, Inc, 9 West 57th St. New York, NY 10019	US Public Interest Research Group	3,845.12	
Michael G. Ayre, P.O. Box 130 Levis P.Q. Canada G6V 6N7	Overseas Education Assn, Inc	1,127.12	
Merribel Symington Ayres, 601 Thirteenth Street, NW, #320 South Washington, DC 20005	Mil Davie Inc		
ARCO Chemical Co, 3801 West Chesapeake Pike Newtown Square, PA 19073	National Independent Energy Producers	6,750.85	
Edward J. Babitt, 400 Broadway Cincinnati, OH 45202	Western-Southern Life Insurance Co	230.00	360.00
Gregory R. Babyak, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	Contact Lens Institute		
Do	Genentech		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	MacAndrews & Forbes Holding, Inc.		
Do	Municipal Finance Industry Assn		
Do	National Health Labs, Inc.		
Do	John Nuveen & Co, Inc.		
Gary Bachula, 2250 Pierce Road University Center, MI 48710	CIESIN		
Wendy Baer, 1421 Prince Street, Suite 230 Alexandria, VA 22314	International Hardwood Products Assn (IHPA)	4,550.00	526.65
Charlotte M. Bahin, 900 19th Street, NW, Suite#400 Washington, DC 20006	Savings and Community Bankers of America		
Kingsley E. Bailey, 50 Quincy Place, NE Washington, DC 20002	International Foundation for the Mentally Ill		
William W. Bailey, 1201 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	Bailey & Robinson (For: American Cyanimid Co, Inc.)		
Do	Bailey & Robinson (For: American Imaging Assn)		
Do	Bailey & Robinson (For: Blue Cross of Western Pennsylvania)		
Do	Bailey & Robinson (For: Case Management Society of America)		
Do	Bailey & Robinson (For: Human Factors Applications, Inc.)		
Do	Bailey & Robinson (For: Investment Company Institute)		
Do	Bailey & Robinson (For: Natural Gas Vehicles Coalition)		
Do	Bailey & Robinson (For: Upjohn Corp.)		
Bailey & Robinson, 1201 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	American Assn of Discount Travel Brokers		
Do	American Cyanimid Company	15,000.00	
Do	American Imaging Assn		
Do	Blue Cross of Western Pennsylvania	22,500.00	
Do	Case Management Society of America	18,000.00	
Do	Human Factors Applications, Inc		
Do	Investment Company Institute		
Do	National Assn of Broadcasters		
Do	Natural Disaster Coalition	11,250.00	
Do	Natural Gas Vehicles Coalition		
Do	Oralco Management Services	10,000.00	
Do	Upjohn Company		
Gerald E. Baker, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Air Line Pilots Assn	12,500.00	659.78
James Jay Baker, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rifle Assn of America	3,020.48	160.29
John D. Baker, 815 Sixteenth Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	International Longshoremen's Assn, AFL-CIO	7,830.00	357.45
R. Garrity Baker, 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc		
Baker & Botts, 555 13th Street, NW, #500 East Washington, DC 20004	Association for Manufacturing Technology		
Do	Computer & Business Equipment Manufacturers Assn		1,177.72
Do	Greater Houston Partnership		278.73
Do	Martini & Rossi Corporation		
Do	(For: Mickey Leland National Urban Air Toxics Research Center)	8,245.00	17.30
Do	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Yemen		
Do	Rhone-Poulenc, Inc		
Baker & Hostetler, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Zinc Corporation of America		
Do	Alexander & Alexander Services, Inc		
Do	American Resort & Development Assn	2,000.00	2,000.00
Do	California Independent Casualty Companies Assn	4,000.00	4,000.00
Do	Canadian Sugar Institute		
Do	Chubb Corporation	7,088.45	7,088.45
Do	Cleveland Clinic Foundation		
Do	Cominco, Ltd		
Do	Corron & Black Corp		
Do	Edison Electric Institute	5,307.85	5,307.85
Do	Financial Holding Corp	2,000.00	2,000.00
Do	Flexi-Van Leasing/Pacific Holding Company	4,000.00	4,000.00
Do	Fund American Enterprises		
Do	Frank B. Hall & Co, Inc		
Do	Hyatt Corp		
Do	Johnson & Higgins		
Do	Marsh & McLennan Companies		
Do	Mitsui & Co (USA), Inc	262.50	
Do	Mitsui Plastics, Inc		
Do	National Assn of Insurance Brokers, Inc	2,000.00	2,000.00
Do	National Assn of Professional Insurance Agents	2,000.00	2,000.00
Do	Rolling Burdick Hunter		
Do	Sedgwick James, Inc		
Do	Soap and Detergent Association		
Do	St. Paul Fire & Marine		
Do	Travelers Insurance Co	2,000.00	2,000.00
Do	United Fidelity Life Insurance	2,000.00	2,000.00
Donald Baldwin, 888 16th Street, NW #600 Washington, DC 20006	Diagnostic/Retrieval Systems, Inc		
Do	Federal Investigators Assn		
Do	Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation		
Do	National Law Enforcement Council		
Do	VALOR		
Elizabeth Baldwin, 750 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20002-4242	American Psychological Assn	1,000.00	21.20
H. R. Balikov, 333 Thornall St. Edison, NJ 08818	J. M. Huber Corp		
William L. Ball III, 1101 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Soft Drink Assn		
William Lewis Ball, 1660 L Street, NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	General Motors Corp	3,000.00	4,165.19
Bill Janik & Novack, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1035 Washington, DC 20004	ARCO		
Do	City of Bellevue (Washington)	6,711.53	773.47
Do	City of Portland, OR	20,343.32	2,878.48
Do	City University	19,999.50	4,424.63
Do	Clackamas County	19,418.50	1,682.28
Do	Greenbrier Leasing, Inc	40,977.00	5,719.69
Do	Harsch Investment Corporation	1,008.00	201.75
Do	Mt. Hood Meadows Oregon, Ltd	1,383.50	116.88
Do	Northwest Industrial Gas Users	2,975.50	605.05
Do	Northwest Marine Iron Works		72.16
Do	Northwest Woodland Owners Council	15,000.00	3,177.06
Do	Oregon Department of State Lands	10,500.00	1,385.85
Do	Oregon Department of Transportation	23,100.00	2,203.58
Do	Oregon Graduate Institute of Science & Technology	3,743.00	400.55
Do	Oregon Museum of Science and Industry		
Do	Oregon Partnership for Metals Research	4,000.00	304.78
Do	PacifiCorp Leasing		
Do	Schnitzer Steel Industries	4,409.00	263.82
Do	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co		
Do	International Dairy Foods Association		
Do	American Gas Assn	2,500.00	
Robert H. Ballard, 2 North 9th Street Allentown, PA 18101	Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc		
Thomas M. Balmer, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Arab Republic of Egypt)	3,000.00	1,016.09
Michael Baly III, 1515 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, VA 22209	Bannerman and Associates, Inc (For: Beirut University College)	1,000.00	56.00
Bank of Boston Corporation, 100 Federal St. Boston, MA 02110	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Government of the United Arab Emirates)	2,500.00	80.00
Kathryn E. Bannan, 1300 I Street, NW, #520-W Washington, DC 20005-3314	NAC Re Corp		
M. Graeme Bannerman, 888 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	General Electric Company	1,540.00	
Do	National Assn for Uniformed Services	997.50	
Do	Boeing Company	1,215.25	270.20
Martha G. Bannerman, One Greenwich Plaza P.O. Box 2568 Greenwich, CT 06836-2568	American Assn of Blood Banks	2,500.00	
Linda W. Banton, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20004	American Maritime Congress		
James W. Bapple III, 5535 Hampstead Way Springfield, VA 22151	American Rice, Inc	5,000.00	51.20
Emory W. Baragar, 1700 N. Moore St., #2120 Rosslyn, VA 22209	CBS, Inc	30,000.00	306.84
John Paul Barber, 8101 Glenbrook Road Bethesda, MD 20814-2749	Priamerica Financial Services	5,333.34	94.60
Haley R. Barbour, P.O. Box 960 Yazoo City, MS 39194	Public Securities Assn	12,500.00	632.89
Do	Southwestern Bell Corp, Inc		915.20
Do	American Fiber Manufacturers Assn, Inc		
Betsy F. Barclay, 1445 New York Avenue, NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20005	Florida Power & Light Co		
M. Camille Bares, 1657 K Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006			
Robert H. Barker, 1150 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036			
Thomas W. Barlow, P.O. Box 14000 Juno Beach, FL 33408			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Iraline G. Barnes, 1900 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20068	Potomac Electric Power Company		
Sarah Barnett, 1101 15th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	Sugar Assn., Inc.	356.00	10.00
Barnett & Sivon, PC, 2000 M Street, NW, Suite 740 Washington, DC 20036	Citibank, NA	2,550.00	95.00
Ray A. Barnhart, 2602 Dellana Lane Austin, TX 78745	Marathon Oil Co	9,000.00	2,484.70
Michael E. Barrody, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1500-N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn. of Manufacturers	600.00	
Eugene M. Barr, Associated Petroleum Industries of PA P.O. Box 925 Harrisburg, PA 17108	American Petroleum Institute		
James C. Barr, 1840 Wilson Blvd Arlington, VA 22201	National Milk Producers Federation	3,150.00	
Terry N. Barr, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	National Council of Farmer Cooperatives		
David C. Barrett Jr., 1201 New York Ave., NW, #830 Washington, DC 20005	National Grain & Feed Assn	5,000.00	
David J. Barrett, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 955 Washington, DC 20004	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	900.00	
David M. Barrett, 2550 M Street, NW, #375 Washington, DC 20037	Fleetwood Enterprises, Inc.		
Do	Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority		
Robert W. Barrie, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	4,500.00	
Robert E. Barrow, 1616 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Grange	5,000.00	
Linda Curry Bartholomew, 2 North 9th Street Allentown, PA 18101	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co	1,500.00	
Doyle C. Bartlett, 1015 18th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Conference of State Bank Supervisors	987.00	
Linda L. Bartlett, 1341 G Street, NW, 9th Floor Washington, DC 20005	Kraft General Foods, Inc.	750.00	
Robert G. Bartlett, 1415 Elliot Place, NW Washington, DC 20007	National Stone Assn	4,000.00	500.00
Richard A. Barton, 1101 17th St., NW, #705 Washington, DC 20036	Direct Marketing Assn	4,500.00	8,293.42
Jo-Anne R. Basile, 1133 21st Street 3rd Floor Washington, DC 20036	Cellular Telecommunications Industry Assn		
Kristin Bass, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062-2000	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	2,500.00	
Bass and Howes, 1601 Connecticut Ave., NW, #801 Washington, DC 20009	Breast Cancer Coalition	900.00	90.85
Do	Family Violence Prevention Fund	200.00	
Do	Society for the Advancement of Women's Health Research	100.00	
Do	Women's Legal Defense Fund		
Sandy Bass-Cors, 116 N. Saint Asaph Street Alexandria, VA 22314	National Grass Roots & Communications, Inc.		
Robert W. Batchelder, 1201 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Public Transit Assn	1,350.00	
Diane Bateman, 501 2nd Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Fertilizer Institute	9,000.00	2,479.32
Christopher M. Bates, 1325 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association	1,750.00	1,750.00
Douglas P. Bates, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004-2599	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.	5,400.00	
Richard M. Bates, 1101 17th St. NW, #501 Washington, DC 20036	Disney Worldwide Services, Inc.	45,000.00	875.60
Catharine R. Batky, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #220 Washington, DC 20004-2604	Burlington Northern Railroad Co	5,000.00	284.70
Robin Battaglini, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #3000 Arlington, VA 22209	ITT Defense Technology Corp	1,000.00	50.00
Ellen Battistelli, 2010 Massachusetts Ave., NW, 5th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Planned Parenthood Federation of America	724.68	
Lana R. Bafts, 919 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Financial Services Assn	250.00	
Gary Lee Bauer, 700 13th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	Family Research Council	875.00	
Patricia M. Bauer Carlen, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Bannerman & Associates, Inc. (For: Beirut University College)		
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc. (For: Government of the United Arab Emirates)	500.00	48.00
Do	National Burglar & Fire Alarm Assn	365.00	67.00
Hobart Bauhan, 7101 Wisconsin Avenue, #1390 Bethesda, MD 20814	Kansas City Power & Light Company, et al.	18,615.00	8,263.00
Barbara Bauman, 1800 K Street, NW, #1018 Washington, DC 20006	National Pest Control Assn		
Gregory J. Baumann, 8100 Oak Street Dunn Loring, VA 22027	Blue Cross Blue Shield of Texas	2,500.00	2,661.24
Charles E. Baxter, P.O. Box 1682 Austin, TX 78767	Associated Specialty Contractors	2,000.00	2,000.00
James R. Baxter, 3517 Launcelot Way Annadale, VA 22003	Pennzoil Company	350.00	
Tammy L. Baxter, 1155 15th Street, NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20005	Teledyne Industries, Inc.	1,360.00	8.70
Carl T. Bayer, 2111 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1100 Arlington, VA 22201	United Technologies Corp	32,400.00	
Judith Bayer, 1401 Eye Street, NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20005	ALC Communications Corp		
Beth Cnaughton Fensterheim & Malone, PC, 1575 Eye Street, NW, #1025 Washington, DC 20005	CoreTech	250.00	27.00
Bayless Boland & Madigan, 1072 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Distilled Spirits Council of the U.S.	750.00	
Do	Southwest Airlines	323.00	
Do	Southwestern Bell Corp	950.00	
Richard "Sandy" Beach, 805 15th Street NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005-2207	Stewart & Stevenson Services, Inc.	750.00	
Beacon Consulting Group, Inc, 1012 Pennsylvania Ave, SE Washington, DC 20003	Credit Union National Assn, Inc.	7,000.00	
Do	New England Conservatory of Music	13,500.00	336.05
Do	Orton Dyslexia Society		
Joanne Eiden Beale, 4455 Woodson Road St. Louis, MO 63134	TDS Healthcare Systems Corp	11,685.60	4,399.17
Bruce A. Beam, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., #214 Washington, DC 20004	Catholic Health Assn of the United States		
Hubert Beatty, 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Electric Power Service Corp	312.32	374.88
Brenda Larsen Becker, 1310 G Street, NW, 12th Floor Washington, DC 20005	Associated General Contractors of America		
Jeffrey G. Becker, 1225 Eye Street, NW, Suite 825 Washington, DC 20005	Blue Cross & Blue Shield Assn	761.00	950.83
Kenneth E. Becker, 760 Alexander Road, CN-1 Princeton, NJ 08543	Beer Institute		
Steven M. Beckman, 1757 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	New Jersey Hospital Assn		
Elizabeth W. Beckwith, 300 5th Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Int'l Union, United Auto Aerospace & Agri Implement Workers	8,218.27	50.00
William W. Bedlow, 1730 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #750 Washington, DC 20006	American Osteopathic Assn	10,000.00	
Howard Bedlow, 601 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	Caterpillar, Inc.	3,000.00	
Teresa G. Beeman, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Assn of Retired Persons	653.88	29.94
Beer Institute, 1225 Eye Street, NW, Suite 825 Washington, DC 20005	Atlantic Richfield Co (ARCO)		
William A. Behan, 1700 N. Moore St., #820 Arlington, VA 22209	Magnavox Electronics Systems Corp	4,000.00	1,939.43
Edwin L. Behrens, Market Square 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #720 Washington, DC 20004-2604	Procter & Gamble Co	246.03	
David Beer, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1223 Washington, DC 20006	Genentech, Inc.	3,000.00	183.60
Donald K. Belch, c/o Don Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Stelco, Inc.	66.26	542.66
Jon Belew, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, 30th Floor Arlington, VA 22209-3908	Consumer Bankers Assn		
Denise Bell, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	2,500.00	1,061.53
Sharon S. Bell, 429 N Street, SW, Suite 802 South Washington, DC 20024	SRI	5,000.00	
Stephen E. Bell, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #350 Washington, DC 20004	Salomon Brothers, Inc.		
Winston Everett Bell, P.O. Box 26543 Las Vegas, NV 89126	National Telephone Cooperative Assn	5,000.00	685.86
Julia Jackson Bellinger, 2626 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20037	Association of National Advertisers, Inc.		
James P. Bellis, 1725 K Street, NW, #601 Washington, DC 20006	Household Finance Corp	4,200.00	
T. A. Bellissimo, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 507 Washington, DC 20036	Chemical Manufacturers Assn	600.00	200.00
Keith B. Belton, 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Recording Industry Assn of America, Inc.	13,500.00	
Jennifer L. Bendali, 1020 19th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc.	2,500.00	
Daniel J. Bennet, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Pfizer, Inc.	3,000.00	1,433.21
Catherine Bennett, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #925 Washington, DC 20004	Baker & McKenzie (For: Continental European Insurance Coalition)	32,091.00	9,473.07
Mary C. Bennett, 815 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20006-4078	Baker & McKenzie (For: Horsham Corporation)	9,975.00	95.02
Do	National Society of Professional Engineers	1,250.00	
William M. Bennett, 1420 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2715	American Soc of Travel Agents	8,500.00	
John C. Benson, P.O. Box 23992 Washington, DC 20026-3992	American Motorcyclist Assn	12,261.36	845.50
James M. Bensberg, 1225 Eye Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005-3914	Weyerhaeuser Company	70.00	107.60
Frederick S. Benson III, 2001 L Street, NW, #304 Washington, DC 20036	American Petroleum Institute		
James E. Benton, N. J. Petroleum Council 150 W. State Street Trenton, NJ 08608	Advertising Mail Marketing Assn	3,810.00	
Douglas L. Berger, 1333 F Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20004-1108	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn		
Bob Bergland, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Avianca Airlines	2,000.00	150.00
Bergner Boyette & Bocknor, Inc, 1101 16th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	China External Trade Development Council	2,000.00	150.00
Do	Elanco Animal Health	1,000.00	500.00
Do	Flo-Sun Land Corp	4,000.00	1,641.95
Do	McDonnell Douglas Corp	1,000.00	673.42
Do	Metpath	1,200.00	
Do	Murry's, Inc.		
Gene S. Bergoffen, 1320 Braddock Place, #720 Alexandria, VA 22314	National American Wholesale Grocers Assn [NAWGA]		
Edwin M. Bergmark, 1000 Regency Court, Suite 209 Toledo, OH 43623	National Soft Drink Assn	3,000.00	721.07
Paul C. Bergson, 1325 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Orange & Rockland Utilities	4,000.00	1,495.14
Do	National Private Truck Council		
Jane W. Bergwin, 1016 16th Street, NW, 5th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Bergmark & Associates (For: Rudolph/Libbe Companies, Inc & subsidiaries)		
Jessica Berk, 1600 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Bergson & Company (For: Halon Research Institute)		
Dayle Berk, 519 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Smokeless Tobacco Council	1,000.00	
Nathan R. Berkley, 1611 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Consumers Power Co	3,448.00	6,998.00
Peter A. Berle, 950 Third Avenue New York, NY 10022	Investment Company Institute	303.85	401.81
Ellen Berman, 2000 L St., NW, #802 Washington, DC 20036	National Assn for Home Care	511.42	
Do	American Moving Conference		
Do	National Audubon Society	1,000.00	
Do	Consumer Energy Council of America		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Richard B. Berman, 607 14th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005 Do	Burger King Corp S&A Restaurant Corporation, Inc American Automobile Assn BASF Corp		
William R. Berman, 1440 New York Avenue, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005 Joan Kovalic, Bernard, 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #755 Washington, DC 20037	Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. Wine & Spirits Wholesalers of America, Inc Federal Law Enforcement Officers Assn National Assn of Police Organizations American Insurance Assn American Importers Meat Products Group	810.00 242.96 6,749.00 13,000.00 3,552.95	
Mary E. Bernhard, 1615 H St., NW Washington, DC 20062 Delanne Bernier, 1023 15th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005 Jules Bernstein, 1929 L Street, NW, #602 Washington, DC 20036 Bernstein & Lipselt, 1920 L Street, NW, #602 Washington, DC 20036 Craig A. Barrington, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036 Max N. Berry, 3213 O St., NW Washington, DC 20007 Do Do Do	Center National Interprofessionnel de L'Economic Laitiere Federation des Exportateurs de Vins & Spiritueux de France Florida Department of Citrus American Gas Assn Beneficial Management Corp Investment Company Institute		
Robert E. Berry, 1515 Wilson Boulevard Arlington, VA 22209 Michael J. Bertelsen, 453 New Jersey Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20003 Do	New England Council, Inc Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: JEFA International, Inc.) Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: Prodigy Services Corporation) Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: U.S. Telephone Assn) FBI Agents Assn	1,243.13 938.51	
Maria L. Berthoud, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004 Margot Bester, 1101 - 30th Street, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20007 Do Do	American Assn of Eye & Ear Hospitals AmeriNet	2,250.00 500.00	
Ed Bethune, P.O. Box 200 210 East Vine Street Searcy, AR 72143 Robert Betz, 1350 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20005 Do Do Do	Health Industry Group Purchasing Assn Conference of National Park Concessioners Texas Committee on Natural Resources Loeffler & Leath, Inc Weyerhaeuser Company Arter & Hadden (For: Nintendo of America, Inc.) American Public Power Association	493.59 493.59 493.59 493.59 493.59 493.59 493.59 493.59	182.32
Beveridge & Diamond, P.C., 1350 Eye Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005 Janice Beanzon, 601 Westlake Drive Austin, TX 78746 Everett E. Bierman, 555 13th Street, NW, Suite 1290 East Washington, DC 20004 Heidi Biggs, 2001 L Street NW, #304 Washington, DC 20036 James L. Bikoff, 1801 K Street, NW, Suite 400K Washington, DC 20006 Leon G. Billings, Inc, 901 15th St., NW, #570 Washington, DC 20005 Do Do Do Do Do	Main San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority Manville Corp South Coast Air Quality Management District Sterling Forest Corporation Waste Management, Inc Southern Company Services, Inc International Assn of Fire Fighters Associated General Contractors of America Turner Broadcasting System, Inc	16,550.00 26,312.50 12,000.00 14,831.25 1,341.30 10,915.00 2,329.00	4,320.52
Ray B. Billups Jr., 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036 David Billy, 1755 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006 Stuart Binstock, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006 Peggy K. Binzel, 820 First Street, NE, #620 Washington, DC 20002 Biocraft Laboratories, Inc, 18-01 River Road Fair Lawn, NJ 07410 Birch Horton Bittner and Cherot, 1155 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036 Do Do Do Do Do Do Do	Alaska Wetlands Coalition Calista Corp Fish Alaska, Inc New Hope Cancer Foundation North Slope Borough Old Harbor Corp Professional Sportfish Col. for Fairness in Fed. Regulations Sealaska Corp Tanadgusix Corporation Wildlife Legislative Fund of America U.S. Public Interest Research Group Association of National Advertisers, Inc	500.00 1,260.00 500.00 250.00 800.00 270.00 160.00 150.00 2,000.00 8,786.95 2,000.00	291.13 500.00 1,260.00 500.00 250.00 800.00 270.00 160.00 150.00 2,000.00
Susan Birmingham, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003 McNair Bishop, 1725 K Street, NW, #601 Washington, DC 20006 Bituminous Coal Operators' Assn, 918 16th Street, NW, Suite 303 Washington, DC 20006-2971 Gerie Bjornson, 1825 Eye Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006 Judy Black, 1199 N. Fairfax Street, #204 Alexandria, VA 22314 Wayne V. Black, Keller and Heckman 1001 G Street, NW, #500 West Washington, DC 20001 Black Crotty Sims Hubka Burnett Bartlett & Samuels, 501 North Grandview Ave. P.O. Box 5488 Daytona Beach, FL 32018 Do Do Do Do Do	B.F. Goodrich Co International Council of Shopping Centers Keller and Heckman (For: INDIA, Assn of the Nonwoven Fabrics Industry) Aetna Life & Casualty Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University Health Images, Inc Midland Risk Insurance Company Nascar, Inc	47,204.00 100.00 800.00 7,000.00 22,500.00 15,000.00 22,500.00 15,000.00 9,000.00 22,500.00 9,000.00 12,500.00 4,500.00 30,000.00 35,000.00 11,250.00 45,000.00 3,000.00 15,000.00 66,000.00 22,500.00 2,000.00 3,750.00 22,500.00 18,000.00 15,000.00 75,000.00	308.01 50,798.92
Black Manafort Stone & Kelly, Inc, 211 North Union Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314 Do Do Do Do Do	Aetna Life & Casualty Allied-Signal Corp American Airlines Bethlehem Steel Corp Chrysler Corp Clark Construction Group Cooper Hospital/University Medical Center Delaware North Companies First National Bank of Chicago Gas Safety Action Council Government of Nigeria D. George Harris & Associates Johnson & Johnson, Inc Kashmiri American Foundation Katun Corp MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings, Inc/Revlon Group, Inc Military Audits of Market Information, Inc NOVA University Republic of Kenya Software Productivity Consortium South Carolina Economic Development Board Textron Tobacco Institute Trump Organization Union Pacific Corp UNITA National Assn of Realtors Ebasco Services, Inc Exxon Corporation Career College Assn, Inc American League for Exports & Security Assistance [ALESA] Illinois Power Owens-Illinois, Inc Mellon Bank N.A. Amax, Inc	100.50 160.37 1,260.00 500.00 250.00 800.00 270.00 500.00 160.00 150.00 209.61 9,000.00 12,500.00 4,500.00 30,000.00 35,000.00 11,250.00 45,000.00 3,000.00 15,000.00 66,000.00 22,500.00 2,000.00 3,750.00 22,500.00 18,000.00 15,000.00 75,000.00	
Lisa E. Blackwell, 777 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20005 Robert J. Blackwell Jr., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1014 Washington, DC 20036 Bev D. Blackwood, 1899 L Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036 Stephen J. Blair, 750 First Street, NE, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20002 Ernest Blazir, 122 C Street NW, #740 Washington, DC 20001 David C. Blee, 919 18th Street, NW, #450 Washington, DC 20006 Beatrice K. Bleicher, 1200 18th St. NW Washington, DC 20036 Michael E. Bleier, One Mellon Bank Center, #1915 Pittsburgh, PA 15258-0001 Richard W. Bliss, 1079 Papermill Court, NW Washington, DC 20007 Do Do Do Do Do	Barrett Refining Corp Figgie International, Inc Hunter Industrial Facilities, Inc National Paint & Coatings Assn, Inc National Spa & Pool Institute Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc National-American Wholesale Grocers' Assn Chemical Bank American Bankers Assn American Public Power Assn American Council for Capital Formation National Telephone Cooperative Assn National Beer Wholesaler's Assn International Advisory Services Group, Ltd (For: Steel Service Center Institute) Planned Parenthood Fed of America, Inc Graham & James (For: American Hawaii Cruises)	1,137.50 6,325.00 5,000.00 600.00 1,858.30 3,000.00 5,000.00 12,300.00 1,000.00 1,650.00 12,000.00 3,500.00 8,682.36 137.50	67.79 773.85 720.93 51.72 493.75 175.89
Bliss and Riordan, 431 West 7th Ave., #201 Anchorage, AK 99501 John R. Block, 201 Park Washington Court Falls Church, VA 22046 L. Thomas Block, 270 Park Avenue New York, NY 10017 Peter L. Blocklin, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036 Rebecca K. Blood, 2301 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037 Mark Bloomfield, 1750 K St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006 Shirley A. Bloomfield, 2626 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20037 Robert S. Bludworth, 1100 South Washington Street, 1st floor Alexandria, VA 22314-4494 Charles H. Blum, 1400 L Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005 Joanne Blume, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036 Lawrence D. Blume, 2000 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036 Do	Miles, Inc		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do .			
Patti Blumer, 1225 Eye Street, NW, #1250 Washington, DC 20005	Graham & James (For: Milk Specialties Co.)	1,000.00	609.00
Wayne F. Boan, 9124 E. 87th Place Tulsa, OK 74133	American Dietetic Assn	200.00	
Boat Owners Assn of the U.S., 880 S. Pickett St. Alexandria, VA 22304	Employers Council on Flexible Compensation		
Elizabeth A. Bock, 1111 19th Street, NW, Suite 408 Washington, DC 20036	Mitsubishi Motors America, Inc.		
Bradley Bodager, 1666 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 400 Washington, DC 20009	Federation for American Immigration Reform	800.00	39.00
Judith Ann Bodie, 1111 Pennsylvania Ave., NW 4th Floor Washington, DC 20004	Edison Electric Institute	7,555.80	246.18
Denise A. Bode, 1101 Sixteenth Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Independent Petroleum Assn of America		130.00
Seth M. Bodner, 386 Park Avenue South New York, NY 10016	National Knitwear & Sportswear Assn	1,875.00	
Larry A. Boggs, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	600.00	
Bogle and Gates, 601 Thirteenth St., NW #370S Washington, DC 20005	American Dehydrated Onion & Garlic Assn	3,000.00	
Do .	United Sport Fishermen	1,500.00	
Stacy A. Bohlen, 300 5th Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	American Osteopathic Association	10,000.00	
John K. Boidock, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Suite 230 Washington, DC 20004	Texas Instruments	1,500.00	225.00
Patricia Boinski, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Atlantic Richfield Co	50.00	
James E. Boland, 1341 G Street, NW, 9th Floor Washington, DC 20005	Philip Morris Management Corp	5,000.00	869.65
Mark P. Bolduc, 1125 15th Street, NW #700 Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America		
Terry K. Bolger, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007-3838	Milliman & Robertson, Inc.		
Naila Bolus, 305 7th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Womens Action for Nuclear Disarmament, Inc., et al.	4,300.00	
Benjamin C. Bolusky, 1250 Eye Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	American Assn of Nurserymen		
Thomas W. Bonnenberger, 1615 M Street, NW #200 Washington, DC 20036	Amoco Corp		
John E. Bonitz, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004	Allied-Signal, Inc.	170.00	110.00
Edward Book, Two Lafayette Centre 1133 21st Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Travel Industry Assn of America	4,721.00	
Gaylon B. Booker, P.O. Box 12285 Memphis, TN 38182	National Cotton Council of America	1,812.50	4.99
John K. Booth, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.		
Henry Bonelli, 14589-053 P.O. Box 1000 Leavenworth, KS 66048-1000	Hartford Fire Insurance Co		
Diana Culver, 1600 M Street, NW, 5th Floor Washington, DC 20036	International Advisers, Inc (For: Embassy of Turkey)	3,333.00	320.79
Lydia A. Borfond, 2300 M Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	Kansas City Southern Industries, Inc.	2,000.00	
Richard H. Bonemann, 12 Fourth Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	American Assn for Marriage & Family Therapy	7,377.00	
Lizbet Boroughs, 1100 17th Street, NW, 10th Floor Washington, DC 20036	New York State Bankers Assn	240.00	
William J. Bosies Jr., 580 4th Ave. Louisville, KY 40202	Eastman Kodak Company (Imaging Group)	180.00	
Carroll Bostic, 1300 North 17th Street, Suite 1320 Arlington, VA 22209-3801	American Apparel Manufacturers Assn, Inc.		
G. Stewart Boswell, 2500 Wilson Blvd. #301 Arlington, VA 22201	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	720.00	
Stephen Bosworth, 1295 State Street Springfield, MA 01111-0001	Evergreen International Aviation, et al.	1,000.00	
Charles G. Botsford, 1730 K St., NW, #911 Washington, DC 20036	Philip Morris, Inc.	2,500.00	789.02
John C. Bottengren, 800 S.W. Jackson, #120 Topeka, KS 66612	Reinsurance Assn of America		
Francis D. Bouchard, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #900 Washington, DC 20004	American Waterways Operators, Inc.		44.31
Jennifer D. Boucher, 1600 Wilson Blvd., #1000 Arlington, VA 22209	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc.	400.00	417.50
Claude P. Boudrias, 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Daimler-Benz Washington, Inc.	7,500.00	109.60
Albert D. Bourland, 1350 I Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	Food Marketing Institute	100.00	
Laura L. Bourne, 800 connecticut ave., n.w. Washington, DC 20006	National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	1,375.00	
Wayne A. Boutwell, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	Foodservice & Packaging Institute		
Joseph Bow, 1901 N. Moore Street Arlington, VA 22209	Fluor Corporation	15,000.00	437.85
Betty Hudson Bowers, 800 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	International Longshoremen's Assn, AFL-CIO	19,099.08	
John Bowers Jr., 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Assn for Marriage & Family Therapy	1,817.00	
Michael Bowers, 1100 17th Street, NW, 10th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Highway Users Federation	4,000.00	149.00
Taylor R. Bowden, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Pfizer, Inc.	4,000.00	1,189.52
M. Kenneth Bowler, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	National Assn of Manufacturers	175.00	
Christopher Bowlin, 1331 Penn Ave., NW, #1500 Washington, DC 20004-1703	Truck Trailer Manufacturers Assn	1,000.00	
Richard P. Bowling, 1020 Princess Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Namen Howell Smith & Lee (for Temple Junior College)		
Bowen Courtney Burleson Pemberton & Normand, P.O. Box 844 Temple, TX 76503	Phelps Dodge Corp		
Charles H. Bowser, 1511 K Street, NW, Suite 431 Washington, DC 20005	American Assn for Marriage & Family Therapy		
Joan Costain Bowier, 1015 15th St., NW, #909 Washington, DC 20005	International Business Machines Corp	716.26	120.50
Lavinia Boxill, 1100 17th Street, NW, 10th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Westvaco Corporation	1,535.75	4,605.76
John G. Boyd, 1301 K St., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Federal Kemper Life Assurance Co		
Richard K. Boyd, 299 Park Ave. New York, NY 10171	Kemper Corp		
Thomas M. Boyd, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Suite 206 Washington, DC 20003	Kemper Financial Services, Inc.		243.00
Do .	Kemper Investors Life Insurance Company		1,709.72
Do .	Kemper Reinsurance Company		
Philip B. Boyer, 421 Aviation Way Frederick, MD 21701	Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn	2,500.00	
Violet A. Boyer, 122 C Street, NW, Suite 750 Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Independent Colleges and Universities	8,124.00	170.00
J. Patrick Boyle, 1700 N. Moore Street, #1600 Arlington, VA 22209	American Mean Institute	2,187.50	
Cynthia R. Boyton, 1150 Connecticut Ave., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20036	Gordley Associates (For: U.S. Canola Assn.)	65.00	
Bracewell & Patterson, 2000 K St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	American Methanol Institute		
Do .	Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc.		
Do .	Caribbean Marine, Inc.		
Do .	Centex Corp		
Do .	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc.	2,750.00	1,650.00
Do .	Edison Electric Institute		
Do .	Enron Corp	550.00	330.00
Do .	Enterprise Products Co		
Do .	Genentech, Inc.		
Do .	Graham Resources, Inc.		
Do .	Higman Barge Lines, Inc.		
Do .	Hunt Oil Company		
Do .	Louisiana Land & Exploration Co		
Do .	Lyondell Petrochemical Co		
Do .	MEPC American Properties		
Do .	National Cable Television Assn, Inc.	2,475.00	1,485.00
Do .	Pennsylvania Natural Gas Assn		
Do .	Rohm & Haas Co		
Do .	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.		
Do .	Southdown/Pelto Oil Company		
Do .	Sterling Chemicals, Inc.		
Do .	Texas Ophthalmological Assn		
Do .	Torch Energy Advisors, Inc.		
Do .	Valero Energy Corporation	3,025.00	1,815.00
Do .	City of Tucson	7,000.00	105.00
Bracy Williams & Company, 601 13th Street, NW, #510 South Washington, DC 20005	Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors' Nat'l Assn		
Dennis M. Bradshaw, 4201 Lafayette Center Drive Chantilly, VA 22021-1230	Reinsurance Assn of America		
George M. Brady III, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20004	National Assn for the Superconducting Collider	5,000.00	
John J. Brady Jr., 1615 L Street, NW, Suite 1150 Washington, DC 20036	Edison Electric Institute	2,950.61	414.69
Lynn M. Bragg, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	Principal Financial Group	1,231.02	
Stuart J. Brabs, 1350 I Street, NW, #1030 Washington, DC 20005	National Wildlife Federation	617.82	
Barbara Bramble, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-0001	Federal Data Corp	805.00	93.48
Brand & Lowell, 923 15th Street, NW, Fifth Fl. Washington, DC 20005	Hewlett-Packard Co	1,139.50	32.73
Do .	Hospital Systems, Inc.		
Do .	National Assn for Home Care		
Do .	National Assn of Professional Baseball Leagues, Inc.	1,732.50	18.00
Do .	NCube	352.00	
Do .	Oracle Corp		
Do .	Seafarers International Union		
Do .	Unisys	735.00	57.64
Robert M. Brandon, 1120 19th Street, NW Suite 630 Washington, DC 20036	Citizen Action Fund	2,490.00	128.00
Christian N. Braunlich, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1500 Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	125.00	
Noel Brazil, 1505 Prince Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	American Optometric Assn		
Karen Brechtel, 1125 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America	6,750.00	266.84
Carolyn J. Breedlove, 1201 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Education Assn	3,978.55	12.00
Michael J. Brennan, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	International Assn of Bridge Struct & Ornamental Iron Wrks	10,800.00	442.25
Jack E. Bresch, 4455 Woodson Road St. Louis, MO 63134	Catholic Health Assn of the United States	3,673.81	
Thomas M. Bresnahan III, 1401 I Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Chevron Companies	6,000.00	40.00
William O. Bresnick, 1050 17th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Texaco, Inc	250.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
F.H. Brewer III, 1913 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Assn, Inc		
Larry K. Brewer, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway Arlington, VA 22202	ESCO Electronics Corp		388.81
Brickfield Burchette & Ritts, P.C., 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW Suite 400 East Washington, DC 20007	East Texas Electric Cooperative		
Do	Northeast Texas Electric Cooperative	132.50	7.35
Do	Sabine River Authority		
Michael Brien, 1615 M Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Tex-LA Electric Cooperative of Texas, Inc	397.50	22.50
John R. Brimage, 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Amoco Corp	1,200.00	261.08
Sue M. Briggum, 1155 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	2,000.00	
Craig S. Brightup, 206 E Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Waste Management, Inc	4,800.00	7.50
Michael F. Brinck, 4647 Forbes Boulevard Lanham, MD 20706	National Roofing Contractors Assn	5,250.00	989.35
John J. Brittle, 1750 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	AMVETS	6,800.00	
Mary Brodenick, 1625 K St., NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Sheet Metal Workers' International Assn	15,593.00	
William M. Brodhead, 900 Marquette Building Detroit, MI 48226	National Legal Aid & Defender Assn	1,500.00	
Do	Plunkett & Cooney, P.C. (For: City of Detroit, Michigan)	13,272.18	
Do	Plunkett & Cooney (For: NBD Bancorp, Inc.)	5,625.00	1,590.01
David A. Brody, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Plunkett & Cooney (For: Michigan Consolidated Gas Co.)	10,200.00	5,359.58
Do	American Fiber Manufacturers Assn, Inc		
Do	Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith		
Do	BASF Corp	500.00	
Do	Corn Coalition		
Do	Corning, Inc		
Do	Telecommunications Industry Assn		
Marcia D. Brody, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20005	American Veterinary Medical Assn	150.00	
Michael J. Brokovich, 8201 Greensboro Drive McLean, VA 22102	Paramax Systems Corporation	1,000.00	
Michael D. Bromberg, 1111 19th St., NW, #402 Washington, DC 20036	Federation of American Health Systems	9,000.00	
E. R. Brooks, P.O. Box 660164 Dallas, TX 75266	Central & South West Corp		
Mary E. Brooks, 1730 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	League of Women Voters of the U.S.	8,777.01	
Edward J. Brothers, 1487 Weber Dr., Suite A Indianapolis, IN 46227	Eastman Kodak Company	600.00	
Robert F. Brothers, 1776 1 Street, NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20006	Nonprescription Drug Manufacturers Assn [NDMA]	2,800.00	48.00
J. Robert Brouse, 11150 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Dunlap & Browder, Inc		150.00
Joseph Browder, 418 10th St., SE Washington, DC 20003	American College of Surgeons		
Cynthia A. Brown, 1640 Wisconsin Ave., NW, First Floor Washington, DC 20007	Shipbuilders Council of America		
Cynthia L. Brown, 4301 N. Fairfax Drive, #330 Arlington, VA 22203	MCI Communications Corp	15,000.00	
Dale E. Brown, 1801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Monsanto Co	1,000.00	
David S. J. Brown, 700 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Psychological Assn	700.00	833.17
Dianne C. Brown, 750 First St., NE Washington, DC 20002-4242	Crowley Maritime Corp	1,000.00	
Donald K. Brown, 1121 L St., #610 Sacramento, CA 95814	Summa Corporation		
Do	Consumers for World Trade		
Doreen L. Brown, 2000 L Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	American Association of Retired Persons	646.15	
Felicien J. Brown, 601 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	Bio-Technology General Corporation	6,000.00	400.00
Jerry M. Brown, Post Office Box 1321 Springfield, VA 22151-0321	Govt Affairs Policy Council of the Reg Bell Operating Co	1,000.00	400.00
John J. Brown, 50 E Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	John J. Brown & Associates (For: Labor Management Committee of the Tobacco Institute)	1,000.00	400.00
Do	Klein & Saks (For: Gold Institute)		
Michael J. Brown, 18 East Custis Ave. Alexandria, VA 22301	Klein & Saks (For: Silver Institute)		
Do	Davis Wright Tremaine (For: Hazardous Waste Action Coalition)		
Omer F. Brown, II, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Davis Wright Tremaine (For: Lockheed Engineering & Sciences Co.)		
Do	Risk & Insurance Management Society, Inc		
Paul S. Brown, 205 East 42nd Street New York, NY 10017	M.O.A.I.O.A. & Subs, Inc	957.50	20.37
Ralph Brown, Suite 107 701 S. 22nd Street Omaha, NB 68102	National Cotton Council of America	7,358.00	293.82
Robert Craig Brown, P.O. Box 12285 Memphis, TN 38182	Entergy Services, Inc	2,000.00	
S. M. Henry Brown Jr., 1776 Eye Street, NW, #275 Washington, DC 20006	Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn		
Steven J. Brown, 421 Aviation Way Frederick, MD 21701	New Jersey State Bar Assn		
Valerie L. Brown, New Jersey Law Center 1 Constitution Square New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1500	American Petroleum Institute	2,000.00	1,381.07
Vincent D. Brown, Nebraska Petroleum Council P.O. Box 95063 Lincoln, NB 68509	Albers & Company (For: May Department Stores Co.)		
Will Roland Brown, 11 Dupont Circle, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036-1207	Mead Corporation	66.00	
William E. Brown, 1667 K Street, NW, #420 Washington, DC 20006	International Paper Co	23,000.00	736.85
Arthur W. Brownell, 1620 Eye St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	General Electric Co	1,916.00	172.00
Thomas H. Brownell, GE Aerospace 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #890 Washington, DC 20004	Crystal Creek Homeowners Assn		
Brownstein Hyatt Farber & Strickland, P.C., 410 17th Street, 22nd Floor Denver, CO 80202	Lake Catamount Joint Venture	3,785.43	
Do	New Valley Corporation	108.39	
Do	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp		
Jeanne Bryihill, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #950 Washington, DC 20077	American Soc of Hospital Pharmacists	12,000.00	
Thomas P. Bruderle, 7272 Wisconsin Ave. Bethesda, MD 20814	Association of America's Public Television Stations	69.19	8.00
David J. Brugger, 1350 Connecticut Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	American Assn of Retired Persons	553.07	196.00
William K. Brunette, 601 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	United Transportation Union	6,250.00	
J. M. Brunkenhofer, 400 North Capitol Street, NW, #856 Washington, DC 20001	National Telephone Cooperative Assn	2,000.00	103.50
Michael E. Brunner, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037	Allstate Insurance Cos	1,317.50	339.10
Charles Bruse, 633 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	PfH Healthcare Corp		
Bryan Cave, 700 13th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Fernandina Cruise Lines, Inc		
Bryant Miller & Olive, P.A., 201 South Monroe Street, Suite 500 Tallahassee, FL 32301	International Dairy Foods Assn		
Dawn M. Brydon, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Sheet Metal Workers International Assn	18,327.00	
Don C. Buchanan, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Zeneca Pharmaceuticals Group	12,875.00	1,223.38
Judith A. Buckalew, 1600 M Street, NW, Suite 702 Washington, DC 20036	National Board of Fur Farm Organizations	12,400.00	
Robert Buckler, 405 Sibley St., #120 St. Paul, MN 55101	Thacher Profit & Wood (For: Citicorp Mortgage Finance, Inc.)		
Jeremiah S. Buckley, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Thacher Profit & Wood (For: Massachusetts Bankers Assn)		
Do	Thacher Profit & Wood (For: Massachusetts State Carpenter's Guaranteed Annuity Fund)		
Do	Thacher Profit & Wood (For: Massachusetts State Carpenter's Pension Fund)		
Robert R. Budway, 1625 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Can Manufacturers Institute	35,000.00	7,100.00
J. Bruce Bugg Jr., 100 W. Houston Street, #1660 San Antonio, TX 78205	American College of Mohs Micrographic		
Do	J. Bruce Bugg, Jr., P.C. (For: Karnes Savings and Loan Assn)		
Building Owners & Managers Assn Int'l, 1201 New York Avenue, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	American Institute of Architects	2,000.00	
Philip Bujkowski, 1735 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc	1,000.00	8.00
Douglas W. Bulcaj, 1801 K Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	American Petroleum Institute	4,056.00	
Darrel D. Bunge, Minnesota Petroleum Council 350 St. Peter Street, #1025 St. Paul, MN 55102	Hearst Corporation	1,000.00	
David A. Bunn, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #406 Washington, DC 20036	Parcel Shippers Assn	2,000.00	
Do	Cummins Engine Co, Inc	376.40	33.00
William D. Bunnell, 4660 Kenmore Ave., #1018 Alexandria, VA 22304	Amoco Corporation		
David G. Burden, 200 E. Randolph Dr. P.O. Box 87703 Chicago, IL 60680-0703	Motorola, Inc	7,000.00	
James D. Burge, 1350 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Association of Independent Research Institutes (AIRI)	600.00	
April L. Burke, 400 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 585 Washington, DC 20001	California Institute of Technology	1,000.00	
Do	Lewis-Burke Associates (For: Edison BioTechnology Center)	300.00	
Do	Lewis-Burke Associates (For: National History Museum of LA County, et al.)	300.00	
Diane B. Burke, 1625 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Lewis-Burke Associates (For: University of Cincinnati)	300.00	
Gerard P. Burke, 1117 Spotswood Drive Silver Spring, MD 20904	American Fed of State County & Municipal Employees	14,974.74	420.00
Kevin M. Burke, 1350 I Street, NW, #1290 Washington, DC 20005	International Air Leases, Inc		
Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Assn, 1100 17th St. NW, #505 Washington, DC 20036	American Bakers Assn	4,431.00	300.00
Phillip C. Burnett, P.O. Box 12285 Memphis, TN 38182	National Cotton Council of America	80,031.25	2,825.00
David G. Burney, 1101 17th St. NW, #609 Washington, DC 20036	American Tuna Foundation	4,712.50	83.40
Kevin R. Burns, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress	12,000.00	3,000.00
Timothy F. Burns, 2501 M St., NW Washington, DC 20037	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	4,000.00	
Melinda Burrell, 418 7th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	World Federalist Assn	5,932.31	70.00
Burson-Marsteller, 1850 M Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Alliant Techsystems, Inc	500.00	
Do	Cincinnati Bell Information Systems [CBIS]		
Do	Clark Oil and Refining Company		
Do	Degussa AG	1,500.00	
Do	Eli Lilly & Company		
Do	Ethy Corporation		
Do	Healthcare Leadership Council		
Do	Korean Iron & Steel Assn		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	McDonnell Douglas	1,000.00	20.00
Do	MAFCO		
Do	Republic of Indonesia		
Do	Thomson-CSF, Inc.		
Do	Warner-Lambert Co		
Larry D. Burton, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	BP America, Inc.	5,500.00	547.00
William Burton, 180 Maiden Lane New York, NY 10038	Continental Insurance Company	5,362.51	1,484.68
Mark R. Burtschi, 410 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	American Nuclear Energy Council	32,932.85	
James D. Burwell, Governmental Affairs Dept. (051) Columbia, SC 29218	Scana Corp	200.00	
Barbara L. Bush, 1220 L St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute		
Michael R. Bushman, Quaker Oats Company 321 North Clark Street Chicago, IL 60610	Quaker Oats Company		
Donald G. Butcher, 29 N.Y.S. Petroleum Council 150 State Street Albany, NY 12207	American Petroleum Institute	1,760.00	98.41
Mrs. H. E. Butt, 3700 Ocean Drive Corpus Christi, TX 78411			
William Byler Associates, Inc., 1155 Conn. Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	Ak-Chin Indian Community Council		
Do	Havasupai Tribal Council		
Do	San Carlos Apache Tribe		
Lynnea Bylund, 2300 M Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20037	United States Independent Microwave Television Assn [USIMTA]		
John J. Byrne, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	6,000.00	
C & C Consulting Group, Inc., 1925 North Lynn Street, #1101 Arlington, VA 22209	MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings, Inc.	15,000.00	1,006.73
Do	Western Resources	15,000.00	1,231.14
Edward S. Cabot, 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	6,120.00	1,175.06
John R. Cady, 1401 New York Avenue, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Food Processors Assn		
Morrison G. Cain, 1901 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 10th Floor Washington, DC 20006	International Mass Retail Assn	6,250.00	
Tony Calandro, 750 First Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20002	Career College Assn, Inc	1,750.00	
Alan Caldwell, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #525 Washington, DC 20004	RJR Nabisco, Inc.	2,475.00	
Bonnie Caldwell, 1445 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Public Securities Assn	12,500.00	1,655.17
Antonio J. Califia, 122 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	American Civil Liberties Union	2,800.00	
Barbara J. Calkins, 750 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20002-4242	American Psychological Assn	1,625.00	75.82
Era Eugene Callahan, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 1250 Washington, DC 20036	Major League Baseball	615.34	1,066.89
Kateri A. Callahan, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	Electron Transportation Coalition	348.00	50.00
Calorie Control Council, 5775 Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd., #500-D Atlanta, GA 30342			
Wayne J. Camara, 750 First St., NE Washington, DC 20002-4242	American Psychological Assn	835.00	
Cambridge International, Inc., 2775 South Quincy Street, #520 Arlington, VA 22206	Allstate Transmission	600.00	
Do	Eastern Technologies, Inc.		
Do	FMC Corporation	250.00	
Do	General Dynamics Land Systems	1,000.00	
Do	McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Company	600.00	
Do	Oshkosh Trucks Corp	300.00	
Do	Stewart & Stevenson Services, Inc	600.00	
Do	Textron Lycoming	600.00	
Arthur E. Cameron, 225 C Street NE, #A Washington, DC 20005	International Union of Police Assns, AFL-CIO	3,125.00	
Do	Luken's General Industries, Inc.	2,250.00	
Do	Potters Industries, Inc.	1,125.00	
Do	Safetran Systems Corporation	5,550.00	
Do	Stinsonite Corporation	1,500.00	
Do	3M Company	4,276.00	
Bruce P. Cameron, 1725 17th Street, NW, #109 Washington, DC 20006	Embassy of Mozambique		
Do	Embassy of Nicaragua	10,500.00	814.00
Do	Fibromyalgia Network	11,500.00	597.00
Do	National Council of Maubere Resistance	16,642.00	892.00
Timothy Neil Cameron, 710 North 20th Street Birmingham, AL 35203	City of Birmingham, AL		
Cameron & Hornbostel, 818 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20006	Government Barbers		
Do	McDermott Bonenberger McDermott & Galloway	123,181.44	58,506.53
Nancy Camm, 1101 17th St., NW, #1002 Washington, DC 20036	Bank of America	721.20	2,091.18
Paul A. Cammer, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #712 Washington, DC 20036	Cammer & Associates (For: Business Council on Indoor Air).		
Do			
Michael C. Camp, 1899 L Street, NW #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Exxon Corp		
Camp Barsh & Tate, 2550 M St., NW, #275 Washington, DC 20037	Anglo American Auto Auctions, Inc.	5,670.00	
Do	BeisSouth Corp		
Do	California Pipe Trades Council		
Do	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc.	625.00	
Do	Columbia Gas Systems, Inc.		
Do	Committee for Equitable Compensation		
Do	Mobil Oil Corp		
Do	Natural Gas Supply Assn		
Do	Pennzoil Co		
Do	PGA Tour		
Do	Sheet Metal Workers' International Assn		
Do	Shell Oil Co		
Do	Texaco, Inc.	150.00	
Do	Union Pacific Resources, Inc		
Do	Associated Builders & Contractors		
Do	GTE Corporation	2,500.00	
Do	DowElanco	2,000.00	6,912.00
Do	National Society of Professional Engineers	500.00	
Do	National Wildlife Federation	2,000.00	
Carolann Campana, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Algonquin Gas Transmission		
C. R. Campbell Jr., 1850 M St., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	American Assn of Advertising Agencies		
C. Thomas Campbell, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #575 Washington, DC 20006	American Fiber Manufacturing Assn		
Charles O. Campbell, 1420 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2715	American Nuclear Energy Council		
David Campbell, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-0001	AMT—Assn for Manufacturing Technology		
Jeanne Campbell, Campbell-Raupe, Inc 1010 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	Chubb Corp		
Do	Invest to Compete Alliance		
Do	National Electrical Manufacturers Assn		
Do	Securities Industry Assn		
Do	Stone & Webster Engineering Corp		
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp		
Do	Tennessee Valley Public Power Assn		
Jerry L. Campbell, 1201 Chestnut St. Chattanooga, TN 37402	John G. Campbell, Inc (For: ARCO Power Technologies, Inc.)		
John G. Campbell, 9300-D Old Keene Mill Road Burke, VA 22015	John G. Campbell, Inc (For: BDM International, Inc.)		
Do	John G. Campbell, Inc (For: Ebasco)		
Do	John G. Campbell, Inc (For: General Electric Co.)		
Do	John G. Campbell, Inc (For: Hughes Aircraft Company)		
Do	John G. Campbell, Inc (For: Loral Corp.)		
Do	ManTech International Corp		
Do	John G. Campbell, Inc (For: Sierra Nevada Corp.)		
Marilyn E. Campbell, 517 2nd Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	John G. Campbell, Inc (For: 3M Company)		
W. Donald Campbell, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW #620 Washington, DC 20036	David Turch & Associates	3,500.00	
Thomas D. Campbell & Associates, Inc., 113 South Alfred Street Alexandria, VA 22314	National Multi Housing Council	3,913.33	
Can Manufacturers Institute, 1625 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Cyprus Minerals Co	5,000.00	3,545.94
William Canary Jr., 2200 Mill Road Alexandria, VA 22314	American Trucking Associations, Inc	35,000.00	7,100.00
Sharon M. Canavan, 1125 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America	3,000.00	
Anne C. Canfield, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800-South Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	700.00	
Sharon F. Cannon, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	186.80	
Hugh C. Cannon, 1500 K Street, NW, #650 Washington, DC 20005	Gilco, Inc	150.00	
James R. Cannon Jr., 808 Seventeenth Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006-3910	Stewart & Stewart (For: Smith Corona Corp.)	484.38	
Do	Stewart & Stewart (For: Timken Co.)		
Do	Stewart & Stewart (For: Torrington Company)		
Brent A. Cantley, 1735 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Institute of Architects		
Francis J. Cantrel Jr., 1801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	MCI Communications Corp	1,000.00	
Gary Capistrant, 1200 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	US Strategies Corp		
Capital Consultants, 1122 Colorado, #307 Austin, TX 78701	Advanced Telecommunications Corp		
Do	Madison Public... (for Leadership Council of Advertising..)		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Capitol Associates, Inc, 426 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	American Academy of Allergy & Immunology	250.00	
Do	American Assn of Cancer Research	600.00	
Do	American Health Foundation	800.00	
Do	American Soc of Nephrology	4,800.00	
Do	American Soc of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene	600.00	
Do	Arthritis Foundation	1,000.00	
Do	Association for Practitioners in Infectious Control	350.00	
Do	Carnation Co	3,500.00	
Do	Center for Science in the Public Interest	200.00	
Do	Citizens Comm for Medical Research & Health Education	1,000.00	
Do	Collagen Corp	400.00	
Do	Cooper Hospital	1,000.00	
Do	Cystic Fibrosis Foundation	1,200.00	
Do	Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center	1,500.00	
Do	FDA Council	10,500.00	
Do	Illinois Collaboration on Youth	100.00	
Do	Johns Hopkins University	1,000.00	
Do	Joint Council of Allergy & Immunology	500.00	
Do	Leukemia Society of America	800.00	
Do	Lipomatrix	200.00	
Do	Massachusetts General Hospital	2,400.00	
Do	Merck & Co, Inc	1,000.00	
Do	National Assn of Addiction Treatment Providers	800.00	
Do	National Assn of Pediatric Nurse Associates & Practitioners	1,200.00	
Do	National Coalition for Cancer Research	600.00	
Do	Nestle Foods	3,500.00	
Do	New York University Medical Center	1,000.00	
Do	Northwestern Memorial Hospital	1,500.00	
Do	Partnership for Organ Donation	800.00	
Do	Ringling Brothers	1,500.00	
Do	Siemens Corp	1,000.00	
Do	U.S. Healthcare, Inc	1,000.00	
Do	U.S. Surgical Corp		
Do	Wellman Laboratory	1,000.00	
Do	Professional Lawn Care Assn of America		
Do	American Methanol Institute [AMI]		
Do	Food Marketing Institute	100.00	
Do	American Bar Assn	400.00	50.00
Do	Metropolitan Life Insurance Cos	10,000.00	10,000.00
Do	General Atomics	875.00	
Do	Central Power & Light Company	21,228.00	896.72
Do	Bethlehem Steel Corp	120.00	
Do	McClure Trotter & Mentz (For: Commodities Corp.)		
Do	McClure Trotter & Mentz (For: Government of Puerto Rico)		
Do	McClure Trotter & Mentz (For: Mercedes-Benz of North America, Inc.)		
Do	Sheet Metal Workers International Assn	37,449.00	
Do	Gruma Management corp	2,381.42	2,381.42
Do	Nissan North America, Inc	4,562.00	
Do	National Wildlife Federation	266.16	
Do	Richard Cohen	1,909.50	24.00
Do	Carter Footwear	1,427.00	
Do	Kennametal, Inc		
Do	Group Health Assn of America, Inc		
Do	American Nuclear Energy Council	5,000.00	
Do	Edison Electric Institute	15,000.00	
Do	Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights	392.00	
Do	Bristol-Myers Squibb Co	1,500.00	
Do	Turner Broadcasting System, Inc	8,190.00	
Do	College of American Pathologists	5,865.00	
Do	Communications Satellite Corp		
Do	American Podiatric Medical Assn	18,000.00	126.00
Do	Appalachian Power Company		
Do	Association of American Railroads		
Do	Liberty Media Corp	1,755.08	720.94
Do	Northern Telecom, Inc.	1,250.00	14.00
Do	National Assn of Manufacturers	500.00	
Do	National Coal Assn	2,800.00	473.27
Do	American Health Care Assn	12,000.00	493.70
Do	Bio Gro Systems, Inc		
Do	Council on Education Development and Research	300.00	14.80
Do	Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Jackson		
Do	United Foods, Inc		
Do	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	1,500.00	
Do	Albion College	2,250.00	23.60
Do	American Assn of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine		
Do	American Dredging Co	190.00	
Do	American Hospital in Shanghai Foundation		
Do	American Petroleum Institute		
Do	American Water Development		
Do	AmeriBrom, Inc		
Do	Armenian Assembly of America/Armenian Gen Benevolent Union		
Do	Atlantic Drydock Corp		
Do	AT&T	300.00	
Do	Babson College	75.00	
Do	Bean Dredging Company	190.00	
Do	Bishop Museum		
Do	Boston Carmen's Union		
Do	Boston College	1,550.00	110.65
Do	Boston University	900.00	18.90
Do	Bryant College	300.00	
Do	Buena Vista College	600.00	50.10
Do	California Community Colleges	2,775.00	88.40
Do	California Pacific Medical Center	2,050.00	332.85
Do	Capitol American Life Insurance Co		
Do	Center for Health Technologies, Inc	3,600.00	17.35
Do	CenterPort International		
Do	CertainTeed Corp		
Do	Charlotte-Mecklenberg Hospital Authority Foundation	75.00	
Do	Children's Hospital and Health Center of San Diego	2,550.00	30.00
Do	Children's Hospital in Michigan		
Do	Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh	1,125.00	34.50
Do	Children's National Medical Center	600.00	80.55
Do	Clark Atlanta University		
Do	Columbia University	75.00	
Do	Community College Assn for Technology Transfer	900.00	
Do	Connecticut Health System, Inc	3,600.00	51.50
Do	Critical Languages & Area Studies Consortium, Inc		
Do	Cyotech, Inc		
Do	CSO Partnerships		
Do	Delaware State Dept of Transportation	1,360.00	
Do	Enchire Elastomers Americas, Inc		
Do	Epcint		
Do	Fairleigh Dickinson University	2,100.00	7.50

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Florida Institute of Technology	250.00	14.00
Do	Florida Regional Emergency Services, Inc.	1,950.00	37.00
Do	Franklin Institute	225.00	
Do	Fudan Foundation		
Do	Garden Isle Cablevision, L.P.		
Do	General Dynamics Corp	1,950.00	20.00
Do	Genetic Design	3,100.00	156.00
Do	Glasso, Inc	300.00	19.50
Do	Gonzaga University	350.00	15.00
Do	Governor of Hawaii, Executive Office on Aging	190.00	26.00
Do	Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company	2,475.00	34.70
Do	Hahnemann University Hospital		
Do	Hebrew Vocational Institute		
Do	Illinois Eastern Community Colleges		
Do	Illinois Institute of Technology	600.00	70.20
Do	Infirmary Health Systems, Inc		
Do	Instituform of North America, Inc	4,300.00	33.00
Do	Intercontinental Energy Group	6,100.00	50.40
Do	International Data Group		
Do	T.L. James & Company	180.00	
Do	Jones Intercale, Inc		
Do	Kauai CableVision, L.P.		
Do	Kendall Square Research Corp		
Do	Kimberly Quality Care		
Do	LaSalle University	850.00	20.30
Do	Lehigh University	225.00	
Do	Lewis and Clark College	1,275.00	74.85
Do	Loma Linda University Medical Center, Inc	1,875.00	79.50
Do	Loyola Marymount University	200.00	12.00
Do	Maersk, Inc	50.00	15.40
Do	Marquette University		
Do	Mary Washington Hospital Foundation	100.00	48.15
Do	Massachusetts League of Banks		
Do	Massachusetts Municipal Wholesale Electric Company		
Do	Medical Center of Central Massachusetts	975.00	69.75
Do	Miami-Dade Community College	3,600.00	32.50
Do	Michigan Biotechnology Institute		
Do	Monterey Institute of International Studies		
Do	Mt. Sinai Medical Center of Greater Miami	4,200.00	129.50
Do	Multinational Business Development	600.00	48.65
Do	MOOG, Inc	1,325.00	6.00
Do	National Assn of Dredging Contractors	180.00	12.00
Do	National Cable Television Assn, Inc		
Do	National Jewish Center for Immunology & Respiratory Medicine	1,125.00	41.60
Do	New England Deaconess Hospital Corporation	75.00	7.50
Do	New Jersey Institute of Technology	300.00	55.50
Do	New York Medical College	1,125.00	32.50
Do	North Natomas Landowners Assn		
Do	Northwestern University	900.00	6.00
Do	Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc	3,000.00	7.50
Do	Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission		
Do	Pine Bluff Sand & Gravel	190.00	
Do	Polaroid Corp		
Do	Polytechnic University	75.00	
Do	Providence & Worcester Railroad Company	2,100.00	
Do	Rehabilitation Hospital of the Pacific		
Do	Rhode Island Hospital	1,875.00	7.50
Do	Rochester Institute of Technology	975.00	248.60
Do	Sacred Heart Hospital	2,100.00	
Do	Saint Joseph's University	600.00	70.65
Do	Savings Bank and Life Insurance Company of MA	3,075.00	55.50
Do	Scott County Highway Department	3,000.00	
Do	Sidney Frank Importing Company, Inc		
Do	Societa Cavi Pirelli S.p.A.		
Do	Southwest Marine, Inc		
Do	St. Norberts College	750.00	46.60
Do	St. Xavier College	4,200.00	104.75
Do	State of Indiana, Office of the Governor		
Do	State of Rhode Island Office of Economic Development		
Do	Suffolk University	2,550.00	57.30
Do	Sutter Bay Associates		
Do	Teach for America		
Do	Tufts University	350.00	22.50
Do	Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia		
Do	Union Memorial Hospital	1,200.00	64.20
Do	Union Switch & Signal	1,500.00	
Do	United Brotherhood of Carpenters National Health & Safety Fund		
Do	University of the Arts		
Do	University of Detroit Mercy	75.00	
Do	University of Hawaii	450.00	12.00
Do	University of Limerick Foundation		
Do	University of Pennsylvania		
Do	University of San Francisco	75.00	
Do	University of Southern Mississippi	250.00	16.00
Do	University of St. Thomas	3,000.00	
Do	University of Vermont	75.00	38.00
Do	Waterman Health Care System (Lake Care)	1,200.00	96.25
Do	Watsonville Community Hospital	225.00	
Do	Western Townships Utilities Authority	1,650.00	58.30
Do	World Learning	5,500.00	932.00
Do	Caterpillar, Inc		
Rita L. Castle, 100 NE Adams Street Peoria, IL 61629	Quaker Oats Company		
Penelope C. Cate, 321 North Clark Street Chicago, IL 60610		23,270.77	27,235.55
Catholic Health Assn of the United States, 4455 Woodson Road St. Louis, MO 63134		17,550.00	8,415.73
Harvey E. Cauthen Jr., 2 Dexter Ave. Montgomery, AL 36104		662.50	2.92
Gordon Cavanaugh, 122 C Street, NW, #875 Washington, DC 20001-2109		26,475.50	660.46
Do	Reno Cavanaugh & Hornig (For: Council of Large Public Housing Authorities)		
Do	Reno Cavanaugh & Hornig (For: Housing Assistance Council)	181.25	
Do	Reno Cavanaugh & Hornig (For: Housing Authority Insurance, Inc.)	93.75	
Do	Reno Cavanaugh & Hornig (For: National Assn of Service & Conservation)	737.50	32.07
Do	American Public Gas Assn	125.25	15.50
Robert S. Cave, 11094-D Lee Highway, #102 Fairfax, VA 22030	American Assn of Retired Persons	703.44	85.75
Center for Responsive Politics, 1320 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Biomass Energy Partners		
David Certner, 601 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	BTR, Inc		
Chadbourne & Parke, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Cognitrix, Inc	72.00	
Do	Falcon Seaboard	2,268.00	37.00
Do	P.H. Glattfelter Co		
Do	Independent Power Tax Group	6,264.00	49.00
Do	Napp Chemicals, Inc		
Do	OESI Power Corp		
Do	Purdue Frederick Company		
Do	Ruan Transportation Management Systems	144.00	
Do	Ryder System, Inc	1,440.00	19.00
Michael J. Chakarun, 1920 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Terry M. Chamberlain, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006 Chambers Associates, Inc., 1625 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO Berk Stores Services, Inc.		
Do		300.00	
Do	Coalition of Publicly Traded Limited Partnerships	1,500.00	
Do	Columbia Falls Aluminum Company		
Do	Council of Infrastructure Financing Authorities	1,530.00	
Do	Lead Industries Assn		
Do	Manville Corporation		
Do	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	1,800.00	
Do	Newhall Land and Farming Company		
Ed Chandler, 7901 Westpark Drive McLean, VA 22102 William J. Chandler, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	AMT - The Assn for Manufacturing Technology	15,675.00	500.00
John Chandler Associates, Inc., 9816 Hillridge Drive Kensington, MD 20895	National Parks & Conservation Association		241.81
Pete Chaney, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	York International	500.00	79.33
Arthur A. Chapa, 5210 East Williams Circle, Suite 500 Tucson, AZ 85711 Linda Z. Chapman, 1400 L Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Associated General Contractors of America		
Nancy Chapman, 1723 U Street, NW Washington, DC 20009 Thomas B. Chapman, 500 E Street, SW, #920 Washington, DC 20024	Pima County Board of Supervisors	18,587.00	2,508.58
Byron Charlton, 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20004	Biscuit & Cracker Manufacturers Assn		
Charter Medical Corp., 577 Mulberry Street Macon, GA 31298	N. Chapman Associates, Inc (For: Society for Nutrition Education)	4,500.00	445.76
Patricia A. Cheeze, 1300 North 17th Street, Suite 1320 Arlington, VA 22209-3801	Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn	14,191.00	106.44
Leslie Cheek III, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East, SW, #4200 Washington, DC 20024	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	16,107.72	118.50
Do		352.04	
Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc., 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037 Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Assn, Inc., 1913 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Eastman Kodak Company		
William B. Cherkasky, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005 Chemikoff & Company, 1320 18th Street, NW, #100 Washington, DC 20036	Crum & Forster Corp	11,352.00	275.20
Do	Xerox Corp	36,894.00	47,236.00
International Franchise Assn American Museum of Natural History			
Arena Stage		4,000.00	
Art Museum Princeton University		1,292.00	1,398.75
Bishop Museum		2,000.00	
Capital Childrens Museum		1,151.00	1,257.75
Corcoran Gallery of Art		1,245.00	1,351.75
Directors Guild of America		12,236.00	705.02
Field Museum of Natural History			
Ford's Theater		1,151.00	1,257.75
Illinois State Museum Society			
International Photographers Guild		750.00	
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum		1,292.00	1,398.75
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts		1,151.00	1,257.75
Meridian House International		2,000.00	
Metropolitan Museum of Art			
Museum of Northern Arizona		1,198.00	1,304.75
National Museum of Women in the Arts		1,292.00	1,398.75
National Symphony			
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County			
Peabody Museum of Archeology & Ethnology			
Peabody Museum of Salem			
Phillips Collection		1,151.00	1,257.75
Science Museum of Minnesota		1,000.00	
Shakespeare Theater at the Folger		1,151.00	1,257.75
Shelburne Museum			
Textile Museum		1,151.00	1,257.75
University of Pennsylvania Museum		1,000.00	
Washington Ballet		1,151.00	1,257.75
Washington Opera		1,292.00	1,398.75
Washington Performing Arts Society		1,198.00	1,204.75
Vought Aircraft Co		2,500.00	125.00
PCS Health Systems (For: McKesson Corp.)		1,525.00	555.00
Tobacco Institute, Inc		1,000.00	1,235.06
Litton Industries		2,000.00	1,938.97
Housing Roundtable			
American Petroleum Institute		1,300.00	
Chevron Companies			
American Israel Public Affairs Committee		22,689.96	911.27
Air Products & Chemicals, Inc		492,067.93	286,622.89
		10,000.00	
			54,836.24
Sundstrand Corporation		2,550.00	623.94
American Home Sewing and Craft Assn		1,300.00	1,300.00
American Radio Relay League		3,000.00	3,000.00
Associated Locksmiths of America		1,400.00	1,400.00
National Licensed Beverage Assn		4,500.00	4,500.00
National Weather Service Employees Organization		800.00	800.00
		15,750.00	15,749.00
		2,644.17	2,644.17
Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: American Communities for Cleanup Equity)		21,975.91	6,089.74
Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: City of Piqua, OH)		1,575.00	297.67
Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: Clean Water Action)		2,362.50	
Strategic Management Associates (For: American Paper Institute)			
Strategic Management Associates (For: Care Visions Corporation)			
Strategic Management Associates, Inc (For: Greater New York Hospital Assn)		20,001.00	925.00
Strategic Management Associates (For: Healthcom International)			
Strategic Management Associates (For: Hospital for Special Surgery)			
Strategic Management Associates (For: Lenox Hill Hospital)			
Strategic Management Associates (For: Maimonides Medical Center)			
Strategic Management Associates, Inc (For: MicroGeneSys, Inc.)		22,500.00	250.00
Strategic Management Associates (For: Montefiore Medical Center)			
Strategic Management Associates (For: Mount Sinai Medical Center)			
Strategic Management Associates (For: New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center)			
Strategic Management Associates, Inc (For: Our Lady of Mercy Medical Center)			
Kansas Electric Cooperatives, Inc (KEC)		3,246.00	
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corp			
Vern Clark & Associates (For: Coalition for Property Rights)		69,000.00	
Vern Clark & Associates (For: Fox Television Stations, Inc.)		22,500.00	
Vern Clark & Associates (For: Metromedia Communications)			
Vern Clark & Associates (For: Metromedia Company)		30,000.00	
Vern Clark & Associates (For: RJR-Nabisco Washington, Inc.)		52,500.00	
Coalition for Property Rights		69,000.00	
Fox Television Stations, Inc		22,500.00	
Metromedia Communications			
Metromedia Company		30,000.00	
RJR-Nabisco Washington, Inc		52,500.00	
Healthcare Financial Management Assn			
Merck & Co, Inc		1,000.00	400.00
Public Citizen, Inc		3,000.00	
American Bankers Assn		3,175.00	
Copolymer Rubber & Chemical Corp			
Crompton & Knowles Corp		570.00	10.25
Day-Glo Color Corp			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Fleet/Norstar Financial Group, Inc.		
Do	Government Representatives Cmte Securities Industry Assn	192.50	
Do	Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation		
Do	Ministry of Finance & Public Credit of the United Mexican St		
Do	Salomon Brothers, Inc.		
Do	U.S. Bancorp		
Ronald D. Clements, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	Edison Electric Institute	11,281.25	539.14
Cleveland-Cliffs, Inc., 1100 Superior Avenue Cleveland, OH 44114-2589		916.00	
William A. Clifford, 510-15 Revere Beach Blvd., #805 Revere, MA 02151	American Dispatchers Assn	633.30	
Climaco Climaco Seminatore Lefkowitz & Garofoli Co., 1228 Euclid Ave., #900 Cleveland, OH 44115	Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Ohio	50.00	1,350.00
Michael P. Cline, 1219 Prince Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2916	Enlisted Assn National Guard	10,686.48	16,911.00
Lawrence Clinton, 900 19th Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20005	U.S. Telephone Assn	1,250.00	
Clohan & Dean, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	America's Public Television Stations	300.00	
Do	Coalition of Higher Education Assistance Organizations	350.00	
Do	Consumer Bankers Assn	6,100.00	
Do	Student Loan Funding Corp of Ohio	13,500.00	
Do	Very Special Arts	325.00	
Stephen J. Cloud, 1220 L St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute	500.00	
Jamie L. Clover, 1501 Wilson Blvd., #1100 Arlington, VA 22209	American Feed Industry Assn	2,000.00	
W. Dewey Clover, 1199 North Fairfax, #801 Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assn of Truck Stop Operators, Inc.	71,000.00	26,237.34
Coal Industry Health Protection Coalition, 918 16th Street, NW, Suite 303 Washington, DC 20006		43,000.00	8,506.00
Coalition for an Undercharge Relief Bill, 2020 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #626 Washington, DC 20006			
Coalition of Americans to Protect Sports (CAPS), 200 Castlewood Drive North Palm Beach, FL 33408			
Coalition of Supporters of the Shipping Act, 1800 M Street, NW, 8th Floor North c/o Morgan Lewis & Bockius Washington, DC 20036			
Coalition to Preserve the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, 2300 M St., NW Washington, DC 20037		1,333.34	1,333.34
Coalition Promote America's Trade, c/o Steptoe & Johnson 1330 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Petroleum Institute	300.00	
Richard B. Cobb, Petroleum Council of Ga 50 Hunt Piz, SE, #720 Atlanta, GA 30303-2923	American Petroleum Institute	500.00	
Drew Patrick Cobbs, 60 West Street, #403 Annapolis, MD 21401	Nexen Pruet Jacobs & Pollard (For: Greenwood Development Corp.)	12,000.00	
Robert D. Coble, P.O. Drawer 2426 Columbia, SC 29202	National Water Resources	2,500.00	
PerryAnne Coffey, 3800 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 4 Arlington, VA 22203	American Public Transit Assn	650.00	141.00
Amy A. Coggan, 1201 New York Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Eastman Kodak Company	12,451.92	1,030.78
Catherine Grealy Cohen, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20006	American Israel Public Affairs Comm	2,000.00	100.00
Dan Cohen, 440 First Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20001	Association of Trial Lawyers of America	200.00	
Daniel L. Cohen, 1050 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	National Assn of Manufacturers	1,530.00	2,078.89
John Cohen, 1331 Penn Ave., NW, #1500-North Washington, DC 20004-1703	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	546.00	
Kenneth S. Cohen, 1295 State Street Springfield, MA 01111-0001	Sacks Tierney Kasen & Kerrick, P.A. (For: City of Globe)		
Marvin S. Cohen, 3200 N. Central Ave., 20th Floor Phoenix, AZ 85012-2576	Sacks Tierney & Kasen (For: City of Tucson)		
Do	Goff/Wilkie & Associates (For: North Metro Mayors Assn)		
Philip Q. Cohen, 8525 Edinbrook crossing Brooklyn Park, MN 55443	Goff/Wilkie & Associates (For: North Metro TH 610/10 Crosstown Council)		
Do	Direct Marketing Assn	6,922.81	1,928.43
Cohn and Marks, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Maclean Hunter Cable TV	481.25	4.48
Do	USA Network		
Joseph L. Colaneri, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #760 Washington, DC 20036	Union Oil Co of California		603.68
Cordia B. Colburn, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1000 Arlington, VA 22202	General Dynamics	1,000.00	715.00
Carol Thompson Cole, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #525 Washington, DC 20004	RJR Nabisco, Inc.	3,340.00	
Eleanor Cole, 820 First Street, NE, #400 Washington, DC 20002	UBA, Inc.	1,000.00	
Randall L. Cole, 7900 Westpark Drive McLean, VA 22102	HFSI	6,000.00	1,157.18
Robert E. Cole, 900 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp, et al.	60.00	7.00
Walter C. Coleman, 1101 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Regional Airline Association	1,000.00	
Colex & Associates, 2775 South Quincy Street, #520 Arlington, VA 22206	Alabama State Docks	3,000.00	
Do	Cambridge International, Inc.		
Do	Coalition for Employment Opportunities	2,000.00	
Do	Invacare		
Do	MMW/Strategic Communications, Inc.		
Do	National Rehabilitation Hospital	2,000.00	
Do	Orleans Levee District	2,000.00	
Do	RGDC, Inc.	2,000.00	
Do	St. Bernard Port, Harbor & Terminal District	2,000.00	
Jessie M. Colgate, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #460(N) Washington, DC 20004-2505	New York Life Insurance Company		
Emilio G. Collado III, Collado Associates 1405 Montague Drive Vienna, VA 22180	American Watch Assn		
Calvin Evans Collier, 1010 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20007	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.	34.00	
Collier Shannon Rill & Scott, 3050 K Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20007	Alliance for British & Australian Tax Equity (ABATE)		
Do	Alliance for Capital Access		
Do	American Car Rental Assn	500.00	500.00
Do	American Couplings Coalition		
Do	American International Group	13,832.50	13,832.50
Do	American Iron & Steel Institute		
Do	American Meat Institute		
Do	American Textile Machinery Assn	860.00	860.00
Do	Association of Certified Trucking Schools		
Do	Australian Wheat Board	280.00	280.00
Do	Bicycle Manufacturers Assn of America	2,140.00	2,140.00
Do	Coalition for Safe Ceramicware		
Do	Committee of American Ammunition Manufacturers		
Do	Crop Insurance Research Bureau	1,015.00	1,015.00
Do	COMPACT		
Do	CSR Limited - Sugar Division		
Do	Food Marketing Institute		
Do	Footwear Industries of America		
Do	Gerry Baby Products Co		
Do	Golden Gate Petroleum International	1,300.00	1,300.00
Do	Hyster		
Do	Independent Lubricant Manufacturers Assn	500.00	500.00
Do	Inland Steel Corp	700.00	700.00
Do	International Crystal Federation		
Do	Leather Industries of America		
Do	Lykes Brothers, Inc.		
Do	Municipal Castings Fair Trade Council		
Do	National Assn of Convenience Stores	3,845.00	3,845.00
Do	National Cosmetology Assn, Inc.		
Do	National Juice Products Assn	700.00	700.00
Do	National Pasta Assn		
Do	Oneida Ltd		
Do	Outdoor Power Equipment Institute		
Do	Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A.	5,790.00	5,790.00
Do	Petrolam, Ltd		
Do	Pittsburgh Corning Corporation		
Do	Restor Industries, Inc.		
Do	Scotsman Industries, Inc.		
Do	Shipbuilders Council of America		
Do	Society of Independent Gasoline Marketers of America	7,650.00	7,650.00
Do	Specialty Steel Industry of the United States		
Do	Steel Manufacturers Assn		
Do	American Trucking Assn, Inc.	11,000.00	
Do	United Assn of Jnymen & Appren of Plimb & Pipeftg Industry	6,000.00	355.75
Do	American Express Co		
Do	Armstrong World Industries, Inc.		
Do	American Israel Public Affairs Comm	17,077.50	321.65
Do	National Broiler Council	1,375.00	
Do	American Petroleum Institute	660.00	1,254.97
Do	CF Industries, Inc.	500.00	160.74
Do	Gold Fields Operating Company-Mesquite	2,500.00	
John Collins, 2200 Mill Road Alexandria, VA 22314			
Michael A. Collins, 13105 Ivy Drive Beltsville, MD 20705			
Paula J. Collins, 1020 19th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036			
Camilla L. Collova, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1007 Washington, DC 20036			
Jeffrey Colman, 440 First Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20001			
Mary Colville, 1155 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005			
Jeffrey W. Combos, c/o Tennessee Petroleum Council 315 Deaderick Street, #1430 Nashville, TN 37238-1430			
Lori A. Comeau, 805 15th Street, NW #610 Washington, DC 20005-2207			
Comiskey & Hunt, One Courthouse Metro, #850 2200 Wilson Boulevard Arlington, VA 22201			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Commercial Finance Association, 225 W. 34th St. New York, NY 10122			14,087.00
Committee for Do-It-Yourself Household Moving, P. O. Box 20084 George Mason Station Alexandria, VA 22320			836.80
Committee for Human Legislation, Inc., 1623 Connecticut Avenue, NW, 4th Floor Washington, DC 20036			11,079.58
Committee on U.S. Business Canadian Life & Health Ins Assn, c/o Dykema Gossett 800 Michigan National Tower Lansing, MI 48933			6,718.75
Common Cause, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036		3,337,259.00	601,036.72
Common Sense, Inc., 188-A Onville Road Stafford, VA 22554	EG & G/Dynatrend	7,500.00	
Commonwealth Group, Ltd, One Massachusetts Avenue, Suite 850 Washington, DC 20001	United Way/Community Service Council of Central IN, Inc	350,007.00	
Community Service Council of Central IN, Inc, 3901 North Meridian Street P.O. Box 88409 Indianapolis, IN 46208-0409			
Competitive Enterprise Institute, 233 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, #200 Washington, DC 20003			
Compressed Gas Assn/Helium Advisory Council, 1725 Jefferson Davis Hwy., #1004 Arlington, VA 22202-4102			
Concerned Women for America, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW, #800 Washington, DC 20024			
Bert M. Concklin, 1500 PRC Drive McLean, VA 22102			
Cordc Associates, Inc, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #560 Washington, DC 20004			
Do	Professional Services Council	1,500.00	136.59
Do	Association for Commercial Real Estate	3,000.00	
Do	Forest City Ratner Companies	25,000.00	
Do	Kinetix Concepts	3,000.00	
Do	Maglev USA	12,900.00	
Do	Southern Company Services, Inc	3,000.00	
Do	Texas TGV	30,000.00	
Do	General Dynamics	1,000.00	278.00
Do			1,381.00
Bruce R. Condit, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1000 Arlington, VA 22202			
Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th St., NW Washington, DC 20036			
Charles Connally, 4849 W Street, NW Washington, DC 20007			
Jeanne K. Connally, 1875 Eye St., NW, #540 Washington, DC 20006			
Connerton Ray & Simon, 1920 L Street, NW, 4th Floor Washington, DC 20036-5004			
Do	Champion International Corp	1,788.00	238.50
Do	Association of University Programs in Occupational Safety	7,500.00	2,968.75
Do	International Assn of Fire Fighters	5,000.00	2,968.75
Do	International Chemical Workers Union	2,500.00	2,968.75
Do	Laborers Employers Cooperative & Education Trust	6,930.00	2,968.75
Do	Laborers National Health & Safety Fund	7,961.25	2,968.75
Do	Laborers/AGC Education & Training Fund	17,655.00	2,968.75
Do	National Coordinating Comm for Multiemployer Plans		2,968.75
Do	Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc	157.50	
Do	Manufactured Housing Institute	8,500.00	
Do	CH2M Hill	1,000.00	205.79
Do	National Wildlife Federation		
Catherine Connor, 555 13th Street, NW #460 West Tower Washington, DC 20004-1109		18,000.00	12,766.76
Jerry C. Connors, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #511 Arlington, VA 22202			
David Conover, 655 15th Street, NW, #444 Washington, DC 20005		105,874.00	79,068.00
David R. Conrad, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-0001			
Conservative Action Lobby, P.O. Box 931602 Los Angeles, CA 90093			
Consortium for Int'l Earth Science Information Network, 2250 Pierce Road University Center, MI 48710			
Consumer Energy Council of America Research Foundation, 2000 L St., NW, #802 Washington, DC 20036			
Consumer Federation of America, 1424 16th St., NW, #604 Washington, DC 20036			
Consumers for World Trade, 2000 L Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036			
Consumers Union of U.S., Inc., 2001 S Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20009			
Continental European Insurance Coalition, 815 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20006-4078			
John J. Connelly, 1130 East Hallandale Beach Blvd, Suite B Hallandale, FL 33009		17,370.00	
Daniel J. Conway, One Massachusetts Ave., NW, #350 Washington, DC 20001		115,525.50	9,473.07
Harry N. Cook, 1130 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036		10,000.00	521.62
Ruth E. Cook, 1309 Ridgecrest Court Raleigh, NC 27607			
Thomas M. Cook, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20004			
Cook Group, Inc, 300 Fountain Square P.O. Box 1608 Bloomington, IN 47402-1608			
Charles E. Cooke, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #450-N Washington, DC 20004			
Eileen C. Cooke, 110 Maryland Ave., NE, Suite 101 Washington, DC 20002			
Ted Coombes, 2301 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037			
Bente E. Cooney, 2000 K Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20006			
Benjamin Y. Cooper, Jr., 100 Daingerfield Road Alexandria, VA 22314			
Billy R. Cooper, 1300 North 17th Street, Suite 1320 Arlington, VA 22209-3801			
Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036			
Coordinadora de Organizaciones Empresariales de Comercio Ext, 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW Washington, DC 20007			
Darrell Coover, 499 South Capitol St., SW, #401 Washington, DC 20003			
Copeland Hatfield & Lowery, 601 13th Street, NW, #710 North Washington, DC 20005			
Do			
Heidi S. Coppola, 425 Park Avenue New York, NY 10043			
Michael J. Cops, 1700 North Moore Street Arlington, VA 22209			
Chuck Corbett, 4201 Lafayette Center Drive Chantilly, VA 22021-1230			
James T. Corcoran, 2000 K Street, NW, #203 Washington, DC 20006			
John F. Corcoran, 1500 K Street, NW, #375 Washington, DC 20005			
Cor Refiners Assoc Inc, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #120 Washington, DC 20036			
Ernest J. Corrado, 1000 16th St., NW, #511 Washington, DC 20036			
Mary Margaret Corrigan, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036			
Richard L. Corrigan, 655 15th Street, NW, Suite #444 Washington, DC 20005			
Marty Corry, 601 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20049			
Allan D. Cors, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004			
Anthony R. Corso, 3225 Galloway Road Fairfax, VA 22037			
Philip S. Cowrin, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036			
Barbara J. Cosgriff, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004			
Paul S. Cosgrove, 121 SW Salmon Suite #1400 Portland, OR 97204			
Cosmetic Toiletry & Fragrance Assn, Inc, 1101 17th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036			
Michael E. Costello, 1620 L Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036			
Council for a Livable World, 110 Maryland Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002			
Council for Responsible Nutrition, 1300 19th Street, NW #310 Washington, DC 20036-1609			
Council for Rural Housing & Development, 2300 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036			
Council of Industrial Boiler Owners, 6035 Burke Center Parkway, #360 Burke, VA 20215			
Council of Institutional Investors, 1616 P Street NW, #350 Washington, DC 20036			
Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 122 C St., NW, #330 Washington, DC 20001			
Council on Superconductivity for American Competitiveness, 1050 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW 6th Floor Washington, DC 20007			
John F. Cove, 1114 Fallsmead Way Rockville, MD 20854			
Michael W. Cover, 1020 19th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036			
Covington & Burling, P.O. Box 7566 1201 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20044			
Do	Cove Associates, Inc (For: Association of U.S. Night Vision Manufacturers)		
Do	Recording Industry Assn of America, Inc		
Do	American Assn of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgeons	4,735.00	85.00
Do	American Movers Conference		
Do	American PCS, L.P.	28,518.00	
Do	American Watch Assn	1,320.00	57.14
Do	Association of Maximum Service Television, Inc.		
Do	Attorneys Liability Assurance Society, Inc	4,880.00	27.00
Do	Brown Brothers Harriman & Co		
Do	Coalition to Preserve the Integrity of American Trademarks		
Do	Committee on Royalty Taxation		
Do	Consolidated Natural Gas Company	1,732.50	
Do	Council for Marketing & Opinion Research		
Do	Council of American Survey Research Organizations [CASRO]		
Do	CBS Television Network Affiliates Assn		
Do	Enrta Industry Committee		
Do	International Business Machines Corp		
Do	Investment Company Institute		
Do	John E. Simon Trust	6,392.50	140.59

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Jones Financial Companies		
Do	Lin Broadcasting Corp		
Do	Lutheran Brotherhood		
Do	Midwest Television, Inc		
Do	National Football League		
Do	NationsBank Corp		
Do	Private Benefits Alliance	3,052.50	
Do	Public Broadcasting Service	4,649.26	
Do	State of Alabama, Dept of Human Resources Legal Office	7,500.00	
Do	State of California, Dept of Health Services	12,800.00	
Do	State of California, Dept of Social Services	6,300.00	
Do	State of Florida, Dept of Health & Rehabilitative Services	5,000.00	
Do	State of Georgia, Division of Family & Children's Services	12,500.00	
Do	State of Idaho, Dept of Health & Welfare	1,250.00	
Do	State of Illinois, Department of Public Aid	2,500.00	
Do	State of Illinois, Dept of Public Aid	3,125.00	
Do	State of Indiana		
Do	State of Kentucky, Dept of Social Insurance		
Do	State of Louisiana (Medicaid/OC)		
Do	State of Louisiana, Food Stamp Director	5,000.00	
Do	State of Maryland, Dept of Health Services	1,250.00	
Do	State of Missouri, Dept of Social Services	1,250.00	
Do	State of Nebraska, Dept of Social Services	3,125.00	
Do	State of New York Bureau of Deferals & Disallowances	6,250.00	
Do	State of New York, Dept of Social Services	12,500.00	
Do	State of Ohio, Dept of Human Services		
Do	State of Oklahoma (Food Stamp/OC)	6,500.00	
Do	State of Oklahoma (Medicaid/OC)	800.00	
Do	State of Rhode Island, Dept of Human Services		
Do	State of Washington Office of Analysis & Medical Review	1,250.00	
Do	State of Washington, Dept of Social & Health Services	6,250.00	
Do	State of West Virginia, Bureau of Human Resources		
Do	State of West Virginia, Office of Medical Services		
Do	State of Wisconsin, Dept of Health & Social Services		
Do	Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada (U.S.)	4,000.00	
UniGroup, Inc			
American Soc of Mechanical Engineers			
Common Cause			
Balk Stores Services, Inc			
Campaign for U.N. Health-Political Education Committee	6,097.41	70.50	
Catholic Health Association of the United States	8,134.61		
Bectel Group, Inc			
National Parks & Conservation Association	600.00	48.00	
National Cable Television Assn, Inc	3,788.00	542.04	
Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Assn	2,025.00		
Savings and Community Bankers of America	13,818.75	263.88	
American Institute of Architects			
Central and South West Corp		826.50	48.80
National Parks & Conservation Association			
Algonquin Gas Transmission Company			
American Assn of Advertising Agencies			
American Fiber Manufacturers Association			
American Nuclear Energy Council			
Association for Manufacturing Technology			
Chubb Corporation			
Invest to Compete Alliance			
National Electrical Manufacturers Assn			
Securities Industry Association			
Campbell-Raupe (For: Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation)			
Westinghouse Electric Corporation			
W. R. Grace & Co World Headquarters	3,000.00		
District 2, MEBA-AMO			1,215.14
Block & Colucci, PC	7,000.00		190.40
Adolph Coors Co			
Mack Trucks, Inc			
Food Marketing Institute	100.00		
Caterpillar, Inc	30,500.00	75.00	
National Assn of Margarine Manufacturers	3,000.00	79.91	
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn			
MTS Systems Corp			
U.S. Independent Microwave Television Assn			
Industrial Telecommunications Assn, Inc			1,015.00
Fleet Reserve Assn			
American Forest & Paper Assn		1,581.25	9.00
American Forest Resource Alliance			
American Land Conservancy			
Asarco, Inc		175.00	10.00
Associated Gas Distributors			
Avon Products, Inc			
Brooklyn Union Gas Co			
Canyon Resources Corp			
City of North Miami			
Communications Satellite Corp			
Cook Inlet Region, Inc			
Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc			
Eli Lilly & Company	700.00	10.00	
Environmental Research Information, Inc			
Helicopter Assn International			
Independence Mining Company, Inc	6,325.00	52.00	
ICF International, Inc & Subsidiaries			
Lehr & Fink Products Group			5.00
Meridian Minerals Co			
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co			
National Assn of Wholesaler-Distributors		1,137.50	10.00
National Risk Retention Assn			
New York Life Insurance Co			4.00
Polysiocyanurate Insulation Mfrs Assn			
Regional Airline Association			
Rocking K Development			
Trust for Public Lands			
United Cities Gas Co			
Western Governors' Assn			
Wyatt Company			
Avon Products, Inc			
Board of Foreign Trade, Govt of the Republic of China			
Singapore Trade Development Board			
Hughes Aircraft Company			
ESCO Electronics Corp			
National Restaurant Assn	1,500.00	990.00	
Mortgage Bankers Assn of America	18,934.00		
McCutchen Doyle Brown & Eversen (For: American Iron & Steel Institute)	20,748.00		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	McCUTCHEON DOYLE BROWN & ENERSER (For: Arco)		
Do	McCUTCHEON DOYLE BROWN & ENERSER (For: Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc.)	520.00	
Do	McCUTCHEON DOYLE BROWN & ENERSER (For: Eastman Kodak Company)	2,964.00	
Do	McCUTCHEON DOYLE BROWN & ENERSER (For: Freeport-McMoRan, Inc.)	2,288.00	
Do	McCUTCHEON DOYLE BROWN & ENERSER (For: General Electric Co.)	16,016.00	
Do	McCUTCHEON DOYLE BROWN & ENERSER (For: Rohr Industries, Inc.)		
Do	McCUTCHEON DOYLE BROWN & ENERSER (For: Southern California Assn of Governmental Relations)	7,514.00	
Do	McCUTCHEON DOYLE BROWN & ENERSER (For: USS Technical Center)		
Do	McCUTCHEON DOYLE BROWN & ENERSER (For: 3M)	1,742.00	
Law Offs of Jonathan W. Cuneo, 1301 K Street, NW, #650-E Washington, DC 20005	Songwriters Guild of America	1,000.00	
Charles V. Cunningham, 1155 15th Street, NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20006	American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc.	1,500.00	
Do	Dunavant Enterprises, Inc.	3,000.00	
Do	Hohenberg Bros. Company	1,500.00	
J. Courtney Cunningham, 430 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	American Trucking Assn, Inc.	6,000.00	
William J. Cunningham, 815 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	16,575.72	835.40
F.P. Curran, 7315 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 1250W Bethesda, MD 20814	Treasury Management Assn	500.00	1,210.00
Anne M. Curry, 800 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute	500.00	
Garry R. Curtis, Greater Washington Board of Trade 1129 20th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Greater Washington Board of Trade	2,500.00	
Cutter & Stanfield, 700 14th Street, NW, 10th floor Washington, DC 20005	General Atomics		
Do	University of Colorado	975.00	212.84
Ralf W.K. Czepluch, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW #830 Washington, DC 20036	Gulf Power Company	3,900.00	5,924.29
CF Industries, Inc, Salem Lake Dr. Long Grove, IL 60047		1,000.00	
CM Services, Inc, 800 Roosevelt Boulevard, Bldg C, #20 Glen Ellyn, IL 60137-5833	American Council of State Savings Supervisors	500.00	
Norman E. D'Amours, 135 Chase Way Manchester, NH 03104	Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (ZENCHU)	975.00	
William K. Dabagh, Arter & Hadden 1801 K Street, NW #400K Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security		15,944.00
Susan Dahquist, 2000 K St., NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Quarles & Brady (For: General Motors Corp.)		6,432.75
Frank J. Daly, 411 East Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: JEFA International, Inc.)		
Patricia A. Daley, 1101 30th Street, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20007	Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: Prodigy Services Company)		
Do	Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: US Telephone Assn)		
Do	National Society of Professional Engineers	2,500.00	
James G. Dalton, 1420 King St. Alexandria, VA 22314-2715	Grumman Corp	625.00	535.65
Robert P. Daly II, 1000 Wilson Blvd, #2800 Arlington, VA 22209	Children's Defense Fund	37.60	
Sharon M. Daly, 25 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	International Technology Corporation		
John E. Daniel, 1133 21st St., NW #710 Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of State Farm Agents		
Jim Daniels, 4759 S. Conway Rd Orlando, FL 32812	American Optometric Assn		
David S. Danielson, 1505 Prince Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America	5,842.85	
Nancy Danielson, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #202W Washington, DC 20024	American Assn of Airport Executives	8,100.00	
Dart Industries, Inc, P.O. Box 2353 Orlando, FL 32802	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	4,368.75	
Linda Daschle, 4212 King Street Alexandria, VA 22302	Dun & Bradstreet Corporation	225.00	
Theodore S. J. Davi, 23 Holland Road Pittsburgh, PA 15235	American Bankers Assn	3,420.00	
Seth Davidson, 1742 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Vencom, Inc		
Davidson Colling Group, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #810 Washington, DC 20004	Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (3M)	3,500.00	
Dionne M. Davies, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW, #727 Washington, DC 20036	National Soft Drink Assn	123.20	250.02
Charles Chandler Davis, 4029 Centenary Dallas, TX 75225	American Nuclear Energy Council	3,609.40	
D. Drew Davis, 3M Center St. Paul, MN 55144-1000	Common Cause	11,488.03	
Drew M. Davis, 1101 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Edison Electric Institute	2,500.00	365.71
Edward M. Davis, 410 First St., SE Washington, DC 20003	Florida Business Associates (For: Valencia Community College)	7,500.00	
Edwin H. Davis, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Malting Barley Assn, Inc	1,947.75	76.56
Fred G. Davis, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW 4th Floor Washington, DC 20004	Catholic Health Assn of the United States	748.07	
Lynda C. Davis, 1825 Eye Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Amoil Corp		
Michael Davis, 735 North Water St., #908 Milwaukee, WI 53202-4105	Ad Hoc Comm of Life Insurance Companies	200.00	
Michael R. Davis, 4455 Woodson Road St. Louis, MO 63134	Alcoma Packing Company, Inc	175.00	
William M. Davis, 1615 M Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	American Automotive Leasing Assn	3,000.00	30.34
Davis & Harman, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20004	American General Life Insurance Co	990.00	278.57
Do	American Horse Council	1,080.00	
Do	American Integrity Insurance Company	453.50	
Do	American Investors Life Insurance	1,200.00	116.22
Do	Armco Steel Co	2,700.00	
Do	Bethlehem Steel Corp	2,700.00	
Do	Chicago Board of Trade	8,500.00	640.56
Do	Committee of Annuity Insurers	5,968.00	65.50
Do	Dresser Industries, Inc	60.00	
Do	First Penn-Pacific Life Insurance Co		
Do	Florida Power & Light	845.00	125.71
Do	Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc	1,200.00	
Do	General Aviation Manufacturers Association	4,500.00	235.35
Do	Hughes & Luce	260.00	
Do	James Graham Brown Foundation		
Do	Lincoln National Life Insurance Co	482.00	115.23
Do	National Business Aircraft Assn	1,500.00	99.79
Do	National Cattlemen's Assn	900.00	
Do	Retired Lives Reserve Group	200.00	
Do	Stock Information Group		
Do	U.S. Sugar Corp	1,200.00	268.38
Do	Underwriters of Lloyd's London	6,750.00	
Do	Worldspan	900.00	
Davis Polk & Wardwell, 1300 Eye St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co		
Do	LTV Corp		
Do	Morgan Guaranty Trust Co		
Do	Morgan Stanley & Co, Inc		
Do	Norwest Corporation		
Do	American Honda Motor Co, Inc	2,130.00	53.29
Do	American Tunabot Assn	14,745.00	
Do	Seattle Times Company		
Do	Ford Motor Co	1,600.00	655.00
Robert W. Davis, Jr., 1350 I Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Savarese & Associates (For: National Assn for the Superconducting Super Collider)	4,000.00	
Leslie Dawson, 1901 L Street, NW, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20036	Potomac Electric Power Co		
Rhett B. Dawson, 1900 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Chrysler Corporation	6,249.00	554.00
Brenda T. Day, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	American Samoa Government, Office of the Governor		
James M. Day, 1667 K Street, NW, Suite 801 Washington, DC 20006	Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc		
Gaston De Bearn, 1300 Eye Street, NW, #520-W Washington, DC 20005-3314	Auto International Assn	33.00	33.97
John Russell Deane III, 1317 F Street NW #550 Washington, DC 20004	Coalition of Automotive Assns	150.00	76.26
Do	Specialty Equipment Market Assn	360.00	353.02
Do	Port of Portland	13,975.00	106.78
Tom K. Decker, Box 3529 Portland, OR 97208	American Medical Assn	25.00	
Richard A. Deem, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated General Contractors of America		
Brian Deery, 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Common Cause	5,590.02	1,195.45
Tom Dehner, 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Palumbo & Cerrell, Inc (For: American Soc of Composers Authors & Publishers)	75.00	
William T. Deitz, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW, #706 Washington, DC 20036	Palumbo & Cerrell, Inc (For: Atlantic Richfield Co.)	705.00	15.00
Do	California Forestry Association		
Do	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	2,580.00	88.00
Do	Palumbo & Cerrell (For: Procter & Gamble Mfg Co.)		
Do	Advertising Mart Marketing Assn	6,742.50	190.20
Do	Association of Outplacement Consulting Firms, Inc	1,717.00	
Do	National Assn of Independent Insurers		
Do	National Council of Business Advisors		
Delchamps/Capitol Link, P.O. Box 9183 Arlington, VA 22219	Alabama School of Mathematics & Science	18,000.00	1,988.84
Do	Bishop State Community College		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	City of Huntsville		
Do	City of Mobile		
Do	Madison County Commission		
Do	Spring Hill College		
Mitchell Delk, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #950 Washington, DC 20077-7347	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp		
Tania Demchuk, 499 South Capitol St., SW, #401 Washington, DC 20003	National Assn of Independent Insurers		
Willard L. Demory, 1101 - 30th Street, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20007	Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: JEFA International, Inc.)		
Do	Murphy & Demory, Ltd. (For: Prodigy Services Company)		
Do	Murphy & Demory Ltd (For: U.S. Telephone Assn)		
George H. Denison, 5910 Woodacres Drive Bethesda, MD 20816	Alexis International, Inc.		
Do	Edison Electric Institute		
Do	General Atomics		
Do	(For: Government of Sierra Leone)		
Robert A. Denman, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, #202w Washington, DC 20024	Westinghouse Electric Corp		
Paul W. Dennett, 1310 G Street, NW, 12 Floor Washington, DC 20005	Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America		
Thomas J. Dennis Sr., 1001 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #450-N Washington, DC 20004	Blue Cross & Blue Shield Assn	4,088.00	210.30
Lane Denton, 610 Brazos, Suite 410 Austin, TX 78701	Southern California Edison Co	9,678.00	5,400.00
Robert Neal Denton, 2001 S Street, NW, #301 Washington, DC 20009	Texas Highway Patrol Assn		6,785.00
Clayton S. Depue, 200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 164 Washington, DC 20006	Alliance of Nonprofit Mailers		9,716.10
James M. Desmond, 5234 Duvali Road Bethesda, MD 20816	Americans for a Presidential Line-Item Veto		310.25
Jo Ellen Deutsch, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Martin Marietta Corporation		2,231.00
Caroline M. Devine, 1250 H Street NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	Association of Flight Attendants, AFL-CIO		
R. Daniel Devlin, 808 17th Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20006	Mobil Corp		
Robert L. Dewey, 1244 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Trans World Airlines, Inc		
Dewey Ballantine, 1775 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	Defenders of Wildlife		
David P. Dexter, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1202 Washington, DC 20036	SEMATECH		
Alex J. DeBosiere, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #610 Washington, DC 20004	Wildlife Legislative Fund of America		
Michael DeEmilia, 400 North Capitol Street, NW, #852 Washington, DC 20001	Tenneco Gas		
James U. Defrancis, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1014 Washington, DC 20036	Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees		
Law Offices of Paul H. Delaney, Jr., 1155 Connecticut Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Ebasco Services, Inc.	12,500.00	
Debra DeLee, 1201 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Embassy of Japan	4,012.50	1,557.86
Rodney Deloach, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Education Assn	5,000.00	
Fred R. DeLuca, 1735 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	National Assn of Realtors	4,921.60	495.00
Doris M. DeMay, 701 North Fairfax Street Alexandria, VA 22314	American Institute of Architects	1,250.00	892.58
Martin L. DePoy, 777 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	United Way of America		
William R. DeReuter, 3000 K Street, NW, #620 Washington, DC 20007	National Assn of Realtors	3,662.00	332.55
Christine DeVries, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #100 West Washington, DC 20024-2571	Merrill Lynch & Co, Inc.	2,500.00	1,846.95
Bonnie S. DeWitt, 1875 Eye Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	American Nurses' Assn	2,000.00	
Thomas R. DeYula, 7361 Calhoun Place Rockville, MD 20850	Tobacco Institute	11,628.18	66.36
Henry L. Diamond, 1350 I Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	CNA Insurance Co	500.00	103.59
Gregory G. Diaz, 3200 Bristol Street, Suite 640 Costa Mesa, CA 92626	Beveridge & Diamond (For: Conference of National Park Concessioners)		
Ann Sanders Dickey, 2605 Nonconnah Memphis, TN 38132	City of Bell and Community Redevelopment Agency of Bell	8,613.00	327.96
J. Hugh Dickey, 1401 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1200 Washington, DC 20005	Federal Express Corp		
Elaine Dickinson, 880 S. Pickett Street Alexandria, VA 22304	Chevron Companies		
Dickstein Shapiro & Morin, 2101 L St., NW Washington, DC 20037	Boat Owners Assn of the U.S.		
Do	Advance Publications		
Do	American Greyhound Track Operators Assn		
Do	Apple Computer Corp	9,355.38	
Do	Avondale Industries, Inc.		
Do	ABD Securities Corp		
Do	Bear Stearns & Co		
Do	Cordova District Fishermen United, Inc		
Do	Electric Generation Assn	5,000.00	
Do	Federal National Mortgage Assn	150.00	
Do	Federated Cash Management Systems	4,661.25	
Do	Harbour Group Ltd	2,500.00	
Do	Home Box Office, Inc.		
Do	Illinois Dept of Children & Family Services		
Do	Illinois Gas, Inc.		
Do	Magma Copper Company		
Do	Malaysian Palm Oil Promotion Council		
Do	Medtronic, Inc.	3,584.00	
Do	National Assn of Chain Drug Stores		
Do	National Fed of Societies for Clinical Social Work	8,529.00	
Do	Newport Group		
Do	North Carolina Dept of Natural Resources & Community Develop		
Do	Ocean State Power		
Do	Paulucci Enterprises	2,856.25	
Do	State of Connecticut		
Do	States of Arkansas, et al.		
Do	Tobacco Institute	600.00	
Do	U.S. Generating Company		
Rick Diegel, 1125 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO-CLC	2,281.25	150.00
Robbi Rice Dietrich, P.O. Box 660634 Dallas, TX 75266-0634	Frito-Lay, Inc.	31,312.49	1,300.02
Thomas A. Dine, 440 First Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20001	American Israel Public Affairs Comm	1,237.10	122.00
Michael F. Dineen, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #206 Washington, DC 20003	Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co (For: Kemper Investors Life Insurance Co)	124.96	29.72
Do	Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company (For: Kemper Reinsurance Company)	2,100.00	90.42
Do	Building Owners & Managers Assn Int'l	1,250.00	400.00
James C. Dinegar, 1201 New York Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Health & Medicine Counsel of Washington		
Direct Selling Association, 1776 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Avon Products, Inc.	169,591.44	169,591.44
Dale P. Dirks, 711 Second Street, NE, #200 Washington, DC 20002	National Education Assn	1,075.00	
Mary Ann Dirizs, 9 West 57th Street New York, NY 10019	U.S. English	3,978.55	566.00
Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike Cold Spring, KY 41076	American Petroleum Institute	25.00	
Discovery Cruises, Inc, 1850 Eller Drive, Suite 402 Fort Lauderdale FL 33316	Centex Energy	5,000.00	
Patsy B. Dix, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20036	DilMarco Riley & Bulger (For: Tom Gosnell)	4,700.00	2,249.66
Vanessa Dixon, 818 Connecticut Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006	American Boiler Manufacturers Assn	2,290.00	713.19
Charles J. DiBona, 1220 L St., NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn for Home Care	430.00	275.00
Ann DiDonato, 2266 Chimmey Ridge Road Madison, OH 44057	Southwestern Electric Power Co	511.42	
Gerard D. DiMarco, Two State Street, Crossroads Bldg #400 Rochester, NY 14614	Boeing Company	1,200.00	
Anna-Marie DiPasquale, 950 North Glebe Road, Suite 160 Arlington, VA 22203	Investment Company Institute	48.00	52.00
Lucia DiVenera, 925 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Household Finance Corp	672.07	74.19
J. Graham Dodson, P.O. Box 21106 Shreveport, LA 71156	American Farm Bureau Federation	2,315.00	
Jeffrey A. Dodson, 1700 North Moore Street Rosslyn, VA 22209	Group Health Assn of America, Inc	6,650.00	776.73
Julie Domenick Doerr, 1600 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Federal Legislative Associates, Inc (For: Olin Brass)		
H. A. Doersam, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 507 Washington, DC 20036	Brooklyn Union Gas Co	205.00	35.00
J. Jon Doggett, 300 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024	National Solid Wastes Management Assn [NSWMA]	500.00	
James F. Doherty, 1129 20th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Century 21 Real Estate Corp		
John D. Doherty Jr., 1421 Prince Street, #400 Alexandria, VA 22314	American Petroleum Institute	200.00	
Brian M. Dolan, 1 Metro-Tech Center Brooklyn, NY 11201	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: Associated Aviation Underwriters)		
Mary Anne Dolbear, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Pulpwood Assn	3,500.00	
Robin C. Dole, 1101 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co	337.84	
Stephan G. Dollinger, 1220 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Assn of Retired Persons		
Mark A. Domroff, 1025 Thomas Jefferson St., NW East Lobby #700 Washington, DC 20007-5201	Newmont Mining Corp	11,800.00	
Douglas Domenech, 1025 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Water Resources Assn	5,000.00	
Andrew J. Donegan, 1101 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Automobile Dealers Assn	1,070.00	18.00
Kevin J. Donnellan, 601 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	Rosapepe and Spanos, Inc (For: H&R Block, Inc.)		
Mary Elizabeth Donnelly, 1233 20th St., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	J. P. Morgan and Co., Incorporated (parent company)	11,000.00	
Thomas F. Donnelly, 3800 N. Fairfax Drive, #4 Arlington, VA 22203	American Trucking Assns, Inc		
Winfield L. Donoho, 412 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	NSK Corporation	2,500.00	152.24
Nancy J. Donohoe, 1331 H Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Federal Credit Unions		
Ridgely Thorp Donohoe, 60 Wall Street New York, NY 10280			
Thomas J. Donohue, 2200 Mill Road Alexandria, VA 22314			
Donohue and Donohue, 26 Broadway, Suite 911 New York, NY 10004			
William Donovan, 3138 N. 10th Street Arlington, VA 22201			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Jeffrey D. Doranz, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, #706 Washington, DC 20036	Palumbo & Cerrell, Inc (For: American Soc of Composers Authors & Publishers)	322.50	
Do	Palumbo & Cerrell, Inc (For: Atlantic Richfield Co.)	30.00	
Do	Palumbo & Cerrell, Inc (For: California Forestry Association)	2,437.50	28.75
Do	Cerrell Associates, Inc (For: Calif Indep Mortgage Brokers.)	5,415.00	234.54
Do	Palumbo & Cerrell, Inc (For: Government Employees Hospital Assn)		
Do	Procter & Gamble Mfg Co		
James R. Dorcy, 1666 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20009	Palumbo & Cerrell, Inc (For: Southern California Rapid Transit District)	90.00	
Michael C. Dorf, 130 East Randolph Street, #3800 Chicago, IL 60601	Federation for American Immigration Reform	644.00	28.00
Kimberly Olson Dorgan, 2550 M Street, NW, #275 Washington, DC 20037	Schuyler Roche & Zwirner (For: Gabriella Rosenbaum Trust)	2,535.00	872.11
Do	America's Public Television Stations, Inc		
Keith G. Dorman, 625 Liberty Ave., 7th Pittsburgh, PA 15222	National Captioning Institute	115.00	
Dorsey & Whitney, 1330 Connecticut Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Peoples Natural Gas Company	5,000.00	56.87
Do	Association of International Automobile Manufacturers, Inc	4,576.00	
Do	City of St. Paul	3,216.00	
Do	Guam Commission on Self Determination	7,178.00	
Do	National Computer Systems	7,178.00	
Do	Regional Transit Board		
Dean R. Dort II, 1667 K Street, NW, #1230 Washington, DC 20006	United HealthCare Corp	3,007.00	
Terrie M. Dott, 1101 Connecticut Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Deere & Company	799.00	
W. Carter Doswell, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20004	National Council of Chain Restaurants		
Robert J. Dotchin, One Massachusetts Ave., NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20001	Goldman Sachs & Co	750.00	
R. J. Doubrova, 1629 K Street, NW, #501 Washington, DC 20006	Smokeless Tobacco Council, Inc		
Ronald H. Dougherty, 2711 N. Haskell Avenue Dallas, TX 75204	Delta Air Lines, Inc	170.00	114.56
Jane Lind Downey, 1611 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Southland Corp	3,700.32	
M. Theresa Doyle, 1700 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #500 Washington, DC 20006	American Movers Conference	100.00	
Ronald W. Drach, 807 Main Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024	Mutual of Omaha Co	225.00	
David P. Drake, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Disabled American Veterans	23,800.72	24.76
James E. Drake, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Ciba-Geigy Corp	8,000.00	249.74
John E. Drawz, 1100 International Centre 900 Second Ave, South Minneapolis, MN 55402-3397	American Medical Assn	5,272.00	
Paul A. Dratzek, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024	Fredrikson & Byron (For: City of New Brighton)		
Dressendorfer-Laird, Inc, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, #210 Washington, DC 20036	American Farm Bureau Federation	10,468.00	
Do	General Dynamics Corp	250.00	
Do	Qual-Med, Inc	250.00	
Charles T. Drevna, 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Science Applications Int'l Corp	250.00	
Do	Capitol Hill Strategies	1,000.00	50.00
Stephen D. Driesler, 777 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Sun Coal Company		
William B. Driggers Jr, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #605 Arlington, VA 22202	National Assn of Realtors	8,000.00	
Alvin Drischler, 3420 Reedy Drive Annandale, VA 22003	Texas Instruments, Inc	157.00	388.31
Do	Leucadia National Corp	10,083.09	
Kevin J. Driscoll, 1800 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	PHLCORP	18,000.00	338.97
DuMelle, 1726 M Street, NW, #902 Washington, DC 20036	American Bar Assn	400.00	50.00
Dubenstein Group, Inc, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #350 Washington, DC 20037	American Lung Assn	2,890.00	11,028.00
Do	Aetna Life & Casualty	1,013.00	
Do	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc	800.00	
Do	Communications Satellite Corp		
Do	CompTel		
Do	Consolidated Rail Corporation	107.00	
Do	Dow Corning Corporation	125.00	
Do	Federal National Mortgage Assn		
Do	General Motors Corp	213.00	
Do	Goldman Sachs & Co	293.00	
Do	Healthcare Leadership Council	2,533.00	
Do	Monsanto Company	614.00	
Do	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	667.00	
Do	Nevada Resort Assn		
Do	Shell Oil Company	587.00	
Do	United Air Lines, Inc		
Do	Warner Communications, Inc	458.00	
Stan Dubinske, 10801 Rockville Pike Rockville, MD 20852	American Speech-Language-Hearing Assn		
G. Stephen Duca, 1350 I Street, NW, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20005	Marine Spill Response Corporation	1,500.00	
Ducheneaux Gerard & Associates, 1155 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Ak-Chin Indian Community	125.00	
Do	Campo Band of Mission Indians	937.50	
Do	Chippewa-Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority	187.00	
Do	Commissioned Officers Assn of the U.S.P.H.S., Inc	300.00	
Do	Grand Portage Reservation Tribal Council		
Do	Grand Traverse Band of Chippewa and Ottawa Indians	450.00	
Do	Leech Lake Tribal Council	562.50	
Do	Little Six Incorporated	300.00	
Do	Minnesota Indian Gaming Association	825.00	
Do	Native American Rights Fund	360.00	
Do	Siletz Tribal Council		
Do	Tohono O'odham Nation	562.50	
Do	Tulalip Tribe	600.00	
Do	White Earth Tribal Council	562.50	
Tim Dugdeon, 1250 Eye Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Distilled Spirits Council of the U.S., Inc	2,000.00	
Jane McPike Dudley, 888 17th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Whiteford Taylor & Preston (For: Giddings & Lewis, Inc.)	2,250.00	13.28
Do	Whiteford Taylor & Preston (For: National Constructors Assn)	4,000.00	115.92
Juanita D. Duggan, 1401 New York Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Food Processors Assn	6,250.00	100.00
Valerie Dulk, 1625 K Street, NW, Suite 1150 Washington, DC 20005	Americans for Democratic Action	1,406.25	10.00
Deborah A. Dull, 2200 Mill Road Alexandria, VA 22314	Scenic America		
Mac S. Dunaway, Dunaway & Cross 1146 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Crown Controls Corporation		
Do	Industrial Truck Assn		
Do	Lord Corporation		
Do	Walbro Corp		
Amy K. Dunbar, P.O. Box 19230 Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Bond Lawyers	23,750.00	32.00
Don R. Duncan, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Phillips Petroleum Co	5,000.00	132.12
William C. Duncan, 1505 17th Street, NW, #410 Washington, DC 20036	Japan Automobile Manufacturers Assn	2,100.00	
Duncan Weinberg Miller & Pembroke, P.C., 1615 M Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Lake Andes-Wagner Water Systems, Inc		
Do	Mid-West Electric Consumers Assn, Inc		
Do	National Assn of State Energy Officials	101.50	
Do	State of Hawaii, Dept of Business & Economic Development		
Robert Dunkel, 1875 I Street, NW, #1110 Washington, DC 20006	Times Mirror Company		
Louise C. Dunlap, 418 Tenth Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Dunlap & Browder, Inc (For: Acurex Environmental/CA Energy Commission)	2,700.00	372.25
Do	Dunlap & Browder, Inc (For: American Methanol Institute)	9,600.00	883.00
Dunlap & Browder, Inc, 418 Tenth Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Acurex Environmental/CA Energy Commission	4,500.00	372.25
Do	American Methanol Institute	15,000.00	883.00
Mari Lee Dunn, 1750 K St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006-2305	American Council for Capital Formation		
Michael V. Dunn, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #202W Washington, DC 20024	Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America	14,439.58	1,349.73
John H. Dunne, 8701 Georgia Ave., #701 Silver Spring, MD 20910	International Fed of Professional & Technical Engineers		
Douglas A. Durante, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, #515 East Bethesda, MD 20814	Clean Fuels Development Coalition	3,000.00	
Daniel T. Durham, 601 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	678.66	95.00
Ed Durkin, 101 Constitution Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America	660.00	
Katherine M. Dutilh, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1300 Washington, DC 20036-4101	Miliken & Company	5,000.00	725.00
Lloyd L. Duxbury, 2000 K Street, NW #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	16,562.00	1,421.19
Ernest DuBester, 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	16,854.12	594.11
Marcia L. DuMond, 1300 South Clinton Street Fort Wayne, IN 46801	Lincoln National Corp	900.00	52,000.00
Robert F. DuPree Jr., 1801 K Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc	408.68	11.00
Roderick T. Dwyer, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		
Stuart S. Dye, 2000 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Graham & James (For: American Hawaii Cruises)	1,550.00	
Do	Graham & James (For: National Assn of Dredging Contractors)	150.00	
Dyer Ellis Joseph & Mills, 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20037	Air Transport Assn of America	3,000.00	6.90
Do	American Lithotripsy Society		27.61

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Alexis Marine Corp	23,024.29	8,894.65
Do	Atlantic Richfield Company	2,094.32	775.40
Do	ARCO Transportation Company	10,850.08	
Do	Bay Area Renal Stone Center	1,415.82	
Do	Bender Shipbuilding & Repair Co., Inc.		
Do	East Asiatic Company, et al.		
Do	Greek Shipping Cooperation Committee	26,250.00	1,989.80
Do	Healthcare 2000, Inc.		
Do	International Air Transport Assn [IATA]	15,302.47	321.76
Do	Ioslyser Company		
Do	Liberty Maritime Corporation	36,654.45	4,315.85
Do	Medical Care International, Inc.	165.00	16.34
Do	National Steel & Shipbuilding Co.		
Do	Naviera Del Pacifico CA	547.80	
Do	Northstar Shipping, Inc.		
Do	Physician's Remedy, Inc.	1,640.00	27.20
Do	Psychological Associates	21,765.55	215.88
Do	Radiation Care, Inc.		
Do	Sulzer Brothers, Inc.		
Do	T/T Medical, Inc.	17,793.89	185.10
Do	U.S. Naval Institute		
Dykema Gossett, 1752 N Street, NW 6th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Citizen's Committee to Save the Federal Center		
Do	Committee on U.S. Business Canadian Life & Health Ins. Assn	4,818.75	1,900.00
Do	Discovery Cruises, Inc.	1,075.00	
Do	Ferris State University	455.00	
Do	Magic Line, Inc.		
Do	Military Boot Manufacturers Assn		
Do	Systems Control, Inc.		
Do	Total Petroleum, Inc.	437.50	
Do	University of Michigan Medical Center	3,360.00	
Do	Wayne State University	1,662.50	
Do	Sears Roebuck & Co.	500.00	
Talis Ozenitis, 633 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Dir Int'l Aff of the Gen Del for Arremens		
DGA International, Inc, 1133 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Societe Nationale D'Etude et de Const de Moteurs D'Aviation		
Do	Sofreavia		
Do	Zenith Data Systems		
Do	Idaho Power Company		
Do	South Bend Community School Corp		
Do	Eaton Associates, Inc.		
Matthew C. Eames, P.O.Box 70 Boise, ID 83707	Freepoint-McMoRan D.C., Inc.	2,750.00	35.00
Ernest Lee Easton, 3634 West Washington Street South Bend, IN 46619	Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries	608.00	55.00
Robert E. Eaton, 4921 Essex Avenue Chevy Chase, MD 20815			
Eaton Associates, Inc, 4921 Essex Avenue Chevy Chase, MD 20815	American Farm Bureau Federation	8,400.00	10.00
Brenda L. Eberly, 50 F Street, NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20001	Catholic Health Assn of the U.S.	3,141.58	37.25
Gordon Alexander Echols, 1325 G Street, NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20005	Central California Legislative Consortium	332,352.75	
Kevin James Echols, P.O. Box 2952 Washington, DC 20002	Long Beach Unified School District	3,750.00	5,257.61
Bradley Eckart, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024	Oakland Unified School District	5,000.00	7,026.49
Timothy J. Eckels, 4455 Woodson Road St. Louis, MO 63134	San Diego Unified School District	5,001.00	7,026.50
Edison Electric Institute, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	Dean Witter Financial Services Group		
Education Legislative Services, Inc, 5855 Stadium Street San Diego, CA 92122	Public Citizen	9,500.00	
Do	Societe Nationale d'Etude et de Const de Moteurs d'Aviation	271.26	
Do	National Education Assn	4,410.30	120.00
Do	Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Assn	500.00	27.11
Christine A. Edwards, 633 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	NHP, Inc.	5,000.00	
Donna F. Edwards, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Vietnam Veterans of America, Inc.	13,587.00	214.50
Jack Edwards, 3000 First National Bank Bldg. P.O. Box 123 Mobile, AL 36601	PepsiCo, Inc.	641.22	
Michael D. Edwards, 1201 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Davis Wright Tremaine (For: Idaho Cooperative Utilities Assn)		
Sherry L. Edwards, 1330 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20036-1702	National Assn of Manufacturers	400.00	
Conrad Egan, 1225 Eye Street, NW, Suite 601 Washington, DC 20005	American Institute of Architects	16,800.00	
Paul S. Egan, 2101 Huidekoper Pl., NW Washington, DC 20007	Waste Management, Inc.	16,750.00	
William J. Ehring, 700 Anderson Hill Road Purchase, NY 10577	National Private Truck Council		
Roy L. Eiguren, 702 West Idaho Street, #700 Boise, ID 83702	Commercial Finance Assn	12,500.00	1,587.00
Phyllis Eisen, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., #1500-N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Cattlemen's Assn	1,000.00	3,600.00
Albert C. Eisenberg, 1735 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Petroleum Institute	151.20	6,405.57
Robert Eisenbud, 1155 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		
Earl B. Eisenhart, 1320 Braddock Place, #720 Alexandria, VA 22314	Solar & Ellis (For: Republic of Mexico)		
Linda S. Eisnagle, 225 W. 34th Street New York, NY 10122	Betz Investment Company, Inc.	1,540.00	468.77
Electroni Frontier Foundation, 666 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, #303 Washington, DC 20003	Michigan Hospital Assn	17,141.25	111.55
Elf Atochem North America, Inc, Three Parkway Philadelphia, PA 19102	City of St. Peters	11,250.00	377.15
J. Burton Eller Jr., 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #300 Washington, DC 20004	St. Charles County	87,870.24	130,908.63
Charles W. Elliott, Wisconsin Petroleum Council 25 W. Main St., #703 Madison, WI 53703	National Restaurant Assn	1,500.00	990.00
Mark G. Ellis, 1920 N St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Medical Assn	25.00	1,638.87
Rodney G. Ellis, 1331 Lamar, Suite 1550 Houston, TX 77010	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	18,832.00	114.00
Kenneth W. Ellison, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600-S Washington, DC 20004	Southwestern Public Service Co.	1,563.75	
Charles Ellstein, 645 W. St. Joseph Way Lansing, MI 48917	American Bar Assn	400.00	
Gary Elmesdad & Associates, P.O. Box 3153 St. Peters, MO 63376	American Business Conference, Inc.	842.00	50.00
Do	Contract Services Assn	5,125.00	212.30
Emergency Committee for American Trade, 1211 Connecticut Ave., NW, #801 Washington, DC 20036	Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Assn, Inc.		
JoAnn Emerson, 1200 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20035	Intel Corp.	15,000.00	3,832.13
Emerson Electric Co, 8000 W. Florissant St. Louis, MO 63136	Federation of American Consumers & Travelers [FACT]	242,012.27	195,808.52
John M. Emery, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Tudor Investment Corp.	2,500.00	
Michael J. Emig, 1125 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	National Guard Assn of the US	3,317.50	
Randy Eminger, 5205 W. 37th Street Amarillo, TX 79109	MFJ Task Force	11,250.00	241.03
Employment Policies Institute, 607 14th Street, NW #1100 Washington, DC 20005	New York Life Insurance Co.		
Irene R. Emsellem, 1800 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	PKR Foundation	7,500.00	
H. John Endean, 1730 K St., NW #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Southern California Edison Co.	12,000.00	
Energy Consumers & Producers Assn, Box 1726 Seminole, ON T4B1B-1726	Independent Insurance Agents of America, Inc.	56,069.00	
Gary D. Engelbrecht, 1200 G Street, NW #750 Washington, DC 20005	Panhande 2000		
Ralph Engel, 1913 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Grain Trade Council		
English First, 8001 Forbes Place, #102 Springfield, VA 22151	Knights of Columbus	100,800.00	7.00
Loretta E. Enloe, 808 Oak Hill Drive Edwardsville, IL 62025	Honeywell, Inc.	7,750.00	8,427.51
Clyde F. Enslin, 2300 N Street, NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20037	Kaman Diversified Technologies Corp.	1,050.00	
Robert F. Enslin Jr., 1 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001	Lister Bolt & Chain, Ltd.	9,175.03	3,150.00
Epstein Becker & Green, P.C., 1227 25th Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20037	Martin Marietta Corp.	4,044.63	175.03
Do	MIP Instandsetzungstribe GmbH	17,665.12	1,044.63
Do	Northrop Corp.	37,361.85	1,414.12
Do	International Longshoremen's Assn, AFL-CIO	14,570.76	
Do	American Gas Assn	2,000.00	58.14
Do	International Council of Cruise Lines	7,950.00	407.00
Do	National Milk Producers Federation	11,250.00	
Do	National Automobile Dealers Assn	6,000.00	
Do	American Trucking Associations, Inc.	9,000.00	
Do	West Texas Utilities Company		
Ingolf G. Esders, 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006			
Deborah M. Estes, 1515 Wilson Boulevard Arlington, VA 22209			
John T. Estes, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036			
Stephen E. Eure, 1840 Wilson Boulevard Arlington, VA 22201			
Mary Jo Eustice, 412 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003			
Catherine Evans, 2200 Mill Road Alexandria, VA 22314			
Cleve Evans, P.O. Box 841 Abilene, TX 79604			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Donald C. Evans Jr., 655 15th St., NW, #310 Washington, DC 20005	AFLAC, Inc.		
Lynwood J. Evans, 1200 19th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	U S West, Inc.	458.00	
Rae Forker Evans, 1615 L Street, NW, #1220 Washington, DC 20036	Hallmark Cards, Inc.		
Robert D. Evans, 1800 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bar Assn	400.00	50.00
Evans Group, Ltd, 1010 Wisconsin Ave., NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20007	Boston Financial Group		
Do	Matlack Systems, Inc.		
Do	National Independent Automobile Dealers Assn	6,500.00	
Do	Republic of Cyprus	16,500.00	
Fawn K. Evenson, 1420 K Street NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	Footwear Industries of America	1,000.00	
Kelly A. Eversole, 4434 Indigo Lane Harwood, MD 20776	Eversole Associates (For: North Dakota Agricultural Products Utilization Commission).	2,475.00	33.77
Wayne S. Ewing, Associated Petroleum Industries of PA P.O. Box 925 Harrisburg, PA 17108	American Petroleum Institute		
ESCO Electronics Corp, 8100 W. Florissant St. Louis, MO 63136	American Bus Assn		
F/P Research Associates, 1700 K St., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Employee Relocation Council		
Do	National Cable Television Assn, Inc.		
Do	Northrop Corp		
Do	Wiley Rein & Fielding (For: Utilicorp United, Inc.)		
Dan L. Fager, 1401 Eye Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Chevron Companies	2,700.00	
Daryl H. Fagin, 1625 K Street, NW, #1150 Washington, DC 20005	Americans for Democratic Action	5,267.50	
Randa Fahmy, 1212 New York Avenue, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	National Association of Arab Americans	7,500.00	
Robert R. Fahys, 1101 15th St., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Cargill, Inc.	2,500.00	
Roger C. Fairchild, 14500 Avion Parkway, #308 Chantilly, VA 22021	TechLaw, Inc (For: Shutler & Low (for: Nissan R&D, Inc.))		
Dale W. Fallat, P.O. Box 119 Maumee, OH 43537	Andersons		
Family Research Council, 700 13th Street, NW, Suite 500 Washington, DC 20005		15,636.00	4,671.00
Farm Credit Council, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001		2,051.00	
David M. Farmer, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 400 Washington, DC 20036		20,000.00	
Martin T. Farmer, P.O. Box 40789 Jacksonville, FL 32203-0789		26,125.00	6,516.85
Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #202w Washington, DC 20024	Barnett Banks, Inc.	199,556.00	86,362.79
Ben Farney, Route 1, Box 135 Rankin, IL 60960	American Agriculture Movement, Inc.		
Dagmar T. Farr, 800 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006-2701	Food Marketing Institute	300.00	
Joseph A. Farrell, 1600 Wilson Boulevard, #1000 Arlington, VA 22209	American Waterways Operators, Inc.		
Richard T. Farrell, 1015 15th St., NW, #401 Washington, DC 20005	Syntex (USA) Inc.	4,125.00	14,607.45
J. Michael Farren, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East, SW, #4200 Washington, DC 20024	Xerox Corp	3,000.00	
Marcus G. Faust, 332 Constitution Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Central Utah Water Conservancy District	33,963.75	4,080.43
Do	Clark County Nevada	15,997.50	
Do	Clark County Nevada-McCarran International Airport	17,126.25	228.59
Do	Kirkton McConkie & Poelman	150.00	
Do	Las Vegas Valley Water District	20,253.75	1,675.02
Do	Public Service Co of New Mexico	7,500.00	
Do	Sierra Pacific Power Co	27,593.75	600.66
Do	State of Montana Dept of Natural Resources & Conservation	6,000.00	
Jane Fawcett-Hoover, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #720 Washington, DC 20004-2604	Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co	134.75	
William D. Fay, 1001 19th St. North, #800 Arlington, VA 22209	Product Liability Coordinating Committee	11,500.00	2,416.48
Elizabeth Fayad, 1033 Union Church Rd. McLean, VA 22102	National Parks & Conservation Association	2,292.00	13.00
Federal Judges Association, 111 West Washington Street, #1100 Chicago, IL 60602-2768		149,126.09	28,059.17
Federation of American Controlled Shipping, 50 Broadway New York, NY 10004		15,646.61	1,646.61
Federation of American Health Systems, 1111 19th St., NW, #402 Washington, DC 20036		16,500.00	16,500.00
Federation of American Scientists, 307 Massachusetts Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002		13,442.50	257.00
Federation of Behavioral Psychological & Cognitive Sciences, 750 First Street, NE Room 5004 Washington, DC 20002-4242			
John D. Fedor, 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, #901 Arlington, VA 22202	Alliant Techsystems, Inc.	2,784.00	296.04
Scott Feierabend, 1400 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036-0001	National Wildlife Federation	1,538.99	
Douglas J. Feith, 2300 M Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20037	International Advisers Inc (For: Embassy of Turkey)	1,667.00	
Laura Feldman, 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	2,819.00	88.38
Mark B. Feldman, 2300 M Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	International Advisers, Inc (For: Embassy of Turkey)	1,667.00	
Richard Feller, 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	3,290.00	
Kenneth E. Feltman, 927 15th St., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Employers Council on Flexible Compensation	200.00	
Laura Fennell, 1901 N. Moore Street Arlington, VA 22209	Foodservice & Packaging Institute		
Judith W. Fensterer, 248 E. 80th Street New York, NY 10021	Generic Pharmaceutical Industry Assn	288.00	
George F. Fenster Jr., 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress	90.00	
Brian Ferguson, 1776 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1050 Washington, DC 20006	Eastman Kodak Co	1,000.00	500.00
James H. Ferguson, 2310 Trott Avenue Reston, VA 22181	Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers	7,500.00	
Maureen H. Ferguson, 143 W. Market Street, Suite 714 Indianapolis, IN 46204	American Petroleum Institute	432.78	890.12
DeDe Ferrell, 1771 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters	3,000.00	1,004.38
Kirk Ferrell, 501 School Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20024	National Pork Producers Council	10,000.00	347.75
Michael J. Ferrell, 1125 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America	32,734.00	111.50
Deeohn Ferris, 1400 Sixteenth Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-2266	National Wildlife Federation		
Ferris State University, c/o Steven E. Stanley 901 South State Street Big Rapids, MI 49307-2295	American Israel Public Affairs Committee	455.00	
Marvin C. Feuerwerger, 440 First Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20001	W. R. Grace & Co World Headquarters	13,021.86	152.72
Alan D. Fiers, 919 18th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Alabama Farmers Federation	1,775.00	834.89
Richard G. Fifield, P.O. Box 11000 Montgomery, AL 36198	National Assn for Biomedical Research	154.00	
Fighting Apartheid Confrontation Transformation Systems, 209 Underwood St., NW Washington, DC 20012	Phelps Dodge Corp	1,200.00	
Amy M. Finan, 818 Connecticut Ave., NW, #303 Washington, DC 20006	United Technologies Corp		
Financial Executives Institute, 10 Madison Avenue P.O. Box 1938 Morristown, NJ 07962-1938	Washington Citizens for World Trade	1,875.00	
Linda D. Findlay, 1015 15th Street, NW, #909 Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Manufacturers	125.00	
Hymen Fine, 1515 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1515 Arlington, VA 22202	Investment Company Institute	3,000.00	
Sharon R. Fine, 1776 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Sea-Land Service, Inc.		
Lawrence A. Fineran, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 N Washington, DC 20004	Praxair, Inc.	2,695.62	1,604.25
Matthew P. Fink, 1600 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Northeast Utilities Service Co		5,482.03
Peter J. Finnerty, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #560 Washington, DC 20004	Education Legislative Services, Inc (For: Central California Legislative Consortium)	1,284.00	
Thomas D. Finnigan, 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #230 Washington, DC 20004	Education Legislative Services, Inc (For: Long Beach Unified School District)	1,284.00	
James J. Finnigan, 2 Hodoo Drive Ansonia, CT 06401	Education Legislative Services, Inc (For: Oakland Unified School District)	1,716.00	
First National Bank of Boston, 100 Federal St. Boston, MA 02110	Education Legislative Services, Inc (For: San Diego Unified School District)	1,716.00	
H. David Fish, 5855 Stadium St. San Diego, CA 92122	American Group Practice Assn, Inc	4,930.80	
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	1,200.00	
Do	Sheet Metal Workers' International Assn	7,725.00	
Do	National Restaurant Assn		
Donald W. Fisher, 3814 Ivanhoe Lane Alexandria, VA 22310	International Communications Assn		
J. Paris Fisher, 1801 K St., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	International Longshoremen's Assn, AFL-CIO		
Martha Fisher, 1750 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	Secura Group	15,000.00	2,745.57
William P. Fisher, 1200 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Household International	10,608.13	
Fisher Wayland Cooper & Leader, 1255 23rd Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20037-1125	American Petroleum Institute	900.00	943.13
Clyde Fitzgerald, 815 Sixteenth Street Washington, DC 20006	Burlington Northern Railroad Co	25,000.00	438.23
Mary Clare Fitzgerald, 1155 21st Street, NW, #850 Washington, DC 20036	Ohio River Co	1,505.00	738.40
T. E. Fitzgerald, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 507 Washington, DC 20036	Dayton Hudson Corp	100.00	
Thomas H. Fitzpatrick, Connecticut Petroleum Council 60 Washington Street, #908 Hartford, CT 06106	National Assn of Chain Drug Stores, Inc	100.00	
Alan M. Fitzwater, 3700 Continental Plaza 777 Main Street Fort Worth, TX 76102	Flack, Inc (For: Spiegel, Inc.)	100.00	
Hillard J. Fjord, 5725 Wooster Pike Cincinnati, OH 45227	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	750.00	232.22
Susan G. Flack, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	Family Research Council	655.28	
Do	Space Systems/Loral	4,500.00	
Do	Flanagan Group, Inc (For: Dominion Resources, Inc.)		
Robert B. Flagg, 3214 White Flint Ct. Oakton, VA 22214	ENVIPCO Management Services, Inc		
Meghan R. Flaherty, 700 13th Street, NW, Suite 500 Washington, DC 20500	Virginia Power		
Steven H. Flajser, 1111 Jefferson Davis Highway, #811 Arlington, VA 22202	Dominion Resources, Inc		
Daniel V. Flanagan Jr., 1600 Wilson Blvd. Suite 200 Arlington, VA 22209	ENVIPCO Management Services, Inc		
Do	Virginia Power		
Do	Distilled Spirits Council of the US	2,000.00	
John Flatley, 1250 Eye Street, NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20005	American Ambulance Assn	30,000.00	1,627.67
Fleishman-Hillard, Inc, 1301 Connecticut Ave., NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20036			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	American Optometric Assn	15,000.00	
Do	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc		
Do	Association of American Railroads		
Do	Centel Federal Systems		
Do	Chickasaw Nation		
Do	Children's Hospital Medical Center of Northern California	30,000.00	250.20
Do	Chiropractic Physicians Initiative Fund		
Do	Clark Oil and Refinery Corporation		
Do	Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co of Okarache		
Do	John Hoeven		
Do	Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries		
Do	Jason Pharmaceuticals		
Do	LaGere Walking Stick Foundation		
Do	Lev Strauss & Company		
Do	Lithon Computer Services		
Do	Maraful Charters		
Do	Mastercard International		
Do	McDonnell Douglas		
Do	National Auctioneers Assn		
Do	National Collegiate Athlete Assn [NCAA]		
Do	National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the U.S.		
Do	Nintendo of America, Inc		
Do	Oklahoma Natural Gas		
Do	Oklahoma State Chamber of Commerce		
Do	Pathology Practice Assn		
Do	People's Electric Cooperative		
Do	Private Practice Section		
Do	Public Broadcasting Service		
Do	Safe Tire Disposal Corporation		
Do	Sandoz		
Do	Sony Corp of America		
Do	St. Louis NFL Partnership		
Do	Superstar Connection		
Do	Syva Company		
Do	Third District Industrial Development Initiative Fund		
Do	Wackenhut Educational Services		
Do	Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees		
Mac A. Fleming, 26555 Evergreen Rd, Suite #200 Southfield, MI 48076	American Petroleum Institute		
Terry P. Fleming, Ohio Petroleum Council 88 E. Broad St., #1960 Columbus, OH 43215	Du Pont Merck Pharmaceutical Company	5,000.00	825.00
Lynne M. Fletcher, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #950 Washington, DC 20006	Outdoor Advertising Assn of America, Inc	20,000.00	628.13
Nancy J. Fletcher, 1212 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 1210 Washington, DC 20005	R.G. Flippo & Associates, Inc (For: Alabama Power Co)	3,000.00	
Ronnie G. Flippo, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20004	R.G. Flippo & Associates, Inc (For: Federal Express Corp.)	650.00	
Do	R.G. Flippo & Associates, Inc (For: Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Co.)	3,000.00	
Do	R.G. Flippo & Associates, Inc (For: Norfolk Southern Corp.)	1,575.00	
Do	R.G. Flippo & Associates, Inc (For: R.R. Nabisco Washington)	2,850.00	
Do	R.G. Flippo & Associates, Inc (For: South Central Bell)	1,800.00	
Florida Business Associates, 1825 Eye Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Control Data Corporation		
Do	Cray Research, Inc	32,500.47	
Do	Florida Atlantic University	1,000.00	
Do	Florida State University	5,000.00	
Do	Museum of the Rockies		
Do	MEDCO Containment	6,000.00	
Do	State University System	10,416.00	
Do	University of Alaska	10,001.34	
Do	University of Nevada-Las Vegas	15,920.61	
Do	University of New Mexico	21,283.68	
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	11,408.34	
John J. Flynn, 1125 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	International Union of Operating Engineers		
Joseph P. Foley, P.O. Box 61303 Potomac, MD 20859	Foley & Co, Inc (For: Media, Inc.)	7,500.00	615.72
Do	PolyPhaser Corp		
Do	Pynocap International Corp, Inc		
Do	Unified Industries, Inc		
Do	Storage Concepts, Inc		
Foley & Company, Inc, P.O. Box 61303 Potomac, MD 20859	Aurora Health Care, Inc, et al		
Foley & Lardner, 3000 K Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20007-5109	Coldwell Banker Real Estate Group		
Do	Council of Community Blood Centers		
Do	Global Technology Systems, Inc		
Food & Allied Service Trades Dept, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street, NW, #408 Washington, DC 20006		16,547.00	16,547.00
Food Marketing Institute, 800 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20006			4,150.00
Foodservice & Packaging Institute, Inc, 1901 North Moore Street Arlington, VA 22209			
Mari S. Forbes, 11 Dupont Circle, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036-1207	Albers & Company (For: May Department Stores Co)		
James E. Ford, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Atlantic Richfield Co		
Forest Farmers Assn, P.O. Box 95385 Atlanta, GA 30347	IBM	5,068.95	
Paul Fortenza, 1301 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Centerior Energy Corp, et al.	320.00	108.50
James R. Forrester, 14461 Cleveland, OH 44101	National Assn of Mutual Insurance Cos	1,862.31	2,899.76
Larry Forrester, 3601 Vincennes Road P.O. Box 68700 Indianapolis, IN 46268	Wildlife Legislative Fund of America		
Heather Forsgren, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 1202 Washington, DC 20036	Association Francaise des Banques	5,000.00	
Fort and Schiefer, 1401 New York Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005-2187	Bremer Vulkan Aktiengesellschaft		
Do	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft		
Do	Association of Financial Services Companies		
Patrick Forte, 888 17th Street, NW, #312 Washington, DC 20006	Rockwell International	165.00	
Alison B. Fortier, 1741 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1200 Arlington, VA 22202	National Industrial Transportation League	3,750.00	
Richard D. Fortin, 1275 K Street, NW, #850 Washington, DC 20005-4006	Chem-Nuclear Systems, Inc	14,730.00	642.70
Foundation for Environmental & Economic Progress, 1350 I Street, NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20005	Greenwood Development Corp	408.00	8.00
Donald L. Fowler, P.O. Box 50627 Columbia, SC 29250	Blue Cross & Blue Shield Assn	48,250.00	29,600.00
Do	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	1,275.00	2,119.74
Alissa T. Fox, 1310 G Street, NW, 12th Floor Washington, DC 20005	American Soc of Clinical Oncology	9,135.00	2,771.05
Barbara Fox, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #950 Washington, DC 20077	Bristol-Myers Squibb Co	5,438.00	1,211.89
Fox Bennett & Turner, 750 17th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	Fisons Corp	10,000.00	1,649.12
Do	Healthcare Management Alternatives, Inc		
Do	Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc		
Do	Johnson & Johnson		
Do	Lederle-Praxis Biologicals		
Do	Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center		
Do	National Coalition for Cancer Research		
Do	National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship		
John L. Franklin, P.O. Box 8082 Eau Claire, WI 54702-8082	National Presto Industries, Inc	2,859.50	310.21
Peter M. Franklin, 1667 K St., NW, #250 Washington, DC 20006	Kerr-McGee Corp	2,500.00	
Richard L. Franklin, 1400 16th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036-2220	Olsson Frank & Weeda (For: Ad Hoc Pizza Standard Rulemaking Group)		
Stephen R. Franklin, 607 Azure Hills Drive Simi Valley, CA 93065	Church of Scientology	1,500.00	648.47
Faye B. Frankfort, 9312 Old Georgetown Road Bethesda, MD 20814-1621	American Podiatric Medical Assn	4,000.00	
Walter L. Franklin Jr., 1730 M Street, NW, #911 Washington, DC 20036	Silver Users Assn, Inc	1,140.00	
C. Anson Franklin, 919 18th Street, NW, #450 Washington, DC 20006	Franklin Ble & Burling (For: Energy Tax Policy Alliance)	400.00	
Ellis B. Franklin, 5025 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20016	Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO		
Thomas C. Franks, 1220 L St., NW, #510 Washington, DC 20005	American Resort Development Assn	1,500.00	
Marian C. Franz, 2121 Decatur Place, NW Washington, DC 20008	National Campaign for a Peace Tax Fund	2,315.28	707.40
Fran Frazer, 1730 K Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	American Business Conference, Inc	635.00	
Douglas Freber II, 1515 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, VA 22209	American Gas Assn	2,000.00	191.88
Robert M. Frederick, 1616 H St., NW Washington, DC 20006	National Grange	6,000.00	
Freedom Technologies, Inc, 1301 K Street, NW, Suite 1025 East Washington, DC 20005	Ametech	1,662.50	1,662.50
James T. Freeman, 1125 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America		
Lewis R. Freeman Jr., 1275 K Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Mary Ann Freeman, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	General Electric Co	1,425.00	
Paula D. Freer, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	USX Corporation		
Freer & Alagia, Chtd, 1000 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20007	Amstar Corp		
Do	Dairymen, Inc	10,780.00	1,610.16
Verrick O. French, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1260 Washington, DC 20004	French & Company (For: International Electronics Mgrs & Consumers of America, Inc.)	600.00	
Do	French & Company (For: Montgomery Ward & Co, Inc.)	175.00	
French & Company, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1260 Washington, DC 20004	International Electronics Mgrs & Consumers of America, Inc.	1,800.00	
Do	Montgomery Ward & Co, Inc	235.00	
Robert H. Frenzel, 316 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #308 Washington, DC 20003	United Parcel Service	2,000.00	55.00
Anthony T. Freveletti, 850 South Spring Street Springfield, IL 62704	State Universities Retirement System		
Katherine L. Frey, 1101 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co, (3M)	1,000.00	
Fried Frank Harris Shriver & Jacobson, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20004-2505	General Electric Co	150.00	
Do	Goldfinch & Kest		
Do	Lonza, Inc	3,126.00	267.72
Do	Virgin Islands Rum Industries, Ltd	2,520.00	7.50
Philip P. Friedlander Jr., 1250 Eye Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Assn		
F. Michael Friedman, 321 West Front Street P.O. Box 1000 Media, PA 19063	Pagano Wills & Friedman (For: Chem Service, Inc.)		
James M. Friedman, 1100 Citizens Bldg, Cleveland, OH 44114	Centerior Energy Corp		
Do	Summit Energy Storage, Inc		
Friends of NIDCD, Inc, 225 Haverford Ave., #1 Narberth, PA 19072	National Coal Assn	13,650.00	6,832.97
Owen V. Frisby, 4 Old Stage Court Rockville, MD 20852	Simpson Investment Company	9,000.00	
Maureen S. Frisch, 1201 Third Avenue, Suite 4900 Seattle, WA 98101-3045	American Gas Association	1,664.00	8,348.00
Charles H. Fritts, 1515 Wilson Blvd Arlington, VA 22209	National Assn of Broadcasters	1,625.00	334.68
Edward O. Fritts, 1771 N Street Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Independent Insurers	2,500.00	
Charles H. Frtzel, 499 S. Capitol St., SW, #401 Washington, DC 20003	Glaxo, Inc	400.00	435.00
Sara L. Froehlich, 1500 K Street, NW, #650 Washington, DC 20005	Trust for Public Land	4,500.00	
Alan Front, 666 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #4 Washington, DC 20003	Common Cause	4,716.00	5,428.00
Marcy Masters Frosh, 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Barrett Resources Corp	902.02	
Fulbright & Jaworski, 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	Aerospace Industries Assn of America, Inc	911.00	42.00
Don Fuqua, 1250 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Basic Management, Inc	4,062.50	
Furman Group, 818 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1020 Washington, DC 20006	Central Basin Municipal Water District	5,000.00	215.71
Do	Central Utah Water Conservancy District	15,000.00	266.41
Do	Kamm & Associates, Ltd	8,000.00	232.06
Do	Las Virgenes Municipal Water District	3,000.00	107.58
Do	South Dade Land Corp		
Do	Upper San Gabriel Municipal	7,000.00	222.25
Do	West Basin Municipal Water District	37,500.00	842.13
Do	G.D. Searle & Co		
Kurt A. Furst, 700 14th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	1,000.00	525.00
Julie Leigh Gackenbach, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	American Hotel & Motel Assn	3,156.31	200.00
James E. Gaffigan, 1201 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Black & Decker Corp		
Gage & Tucker, 1200 G Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	Pepsi Co, Inc		
Do	Pizza Hut, Inc		
Floyd D. Gaibler, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006-4103	International Dairy Foods Assn		
Leslie Lawing Gallagher, 1801 K Street, NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20006	American Textile Manufacturers Institute	230.77	16.00
Galland Kharasch Morse & Garfinkle, P.C., 1054 31st Street, NW Second Floor Washington, DC 20007	Composite Fabrication Assn		
Do	Mobile Industrial Caterers Assn		
Do	National Assn of Theatre Owners		
Karl Gallant, 8001 Braddock Road Springfield, VA 22160	Textile Rental Services Assn of America		
Juan Gallardo, 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	National Right to Work Committee	770.00	28.80
Kathleen E. Gallegos, 1925 N Lynn Street., #502 Arlington, VA 22209	Coordinadora de Organizaciones Empresariales de Comercio Ext		379.05
Cheryl Gannon, 2000 K Street, NW #800 Washington, DC 20006	American Restoration Corp (For: Hercules Aerospace Company)	1,000.00	
Curtis B. Gans, 421 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	2,122.00	
Sandra M. Garbrecht, 1350 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Committee for the Study of the American Electorate	7,452.50	
Isabella Garcia, 1201 16th St., NW, #624 Washington, DC 20036	Spiegel & McDermid (For: American Communities for Cleanup Equity [ACCE])	3,675.00	694.58
Raymond Garcia, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1200 Arlington, VA 22202	National Education Assn	3,540.85	595.00
Richard E. Gardner, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Rockwell International Corp	3,000.00	
James N. Gardner, 121 S.W. Salmon, #1400 Portland, OR 97204-2924	National Rifle Assn of America		
Lynda Nelson Gardner, 121 S.W. Salmon , #1400 Portland, OR 97204-2924	Gardner Cosgrove & Gardner (For: Lindsay Hart Neil & Weigler (for: RENTRAK Corp.))		
Shewin Gardner, 1010 Wisconsin Ave., NW #800 Washington, DC 20007	Gardner Cosgrove & Gardner (For: Lindsay Hart Neil & Weigler (for RENTRAK Corp.))		
Gardner Carton & Douglas, 1301 K Street, NW #900 East Tower Washington, DC 20005	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc		
Margarete Garikes, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	Adventist Health System/Sunbelt Hospital System	17,927.00	1,045.25
Nancy Garland, 1505 Prince Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	American Medical Assn	25.00	
Anthony Garrett, 57 Winfield Street San Francisco, CA 94110-5140	American Optometric Assn		
Theodore J. Garrish, 410 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Citizens for Reliable and Safe Highways [CRASH]	162.50	
Janet M. Gary, P.O. Box 749 Rockville, MD 20848-0749	American Nuclear Energy Council	6,600.00	188.98
John C. Garland, 214 Massachusetts Ave., NE, #210 Washington, DC 20002	National Council Social Security Management Assn, Inc	13,050.00	769.25
Garvey Schubert & Barer, 1000 Potomac Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Amway Corp	8,250.00	
Do	Canadian Embassy	3,317.70	
Do	City of Aberdeen		
Do	Early Winters Resorts, Inc		
Do	George Gabriel		
Do	Intercean Management Company		
Do	Ministry of the Environment		
Do	Space Industries, Inc		
Do	Tacoma Public Utilities		
Do	Totem Ocean Trailer Express, Inc		
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn, Inc, 1901 North Moore Street Arlington, VA 22209	American Bar Assn	400.00	50.00
Lillian B. Gaskin, 1800 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Savings and Community Bankers of America		
Philip Gasterly, 900 19th Street,NW Washington, DC 20006	National-American Wholesale Grocers' Assn	3,000.00	
Bruce A. Gates, 201 Park Washington Court Falls Church, VA 22046	National Assn of Chain Drug Stores		
Jerome C. Gatto, 230 E Broadway #901 Salt Lake City, UT 84111-2451	American Sugarbeet Growers Assn		
Kathy Gavett, P.O. Box 1417-049 Alexandria, VA 22313	Society for Human Resource Management		
Ruthann Geib, 1156 15th Street, NW, #1101 Washington, DC 20005	Robert H. Kellen Co (For: Calorie Control Council)	15,000.00	
Deanna Gelak, 606 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Kellen Company (For: Infant Formula Council)		
Robert C. Gerardi, 5775 Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd., #500-G Atlanta, GA 30342	First National Bank of Boston		
Do	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company		
Morton A. Geller, Corporate Tax Department 100 Federal Street Boston, MA 02110	National Assn of Manufacturers		
Eise Gemeinhardt, 1620 L Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Associated General Contractors of America		
General Aviation Manufacturers Association, 1400 K Street, NW, #801 Washington, DC 20005	Securities Industry Assn	3,700.00	
General Instrument Corporation, 181 West Madison Street, Suite 4900 Chicago, IL 60602	El Paso Natural Gas Company	1,000.00	684.97
Generic Pharmaceutical Industry Assn, 200 Madison Ave., #2404 New York, NY 10016	American Furniture Manufacturers Assn	1,500.00	1,281.14
Diane J. Generous, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 North Washington, DC 20004-1703	Communications Workers of America	7,282.00	143.50
John Gentile, 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006	United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America	3,300.00	991.28
William A. Geoghegan, 1200 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Honda North America, Inc	500.00	
Nancy Whorton George, 601 13th Street, NW, #850 S Washington, DC 20005	Puerto Rico Senate	3,487.50	
Joseph G. Gerard, 918 16th St., NW, #402 Washington, DC 20006	Times Mirror Corp	6,000.00	17.00
Louis Gerber, 501 Third Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	Sierra Club		1,300.00
Robin Gerber, 101 Constitution Ave. NW Washington, DC 20001	Bechtel Group, Inc		
Scott A. Gerke, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, SW #5300 Washington, DC 20224	Renewable Fuels Assn		
David A. Gerken, 1301 Connecticut Avenue, NW Eighth Floor Washington, DC 20036	Nalco Chemical Company	2,084.32	1,437.00
Do	Retired Officers Assn	3,147.00	
Gerry Baby Products Co, 12520 Grant Drive Box 33755 Denver, CO 80233	Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Assn	12,000.00	204.00
Kenneth Gersten, 69 Franklin Street Annapolis, MD 21401	Laidlaw Transportation Management, Inc	2,500.00	
John J. Gersuk, 3444 Valewood Dr. Oakton, VA 22124			
Alvin J. Geske, 1016 16th St., NW, 6th Floor Washington, DC 20036			
Lawrence R. Gess, One Nalco Center Naperville, IL 60563-1198			
Christopher J. Giaimo, 201 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314			
Wayne Gibbons, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #840 Washington, DC 20004-2604			
Martha A. Gibbons, 1155 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Robert B. Giese, 1101 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Chris-Craft Broadcasting, Inc	583.00	
Anne Giesecke, 1350 I Street, NW, Suite 1290 Washington, DC 20005	American Bakers Assn	4,215.00	50.88
Lucie Kriste Gikovich, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20004	Pacific Telesis Group	12,500.00	
Pamela Gilbert, 215 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	Public Citizen	10,075.00	
James E. Gilchrist, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		
Jacqueline Gillan, 777 North Capitol Street, NE, #410 Washington, DC 20002	Advocates for Highway & Auto Safety		
Joseph A. Gillan, 1899 L Street, NW, #110 Washington, DC 20036	Exxon Corporation	1,200.00	76.30
Neal P. Gillen, 1725 K Street, NW, #810 Washington, DC 20006	American Cotton Shippers Assn	50,000.00	1,296.30
Cynthia D. Gillespie, 250 Williams Street Suite 6000 Atlanta, GA 30301-1996	Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games		3,890.00
Edward A. Gillespie, 1301 K Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	IBM Corp	240.00	101.00
David Gillette, 440 First Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20001	American Israel Public Affairs Comm	14,100.00	94.39
William A. Gillon, P.O. Box 12285 Memphis, TN 38182	National Cotton Council of America	2,150.00	24.45
Brad Gilman, 2300 Clarendon Blvd., #1010 Arlington, VA 22201	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For: Alaska Groundfish Data Bank)		
Do ..	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For: City of Kodiak)		
Do ..	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For: Crowley Maritime Corp.)		
Do ..	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For: Kodiak Island Borough)		
Do ..	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For: Sea-Land Services, Inc.)		
Jim Gilmore, 1735 New York Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	American Factory Trawler Assn	18,750.00	4,845.10
Patrick T. Gilmore, 141 Deer Ridge Road Basking Ridge, NJ 07920	Brother Industries (USA), Inc.		891.76
Do ..	Brother International Corporation		
Tod I. Gimbel, 1341 G Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Miller Brewing Company	418.00	
Ginn Edington Wade & Sanders, Inc, 803 Prince Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Allied Signal Aerospace Co		
Do ..	Bofors AB		
Do ..	Firearms Training Systems, Inc		
Do ..	Lockheed Corporation	3,000.00	87.40
Do ..	Oglethorpe Power Corp		
Do ..	Turner Broadcasting System, Inc		
Do ..	U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Assn		
Do ..	Watkins Associated Industries, Inc		
Mark R. Ginsberg, 1100 17th Street, NW, 10th Floor Washington, DC 20036	American Assn for Marriage & Family Therapy	2,545.00	
Ginsburg Feldman & Bress, Chartered, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	United Air Lines, Inc		
Caesar A. Giolito, P.O. Box 5793 Carefree, AZ 85377	American Assn of Pastoral Counselors	250.00	
Carolyn H. Giolito, P.O.Box 5793 Carefree, AZ 85377	American Assn of Pastoral Counselors	250.00	
Gerard Giovannello, 777 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	2,500.00	375.66
Girl Scouts of the USA, 420 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10018-2702	Michigan National Corp		2,967.33
Lawrence L. Gladchun, 27777 Inkster Road Farmington Hills, MI 48334	ITT Corporation	90.00	16.00
Nicholas J. Glakas, 1600 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	City of Broomfield, Colorado	30,000.00	2,750.00
Glass Packaging Institute, 1801 K Street, NW, #1105-L Washington, DC 20006	U.S. Strategies Corp		5,928.02
Matthew D. Glasser, 1919 Park Road, NW Washington, DC 20010	International Longshoremen's Assn, AFL-CIO		
Mark L. Glassman, 1055 North Fairfax Street, Suite 201 Alexandria, VA 22314	International Longshoremen's Assn, AFL-CIO		
Law Offices of Thos Gleason, 26 Broadway, 17th Floor New York, NY 10004	Humane Society of the U.S.	10,624.98	415.41
Robert E. Gleason, 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Mobil Corp	1,125.00	28.84
Martha Cole Glenn, 4637B S. 36th Street Arlington, VA 22206	All Nippon Airways Co, Ltd		
Sara B. Glenn, 3225 Gallows Rd Room 3C 004 Fairfax, VA 22037-0001	Convex Computer Corp		
Global USA, Inc, 2121 K St., NW, #650 Washington, DC 20037	Fanuc, Ltd		
Do ..	Hitachi, Ltd		
Do ..	Hyundai Motor America		
Do ..	Japan Fed of Construction Contractors, Inc		
Do ..	Komatsu Ltd		
Do ..	Kyocera Corporation		
Do ..	Mazak Corporation		
Do ..	Murata Machinery, Ltd		
Do ..	Sage Alerting Systems, Inc		
Joseph Floyd, 1101 Vermont Avenue, #300 Washington, DC 20005	South Louisiana Port Commission		
Stephanie R. Godley, 2500 Wilson Blvd. #301 Arlington, VA 22201	American Veterinary Medical Assn		
James W. Godlove, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	American Apparel Manufacturers Assn, Inc	1,000.00	50.00
Jean C. Godwin, 1010 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Phillips Petroleum Co	1,470.00	56.06
Kevin C. Goebel, 2530 San Pablo Avenue, #1 Berkeley, CA 94702	American Assn of Port Authorities	18,125.00	2,000.00
Al James Golato, 1533 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights	502.00	
Franklin B. Gold, 440 First Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Retired Federal Employees		
Harvey S. Gold, 8100 Oak Street Dunn Loring, VA 22207	American Israel Public Affairs Committee	8,988.05	39.93
Gold & Liebengood, Inc, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #950 Washington, DC 20004	National Pest Control Assn		
Do ..	Alco International Group, Inc	2,000.00	2,591.00
Do ..	American College of Cardiology	4,500.00	2,591.00
Do ..	American Academy of Dermatology	12,000.00	2,591.00
Do ..	American Academy of Ophthalmology	6,300.00	2,524.00
Do ..	Beretta U.S.A. Corp	7,500.00	2,591.00
Do ..	Camm Barsh Bates & Tate		2,191.00
Do ..	Caremark, Inc	10,000.00	2,591.00
Do ..	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	105.00	2,305.00
Do ..	Coca Cola Company	7,258.00	2,545.00
Do ..	College of American Pathologists	6,000.00	2,591.00
Do ..	County of Fairfax, Board of Supervisors	3,492.00	2,191.00
Do ..	Coxson Penello Fogelman & Cowen		2,191.00
Do ..	Electronic Data Systems Corp	1,750.00	2,298.00
Do ..	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.		2,591.00
Do ..	Eye Bank Assn of America	3,581.00	2,451.00
Do ..	Federated Investors, Inc	5,000.00	2,591.00
Do ..	Fiat, U.S.A., Inc	7,200.00	2,591.00
Do ..	Ford Motor Co		2,191.00
Do ..	Genentech, Inc	24,000.00	2,591.00
Do ..	Hopi Tribe	14,400.00	2,191.00
Do ..	Investment Company Institute	2,000.00	2,591.00
Do ..	Korea Iron and Steel Assn		2,100.00
Do ..	LEGI-SLATE		2,191.00
Do ..	Mutual Of Omaha	6,000.00	2,591.00
Do ..	MCI Communications Corp	7,500.00	2,591.00
Do ..	National Football League	6,000.00	2,591.00
Do ..	National Restaurant Assn	19,500.00	2,591.00
Do ..	National School Transportation Assn		6,750.00
Do ..	Nestle USA, INC	2,400.00	2,591.00
Do ..	Pacific Enterprises	15,000.00	2,591.00
Do ..	Pennzoil Co	4,000.00	2,591.00
Do ..	Philip Morris Co	33,750.00	2,591.00
Do ..	Regional Transportation District	6,600.00	2,191.00
Do ..	Salomon Brothers, Inc	2,043.00	2,591.00
Do ..	Thomson-CSF, Inc	3,000.00	2,441.00
Do ..	Thunder Child Veterans Administration Hospital	1,500.00	2,198.00
Do ..	Times Mirror Co	5,280.00	2,591.00
Do ..	Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	26,180.00	2,191.00
Gold Fields Operating Co-Mesquite, HCR 76, Glamis 100 Brawley, CA 92227	National Solid Waste Management Assn	500.00	
Thomas R. Goldberg, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20036	Alpha Lycacom d/b/a Pan American Satellite		
Goldberg Gadies Wiener & Wright, 1229 19th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Telocator	2,075.00	93.97
Mark J. Golden, 1018 19th Street, NW, Suite 1100 Washington, DC 20036	Washington Independent Writers, Inc		
Ronald L. Goldfarb, Ronald Goldbarb & Associates 918 16th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	American Civil Liberties Union	500.00	100.00
Janlori Goldman, 122 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Texaco, Inc		2,300.00
Max Goldman, 1050 17th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Americans for Immigration Control, Inc	10,950.00	
Goldman Sachs & Co, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20004	Kelley Dye & Warren (For: Coalition to Preserve the Low Income Housing Tax Credit)		
Robert H. Goldsborough, 5508 Lombardy Place Baltimore, MD 21210	Rockwell International Corp	5,000.00	5,000.00
Richard S. Goldstein, 2300 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037			
John A. Gonzalez, 1745 Jefferson Davis Hwy., #1200 Arlington, VA 22202			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Larry I. Good, Capitoline International Group, Ltd 2001 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Milliman & Robertson, Inc.	4,620.00	
Melvin G. Goodweather, 1401 Eye Street, NW Suite 600 Washington, DC 20005	United Technologies Corp.	1,277.50	4,392.93
Linda Gould, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	1,750.00	429.00
John Gordley, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1106 Washington, DC 20036	American Soybean Assn	11,000.00	7,966.20
Do	Export Processors Industry Coalition [EPIC]	3,000.00	1,750.06
Do	Iowa Pork Producers Assn	2,250.00	1,444.83
Do	National Sunflower Assn	7,500.00	2,024.99
Do	U.S. Canola Association	9,000.00	2,985.75
Mary S. Gordon, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004	Northern Telecom, Inc.	1,250.00	
Randall C. Gordon, 1201 New York Ave., NW #830 Washington, DC 20005	National Grain & Feed Assn	2,722.00	
Gordy Associates, Susan K., 1 First National Plaza, #3175 Chicago, IL 60603	First Chicago Corp.	33,000.00	3,968.58
David W. Gorman, 807 Maine Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024	Disabled American Veterans	20,404.72	30.54
Faye A. Gorman, 1800 M Street, NW, #325-S Washington, DC 20036	Dow Corning Corp.	5,000.00	
Mark S. Gorman, 1200 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Restaurant Assn	1,500.00	990.00
Edward J. Gorman III, 101 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001	United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America	1,764.00	
Ann M. Gosier, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress	30.00	7.00
William P. Gottschall, 6222 Cheryl Drive Falls Church, VA 22044	World Resources Company		
James C. Gould, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #730 Washington, DC 20004	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: Deste Energy, Inc.)	2,500.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: National Rural Letter Carriers)	750.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: Pennsylvania Engineering Co.)	7,500.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: Trammell Crow Co.)	7,500.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: TECO Energy, Inc.)		
Do	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: Waste Management, Inc.)	1,250.00	
Gover Stetson & Williams, 2501 Rio Grande Blvd., NW Albuquerque, NM 87104-3223	Campo Band of Mission Indians	20,846.70	
Do	Colorado River Indian Housing Authority		
Do	Crow Tribal Housing Authority		
Do	First Mesa Consolidated Villages		
Do	Mescalero Apache Housing Authority		
Do	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe		
Do	Navajo Area School Board Assn		
Do	Pueblo of Laguna Housing Authority		
Do	Pueblo of Pojoque	1,556.49	
Do	Pueblo of Tesuque	333.31	
Do	Pueblo of Zuni		
Do	Santa Clara Indian Pueblo		
Do	Shoshone Tribe	9,077.07	
Do	Tonoma O'odham Nation		
Do	Wind River Tax Commission		
Do	Zuni Housing Authority		
Edmund Graber, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Ronald P. Graf, 815 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006-4078	Baker & McKenzie	2,000.00	500.00
John R. Graff, 1448 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	International Assn of Amusement Parks & Attractions		
Dennis A. Graham, 180 South Clinton Avenue Rochester, NY 14646-0700	Rochester Telephone Corp.	102.24	
Elaine Z. Graham, 1200 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Restaurant Assn	1,500.00	990.00
Lawrence T. Graham, 7900 Westpark Drive, #A-320 McLean, VA 22102	Chocolate Manufacturers Assn of the USA		
Do	National Confectioners Association		
Michael Graham, 625 Sisters Lane, Suite 200 Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assn of Medical Equipment Suppliers	6,000.00	2,881.22
Graham & James, 2000 M Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Contact Lens Manufacturers Assn		
Frances Turk Granahan, 1620 L Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	Panhandle Eastern Corp.		275.45
Grange Mutual Casualty Co, 650 South Front Street Columbus, OH 43206	Norfolk Southern Corp.		
James L. Granum, 1500 K Street, NW, #375 Washington, DC 20005	Security Traders Assn, Inc.	1,000.00	
Andrew N. Grass Jr., One World Trade Center, #4511 New York, NY 10048	Creative Strategies Group	2,750.00	
Clifford S. Graul, 1800 M Street, NW, #325 South Washington, DC 20036	Ed Graves & Associates (For: Brickfield Burchette & Ritts)	5,000.00	
Edwin C. Graves, 1615 L Street, NW, Suite 1150 Washington, DC 20036	Ed Graves & Associates (For: Correctional Education Consultants, Inc.)	300.00	
Do	CBI Sugar Group	15,000.00	
Do	Ed Graves & Associates (For: Emerald Resources, Inc.)	600.00	
Do	Furman Group		
Do	McAuliffe, Kelly & Raffaelli		
Do	Ed Graves & Associates (For: McGuiness & Williams)		
Do	Capitoline International Grp, Ltd (For: MCI Communications Corp.)		
Do	Capitoline International Group, Ltd (For: Professional Lawn Care Assn of America)		
Do	Republic of Azerbaijan		
Adrienne A. Gray, 1301 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	IBM	4,312.50	
Barbara Gray, P.O. Box 3958 Missoula, MT 59806	Metropolitan Analysis & Retrieval Systems, Inc (Mars, Inc.)	106.55	42.00
Carol J. Gray, 1850 M Street, NW, #550 Washington, DC 20036	Security Industry Assn	11,300.00	5,823.73
Neil A. Gray, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036-1993	Highway Users Federation	1,788.00	
Peter Gray, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	Citicorp/Citibank	1,455.00	59.18
William T. (Tom) Gray, 1050 17th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Healthcare Financial Management Assn	1,064.00	
Mary R. Grealy, 1111 19th Street, NW, #402 Washington, DC 20036	Federation of American Health Systems	135.00	
Greater Wash/MD Service Station & Automotive Repair Assn, 9420 Annapolis Rd., #307 Lanham, MD 20706	1,500.00		
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Assn, P.O. Box 2626 Washington, DC 20013	100.00	100.00	
Donald R. Greeley, 919 18th St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Deutsche Presse-Agentur	5,000.00	88.58
Deborah Green, 610 W. 110th Street #75 New York, NY 10025	Do		
Edward M. Green, 1920 N St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Hoechst Celanese Corp.	30,000.00	27,918.74
George R. Green, 800 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006-2701	Rainbow Lobby, Inc.		
James E. Green, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW #620 Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		
Micah S. Green, 1445 New York Ave., 8th Floor Washington, DC 20005	Food Marketing Institute	450.00	
Oliver W. Green, 5025 Wisconsin Ave, NW Washington, DC 20016	Mobil Corp.	2,500.00	516.29
Robert H. Green, 1625 K Street, NW, Suite 1090 Washington, DC 20006	Public Securities Assn	12,500.00	453.20
Scott H. Green, 3159 N. Quincy Street Arlington, VA 22207	Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO		
Do	National Foreign Trade Council	5,000.00	400.00
Green Stewart & Farber, P.C., 2600 Virginia Ave., NW, Suite 1111 Washington, DC 20037	Boys & Girls Clubs of America	5,000.00	1,047.00
Fred Greene, 3434 Pinetree Terrace Falls Church, VA 22041	National Center for Missing & Exploited Children	7,500.00	1,571.00
H. Thomas Greene, 412 1st St., SE Washington, DC 20003	Premier Hospitals Alliance, Inc.	500.00	500.00
Suzanne Greenfield, 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Denny Miller Associates	2,500.00	
Lynn Greenwalt, 1400 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036-0001	National Automobile Dealers Assn	15,000.00	
R.T. Gregg, 900 19th Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Common Cause	7,510.02	293.73
Sarah Massengale Gregg, 1667 K Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20006	National Wildlife Federation	3,124.00	
Janice M. Gregory, 1400 L St., NW, #350 Washington, DC 20005	U.S. Telephone Assn	2,100.00	19.89
Gregory Company, One Massachusetts Avenue, NW, #880 Washington, DC 20001	Baxter	100.00	
Greyhound Lines, Inc, P.O. Box 660352 Dallas, TX 75266-0362	Erla Industry Committee		
David J. Griabin IV, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #700 Washington, DC 20024	Lake Preservation Coalition	3,401.00	20,150.00
John Wesley Griffin, #00311-158 P.O. Box 1000-3-318 Lewisburg, PA 17837	National Fed of Independent Business [NFIB]	200.00	
Mary Louise Griffin, 2214 Paddock Way, #900 Grand Prairie, TX 75050	Allied Pilots Association		
Robert T. Griffin, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20035	Chrysler Corporation	3,000.00	305.00
W. M. Griffin, 1825 K Street, NW, #503 Washington, DC 20006	Texas Utilities Services, Inc.	1,560.00	36.92
Griffin Johnson & Associates, 1211 Connecticut Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Air Transport Assn of America	8,500.00	272.00
Do	American Nuclear Energy Council	11,250.00	360.00
Do	American Petroleum Institute	3,500.00	112.00
Do	American Psychological Assn	7,000.00	224.00
Do	Appalachian Coalbed Methane Assn	14,000.00	448.00
Do	Arthur Andersen & Co	31,500.00	1,008.00
Do	Blue Cross & Blue Shield Assn	2,750.00	88.00
Do	Central and South West Services, Inc.	7,500.00	240.00
Do	City of Broomfield, CO	750.00	24.00
Do	Coal Industry Health Protection Coalition	3,000.00	96.00
Do	Council of Smaller Enterprises [COSE]	5,000.00	160.00
Do	Covia Partnership	4,000.00	128.00
Do	CBS, Inc.	6,000.00	192.00
Do	COMSAT Corp.	4,500.00	144.00
Do	Delta Dental Plans Assn	1,250.00	40.00

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Fireman's Fund Insurance Cos	3,250.00	104.00
Do	General Atomics	2,250.00	72.00
Do	Grumman Corporation		
Do	Halliburton NUS Environmental Corporation	6,250.00	200.00
Do	Hong Kong Trade Development Council	11,000.00	352.00
Do	Human Rights Campaign Fund	3,750.00	120.00
Do	Martin-Marietta	5,000.00	160.00
Do	McCaw Cellular Communications, Inc	4,000.00	128.00
Do	Merck & Co, Inc	1,250.00	40.00
Do	Motorcycle Industry Council, Inc		
Do	National Football League		
Do	National Independent Energy Producers	4,500.00	144.00
Do	National Music Publishers Assn, Inc	4,500.00	144.00
Do	Natural Disaster Coalition	4,500.00	144.00
Do	Primeca Corp	10,750.00	344.00
Do	Tobacco Institute	5,000.00	160.00
Do	Waste Management, Inc	6,250.00	200.00
Do	Yale New Haven Hospital	3,750.00	120.00
Edward D. Griffith, 3801 West Chester Pike Newtown Square, PA 19073	ARCO Chemical Co		
Gary W. Griffith, 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	540.00	115.00
Randy Griggs, 1052 Highway 431 North Dothan, AL 36303	Alabama Farmers Federation	600.00	834.89
Craig N. Grimm, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Margo A. Grimm, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Japan Economic Institute of America	500.00	
Norman E. Grimm Jr., 1260 Fair Lakes Circle Fairfax, VA 22033-4944	AAA Potomac		
Cynthia P. Grisso, 1101 Sixteenth Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Independent Petroleum Assn of America		
Olga Grkavac, 1616 North Fort Myer Drive, #1300 Arlington, VA 22209	Information Technology Assn of America, Inc		
Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc, 1010 Wisconsin Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20007	National Wildlife Federation	7,041.73	
Stephanie J. Grogan, 1400 16th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Texaco, Inc	181.73	
James N. Groninger, 1050 17th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Ad Hoc MGA Group		
Groom & Nordberg, Chtd, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Ad Hoc PFIC Group		
Do	American Petroleum Institute		
Do	Amoco Corporation		
Do	Cargill, Inc		
Do	Chevron Corp	315.00	30.00
Do	Eli Lilly & Company	150.00	20.00
Do	Maxus Energy Corp		
Do	Murphy Oil USA, Inc		
Do	Nebraska Public Power District		
Do	New York City Teachers Retirement System		
Do	Phillips Petroleum Co		
Do	Physicians Mutual Insurance Co		
Do	Principal Financial Group		
Do	Prudential Insurance Co of America	230.00	45.00
Do	Prudential Securities		
Do	Puerto Rico, USA Foundation		
Do	Retired Lives Reserve Group		
Do	Southern California Edison Co		
Do	Sunflower Electric Power Corp		
Do	Union Texas Petroleum Corp		
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp		
George Gross, 1211 Connecticut Ave., NW, #406 Washington, DC 20036	Magazine Publishers of America, Inc	5,000.00	
Jerome Grossman, 110 Maryland Avenue, NE, #409 Washington, DC 20002	Council for a Livable World		312.50
Christina M. Groszner, 1310 G Street, NW, 12th Floor Washington, DC 20005	Blue Cross & Blue Shield Assn	1,900.00	365.18
Drew Gruenburg, 1601 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Society of American Florists	1,000.00	
John T. Grupenhoff, 6410 Rockledge Drive, #203 Bethesda, MD 20817	American Academy of Dermatology	790.00	243.00
Do	American Society of Hematology	1,790.00	206.00
Do	Cooley's Anemia Foundation	800.00	163.00
Guillermo Guemer, 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Coordinadores de Organizaciones Empresariales de Comercio		
Kenneth A. Guenther, One Thomas Circle, NW, #950 Washington, DC 20005	Independent Bankers Assn of America	56,250.00	
Gene Guerrero, 122 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	American Civil Liberties Union	1,250.00	
Ana Maria Guevara, 3313 Wyndham Circle Alexandria, VA 22302	United Parcel Service	200.00	
Pamela D. Guffain, 501 Second Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Fertilizer Institute	3,000.00	357.72
Jay F. Guin, P.O. Box 032206 Tuscaloosa, AL 35403	Morrow Realty Co., Inc	816.00	
John E. Guinivern, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Chrysler Corporation	5,000.00	350.00
James E. Guirard Jr., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, #419 Washington, DC 20036	BASF Corp	1,500.00	60.00
Do	McDermott, Inc	3,000.00	65.00
Do	Walk-Haydel & Associates, Inc	1,500.00	60.00
Deborah H. Gum, 9425 Cloverhill Road Manassas, VA 22110	Capital Cities/ABC, Inc		
Gun Owners of America, Inc, 8001 Forbes Place Springfield, VA 22151	First Bank System	212,049.38	199,675.67
Peggy A. Gunn, 601 Second Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55402	Lockheed Information Management Services Company, Inc	14,499.00	3,767.56
Phyllis A. Guss, 1350 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 700 6th Floor Washington, DC 20036	American Fed of Musicians		
Ned H. Guthrie, 209 Hayes Avenue Charleston, WV 25314	National Fisheries Institute	13,754.64	2,846.50
Richard E. Gutting Jr., 1525 Wilson Boulevard, #500 Arlington, VA 22209	Towing & Recovery Assn of America, Inc	6,000.00	
Alvin M. Guttman, 1924 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Jones Motor Co, Inc	600.00	
GLB, Inc, 1507 West 6th Street Austin, TX 78703	MPPA Solvency Coalition		
Do	Schneider National, Inc		
Do	Walsh Trucking Service, Inc		
GPIA Animal Drug Alliance, 200 Madison Ave., #2404 New York, NY 10016	Mead Corporation	50.00	25.00
Jane Scherer Haake, 1657 K Street, NW, #420 Washington, DC 20006	Ashland Oil, Inc	2,000.00	
William G. Haddeland, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20036	L.E. Haefner Enterprises, Inc (For: Cape Girardeau Regional Commerce & Growth Assn)		
Lonnie E. Haefner, 10 Finlay Road Kirkwood, MO 63122	Central & South West Services, Inc		
Thomas M. Hagan, 1005 Congress Ave., #795 Austin, TX 78701	Fund for Private Assistance in Internat'l Development (Paid)		18.00
Barry Hager, 1701 K St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	American Automobile Assn		
John F. Haffey, 1440 New York Avenue, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	American League for Exports and Security Assistance (ALESA)	2,100.00	
James Hailer, 122 C Street, NW, Suite 740 Washington, DC 20001	American Cancer Society	2,498.00	
Nancy A. Halpern, 316 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #200 Washington, DC 20003	National Wildlife Federation	234.94	
Jay D. Hair, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-0001	Union Oil Co of California		
Thomas F. Hairston, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #760 Washington, DC 20036	National Asn of Manufacturers		
Randolph M. Hale, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 N. Washington, DC 20004	Genetics Institute		
Hale and Dorr, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	Medallion Oil Company		
Do	Metabol USA Refining Corp		
Do	Micron Technology, Inc		
Do	Northeastern University		
Gregory V. Haledjian, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 711 Washington, DC 20001	Keefe Company (For: Advocates for Flexible Employment)	883.50	
Do	Keefe Company (For: Alarm Industry Communications Committee)		
Do	Keefe Company (For: Targeted Jobs Tax Credit)		
Anne Hall, 35 North Fourth Street, 3rd Floor Columbus, OH 43271-0157	Banc One Corporation		
Elliott S. Hall, 1350 I Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Ford Motor Co	7,500.00	1,310.30
Janet A. Hall, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #406 Washington, DC 20036	Magazine Publishers of America	2,000.00	
Joseph Mitchell Hall, 2930 S. Buchanan Street, #A1 Arlington, VA 22230	Harris Corporation	1,475.00	1,880.06
Lawn Platt Hall, 3175 North Orange Blossom Trail Kissimmee, FL 34744	Dart Industries, Inc		
Robert P. Hall, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	National Retail Federation	3,000.00	713.04
Marian Hall-Crawford, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, #301 Washington, DC 20003	San Diego Gas & Electric	1,993.50	2,647.55
Sarah E. Haller, 1615 L Street, NW, #320 Washington, DC 20036	Sandor Corp		85.00
Paul Hallisy, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Air Line Pilots Assn	12,500.00	577.31
Sarah C. Hallman, 1725 17th Street, NW, #109 Washington, DC 20009	Bruce P. Cameron (for Embassy of Mozambique)	1,050.00	
Do	Bruce P. Cameron (for: Embassy of Nicaragua)	700.00	
Eliot J. Halperin, 2000 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Graham & James (for: American Hawaii Cruises)	25.00	
Elice Halpern-Barnes, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn		
Halpern Temple & Goodman, 1301 K Street, NW, Suite 1020 East Washington, DC 20005	Bell Atlantic	5,500.00	5,500.00

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	NYNEX	4,542.50	4,542.50
Paul T. Haluza, 1325 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association	3,000.00	3,165.12
Martin Hamberger, The Willard Office Building 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., #1180 Washington, DC 20004	C-TEC Corporation		
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corporation		
Martha R. Hamby, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn	250.80	
Michael F. Hamerlik, 4510 13th Avenue, SW Fargo, ND 58121-0001	Blue Cross Blue Shield of North Dakota	600.00	3,179.37
Matthew W. Hamill, 122 C Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Independent Colleges & Universities	8,748.00	
Joyce Hamilton, 201 Park Washington Court Falls Church, VA 22046	National-American Wholesale Grocers' Assn	3,000.00	
Mark Hamilton, 5400 Carrollton Point, #400 Kirkland, WA 98083	McCaw Cellular Communications, Inc		
Philip W. Hamilton, 1828 K St., NW, #906 Washington, DC 20036	American Soc of Mechanical Engineers		
William W. Hamilton Jr., 2010 Massachusetts Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Planned Parenthood Fed of America, Inc	2,698.27	
Amy R. Hammer, 1899 L St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Exxon Corporation	650.00	81.66
Thomas A. Hammer, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #695 Washington, DC 20037	Sweetener Users Assn	4,500.00	116.00
Sam F. Hamra Jr., Two Corporate Centre, Suite 200 1945 East Sunshine Springfield, MO 65804	Morris, John L.		
Do	Silver Dollar City, Inc.	15,000.00	1,488.91
Timothy A. Hanan, 1250 H Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	Mobil Corp	2,500.00	
Hance & Gamble, PC, 400 West 15th Street, #320 Austin, TX 78701	Kinetic Concepts, Inc	9,000.00	19.57
Nolan W. Hancock, 2722 Merrilee Drive, Suite 250 Fairfax, VA 22031	Oil Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union	7,318.88	
Hand Arendall Bedsole Greaves & Johnston, P.O. Box 123 Mobile, AL 36601	General Electric Co	141.66	
Do	Ingalls Shipbuilding	354.57	
Do	Northrop Corp	2,008.33	
Do	Teledyne Industries, Inc	3,896.63	
Rose M. Hanes, 1325 G Street, NW, #1003 Washington, DC 20005	Population-Environment Balance		
Rita H. Hankins, 1828 L Street, NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20036	NYNEX Government Affairs	7,950.00	6,090.50
Thomas H. Hanna, 1620 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	American Automobile Manufacturers Assn	300.00	
Anneliz Hannan, 150 Glover Avenue Norwalk, CT 06856	United States Surgical Corp	1,000.00	
P. S. Hannas, 919 18th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	W. R. Grace & Co /World Headquarters	300.00	
Richard L. Hanneman, 700 North Fairfax Street, #600 Alexandria, VA 22314-2040	Salt Institute		
Erling Hansen, 1129 20th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Group Health Assn of America, Inc		
Erling Hansen, 1055 N. Fairfax Street, #201 Alexandria, VA 22314	U.S. Strategies Corp (For: Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)		
Do	U.S. Strategies Corp (For: Healthsouth Rehabilitation Corp.)		
Grant W. Hanson, 507 Second Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Nike, Inc.		176.32
Heidi Hanson, 1055 North Fairfax Street, Suite 201 Alexandria, VA 22314	U.S. Strategies Corp		
William S. Haraf, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	Citicorp Washington, Inc		
Julie E. Harbin, 1100 Wilson Blvd, Arlington, VA 22209	Hughes Aircraft Company	48.00	
Robert N. Harbor, P.O. Box 1492 El Paso, TX 79978	El Paso Natural Gas Co		
Krysta Harden, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 1106 Washington, DC 20036	American Soybean Assn		
Do	Iowa Pork Producers Assn		
Do	National Sunflower Assn		
Charles A. Harkey, 919 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	US Canola Assn		
Donna Akers Harman, 1875 Eye Street, NW, #540 Washington, DC 20006	American Financial Services Assn	250.00	
Patricia L. Harmening, 316 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #402 Washington, DC 20003	Champion International Corp	2,238.00	187.00
Deborah Harnesberger, 625 Slaters Lane, #200 Alexandria, VA 22314	San Diego Gas & Electric	1,286.00	2,681.11
Kathleen Harnett, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #300 Washington, DC 20004	National Assn of Medical Equipment Suppliers	7,500.00	
Diane Harper, 1000 Wilson Blvd, Arlington, VA 22209	National Cattlemen's Assn	1,000.00	
Edwin L. Harper, 50 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	Grumman Corporation	625.00	393.42
Toni Harrington, 955 L'Enfant Plaza North, SW, #5300 Washington, DC 20024	Association of American Railroads	5,430.00	245.00
W. Brendan Harrington, 1101 15th St., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Honda North America, Inc	500.00	73.75
A. J. Harris II, 1825 Eye Street, NW, #350 Washington, DC 20006	Cargill, Inc	1,250.00	
James W. Harris, 1709 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	CIGNA Corp	5,000.00	426.00
Harris & Ellsworth, 2600 Virginia Avenue, NW, #1113 The Watergate Washington, DC 20037	Savings and Community Bankers of America	4,250.00	835.00
Do	American Railway Car Institute		
Do	Association of Food Industries, Inc		
Do	Cheese Importers Assn of America, Inc		
Do	Coalition of Food Importers Assn		
Jack E. Harrison, West Virginia Petroleum Council 1250 One Valley Square Charleston, WV 25301	Committee of Domestic Steel Wire Rope & Specialty Cable Mfrs		
Joseph M. Harrison, 1611 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	American Petroleum Institute	350.00	689.06
L. Ray Harry, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036	American Movers Conference	1,000.00	
Fruzzini M. Harsanyi, 1101 15th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	Southern Company Services, Inc	200.00	4,575.15
Elizabeth Kirby Hart, 3050 K Street, NW, #330 Washington, DC 20007	Asea Brown Boveri, Inc	3,500.00	
Jayne A. Hart, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW, #604 Washington, DC 20005	National Club Assn	3,000.00	
Lynn S. Hart, 1111 19th St., NW, #402 Washington, DC 20036	College of American Pathologists	2,600.00	
Martha A. Hart, 700 North Fairfax Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Federation of American Health Systems	6,000.00	
William R. Hart, 201 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Railway Progress Institute	401.04	
Hartford Fire Insurance Co, Hartford Plaza Hartford, CT 06115	Retired Officers Assn	3,147.00	
Gabriel A. Hart, Arlington Courthouse Plaza II, #71230 Clarendon Boulevard Arlington, VA 22201	Air Traffic Control Assn, Inc		58,540.00
Carolyn Hartmann, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	5,988.06	
Frederick J. Hartwigsen, 1500 Paxton Street P.O. Box 3565 Harrisburg, PA 17105	UGI Corporation		
Donald F. Haskell Jr., 400 Christina Road Newark, DE 19713	MBNA America Bank, NA		367.64
Holly Hassett, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, #206 Washington, DC 20036	Hershey Foods Corp		
James C. Hassett, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20006	Occidental Chemical Corp	712.25	362.80
Janet S. Hathaway, 71 Stevenson Street #1825 Sanfrancisco, CA 94105	Natural Resources Defense Council		
James N. Haug, 55 E. Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611	American College of Surgeons		
Barbara J. Haugh, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #760 Washington, DC 20036	Union Oil Co of California		1,519.81
Todd J. Hauplti, 4212 King Street Alexandria, VA 22302	American Assn of Airport Executives	4,700.00	
Charles W. Havens III, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20009	Leboeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae		
Kathryn Joann Hawes, 8701 Georgia Ave., #701 Silver Spring, MD 20910	International Fed of Professional & Technical Engineers		
Jennifer Hawk, 1722 Eye Street, NW, 4th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Barclays Bank, PLC	2,000.00	156.61
Sidney G. Hawkes, 1657 K St., NW, #420 Washington, DC 20006	Mead Corporation	1,000.00	50.00
Charles E. Hawkins III, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Paula Hawkins, P.O. Box 193 Winter Park, FL 32790	Genentech, Inc	30,000.00	10,255.09
Do	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	21,000.00	6,049.14
William William Hawley, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	Citicorp/Citibank	299.20	
John F. Hay, 1801 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	Westinghouse Electric Corp	1,200.00	
Ludwick Hayden Jr., 1401 I Street, NW, Suite 1200 Washington, DC 20005	Chevron Companies	3,950.00	
David J. Hayes, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	Latham & Watkins (For: Ad Hoc Electronics Coalition)	323.25	4.45
Do	Latham & Watkins (For: American Electronics Assn)	6,694.50	139.89
Do	Latham & Watkins (For: Semiconductor Industry Association)	6,535.88	63.38
Patty Longstreet Hayes, 777 North Capitol Street, NE, Suite 803 Washington, DC 20002	American Association of Nurse Anesthetists	5,000.00	
Robert G. Hayes, Bogle and Gates 601 13th St., NW #370S Washington, DC 20005	American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Assn	2,000.00	
Do	Coastal Conservation Assn	6,000.00	
Do	Natural Resources United	9,000.00	
Do	Pacific Northwest Utility Conference Committee	15,000.00	
Steven L. Hayes, 100 N. Brand Blvd., #502 Glendale, CA 91203	Citizens for an Alternative Tax System		
Mark F. Haynes, 800 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006	Fluor Corporation	5,000.00	442.03
Robert A. Haynos, 4711 Hunt Circle Harrisburg, PA 17112	Harsco Corporation	28,373.00	2,593.34
Janis D. Hazel, 1350 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Association of America's Public Television Stations	188.80	29.00
Healthcare Financial Management Assn, 1050 17th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	American Public Transit Assn	4,250.00	4,598.94
Robert Healy Jr., 1201 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Atlanta Richfield Co	250.00	
Robert L. Healy, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Library Assn	1,055.00	
Anne E. Heaney, 110 Maryland Avenue, NW, #101 Washington, DC 20002	National Assn of Life Underwriters	5,000.00	300.00
David E. Hebert, 1922 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For: Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.)		
Timothy P. Hecht, 499 South Capitol Street, SW Washington, DC 20003	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: Mid-American Waste Systems, Inc.)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: MCI Telecommunications)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: National Atomic Merchandising Assn)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For: Baby Ranch Co.)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For: Boy Scouts of America)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For: Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: Colton Communities, Inc.)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: IEMCA)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: Los Angeles Raiders)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: Mars, Inc.)		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: Mid-American Waste Systems, Inc.)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: MCI Telecommunications)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: National Automatic Merchandising Assn)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: Charles E. Smith Management, Inc.)		
Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc, 499 South Capitol Street, SW, #507 Washington, DC 20003	Bixby Ranch Co	1,000.00	
Do	Boy Scouts of America	1,000.00	
Do	Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp	2,500.00	
Do	Colton Communities, Inc	1,000.00	
Do	International Electronics Manufacturers & Consumers of Am		
Do	Los Angeles Raiders		
Do	Mars, Inc		
Do	Mid-American Waste Systems, Inc	3,000.00	
Do	MCI Telecommunications	1,000.00	
Do	National Automatic Merchandising Assn		
Do	Charles E. Smith Management, Inc		
Jay Hedlund, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	3,000.00	
Edward D. Hefner, 1019 19th St., NW, Penthouse #1 Washington, DC 20036	American Cast Iron Pipe Company	14,622.54	165.96
Do	CSX Corporation	1,000.00	
Do	DePaul University	5,000.00	
Do	Renewable Fuel Assn	3,000.00	
John Heffner, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Seasala Corp	1,000.00	
John F. Heiman, 807 Maine Ave., SW Washington, DC 20024	Associated General Contractors of America		
Scott E. Heisel, 735 N. Water Street, #908 Milwaukee, WI 53202-4105	Disabled American Veterans	25,875.12	371.65
DeWitt F. Helm Jr., 155 East 44th Street New York, NY 10017	American Malting Barley Assn, Inc	1,045.00	119.04
Robert W. Helm, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, #2300 Arlington, VA 22209	Association of National Advertisers, Inc		
Edward A. Helme, 444 N. Capitol Street, #602 Washington, DC 20001	Northrop Corp	3,000.00	
Mike D. Helton, Kentucky Petroleum Council 305 Ann St., #403 Frankfort, KY 40601	Alliance for Acid Rain Control		
Carol C. Henderson, 110 Maryland Ave., NE, #101 Washington, DC 20002	American Petroleum Institute		
Donald E. Henderson, 225 South East Street Indianapolis, IN 46202	American Library Assn	1,419.00	
Robyn L. Henderson, 1726 M Street, NW, #902 Washington, DC 20036-4502	Indiana Farm Bureau, Inc	6,000.00	2,205.00
Wallace Henderson, 1133 21st Street, NW, 3rd Floor Washington, DC 20036	American Lung Assn	1,097.25	5,560.90
Gail L. Hendrickson, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20004	Cellular Telecommunications Industry Assn		
Jane E. Hennings, 1801 K Street, NW, #950 Washington, DC 20006	Electric Transportation Coalition	147.00	50.00
George H. Henry, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc		
H. Kirk Henry, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 507 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn	507.00	
James E. Henry, P.O. Box 8000 Bradford, PA 16701-0980	Household International, Inc	2,500.00	
John Hugh Henry, 1850 K Street, NW, #950 Washington, DC 20006	McDermott, Inc	12,000.00	3,376.77
LeAnn Hensche, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #525 Washington, DC 20004	RJR Nabisco, Inc	1,535.00	82.08
Charlotte W. Herbert, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Catherine L. Heron, 1600 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Investment Company Institute	297.51	11.75
Wendy Herr, 1050 17th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Healthcare Financial Management Assn		
John A. Heslip, P.O. Box 781 Herndon, VA 22070	National Concrete Masonry Assn	625.00	300.42
William S. Hettinger, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, #2800 Arlington, VA 22209	Grumman Corporation	17,250.00	2,530.33
Heublein, Inc, 16 Munson Road Farmington, CT 06034-0388	Eastman Kodak Co	2,185.00	
David B. Hickerson, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20006	National Military Family Assn, Inc		
Sydney Tally Hickey, 6401 Phillip Court Springfield, VA 22152	Associated General Contractors of America		
William D. Hickman, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Petroleum Institute	600.00	
Paul T. Hicks, Rhode Island Petroleum Assn 395 Smith Street, #2 Providence, RI 02908	National Soft Drink Assn	320.12	151.50
Barbara L. Hiden, 1101 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Watermelon Association	3,000.00	
Vern F. Highley, 1426 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Whitley Management Comm. of the Imperial Co. CO River Basin	7,500.00	1,745.00
Do	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	7,125.00	15.00
John S. Hightower, 5700 Florida Blvd., #310 Baton Rouge, LA 70806	Ashland, Inc	2,000.00	
Clifton T. Hilder Jr., 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20036	Consumers Union of U.S., Inc	1,000.00	
John Hildreth, 1300 Guadalupe, #100 Austin, TX 78701	Westinghouse Electric Corp		
Frederick Weller Hill, 1801 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006-1378	Ammoco Corporation		
Gerald 'Jerry' Hill, 375 Northbridge Road, #350 Atlanta, GA 30350	UBA, Inc	2,000.00	
J. Eldred Hill Jr., 820 First St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20002	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	750.00	38.00
Robert B. Hill, 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Pacific Gas & Electric Co	3,510.00	
Thomas M. Hill, 1726 M St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036-4502	American Public Transit Association		
Hill and Knowlton, Inc, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Blue Cross Blue Shield of Florida		
Do	Broward County		
Do	Colorado State University		
Do	Fujisawa/Lyphomed		
Do	McAndrews & Forbes Holding, Inc		
Do	Philip Morris Petroleum Company		
Do	Port Everglades		
Do	Republic of Turkey		
Do	Sallie Mae		
Do	Shaklee Corp		
Do	Stelco, Inc		
Do	Tera Computer Company		
Do	Thomson Consumer Electronics		
Do	Universal Card Services		
Do	Enron Corp		
Do	National Utility Contractors Assn	7,500.00	
Do	Sundstrand Corporation	5,000.00	10,441.15
Do	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	682.00	132.22
Do	Florida Fruit & Vegetable Assn	500.00	
Do	Florida Tomato Exchange	3,000.00	
Do	J.R. Brooks & Son, Inc	1,500.00	
Do	New York State Conference of Blue Cross & Blue Shield Plans	500.00	
Do	Defenders of Wildlife	18,909.50	6,338.35
Do	American Stock Exchange, Inc	201.96	1,708.68
Do	American Public Power Assn		
Do	Alamo Navajo School Board	1,000.00	
Do	Aroostook Band of Micmacs	73.20	
Do	Association of Navajo Community-Controlled School Boards		
Do	Black Mesa Community School Board	394.50	
Do	Evergreen Legal Services	66.00	
Do	Menominee Indian Tribe	740.00	
Do	Mississippi Band Choctaw Indians	100.00	
Do	Narragansett Indian Tribe		
Do	National Asian American Telecommunications Assn		
Do	National Indian Education Assn	980.00	
Do	Pinon Community School Board	88.00	
Do	Pueblo de Cochiti	1,590.00	
Do	Ramah Navajo School Board	73.20	
Do	Rock Point Community School Board	66.00	
Do	Rough Rock Community School Board	66.00	
Do	Seminole Tribe of Florida		
Do	Shiprock Alternative Schools, Inc	74.00	
Do	Spokane Legal Services Center		
Do	Investment Company Institute	15,011.51	
Do	Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn	8,904.00	468.95
Do	National Rifle Assn of America	1,137.03	761.97
Do	American Council of Life Insurance		
Do	Securities Industry Assn	1,085.00	
Do	Fredette Malt Corp	3,000.00	2,957.31
Do	National Barley Growers Assn	14,500.00	11,829.23
Do	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	12,920.84	525.75
Do	American University of Beirut	11,856.00	10,506.09
Do	Archer Daniels Midland Company		
Scott Hodges, 150 North Michigan Avenue, #2500 Chicago, IL 60601			
Ann C. Hodges, 500 E Street, SW, #920 Washington, DC 20024			
A.R. 'Trey' Hodgkins, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036			
Jeanne E. Hoenicke, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004			
Kristin Hofeditz, 1850 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036			
Glen D. Hofer & Associates, 1000 16th Street, NW, #702 Washington, DC 20036			
Do			
Ann F. Hoffman, 815 16th Street, NW, Suite 103 Washington, DC 20006			
William L. Hoffman, 516 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003			
F. Nordy Hoffmann and Assoc, Inc, 400 N. Capitol St., NW, #327 Washington, DC 20001			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Coca-Cola Company		
Do	Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn		
Elizabeth Hogan, 1801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	MCI Communications Corp	1,000.00	
Hogan & Hartson, 555 13th St., NW Washington, DC 20004-1109	Alabama Construction Contractors	405.00	586.55
Do	American Academy of Pediatrics	845.00	14.00
Do	American Coke & Chemicals Institute		
Do	American College of Osteopathic Surgeons		
Do	American Frozen Food Institute		
Do	American Insurance Assn		
Do	American Physical Therapy Assn		
Do	American Registry of Pathology	56.25	
Do	Amgen, Inc.	7,153.75	141.00
Do	Ansell	47.50	138.95
Do	Auburn University	14,532.92	434.34
Do	Berg Steel Pipe Corp	481.25	
Do	Blount, Inc.		
Do	Brother International Corp	21,088.59	639.05
Do	Burger King Corp		
Do	BE&K Construction		20.02
Do	California State Teachers Retirement System	6,965.00	
Do	Cholestech Corp		
Do	Computer & Business Equipment Manufacturers Assn	412.50	43.80
Do	Damon Corp		
Do	Drummond Company, Inc.	15,975.01	4,532.02
Do	Ductile Iron Pipe Research Assn	10,000.00	8.00
Do	Freightliner Corp		
Do	General Electric Co		
Do	Gilco, Inc.	5,785.00	252.83
Do	Grand Metropolitan		
Do	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.		
Do	Group Hospitalization and Medical Services, Inc.	730,992.95	51,033.86
Do	Harbert Corp		
Do	Hardin Tyres Mfg Company		
Do	Humane Society of the United States		
Do	Infectious Diseases Society of America, Inc.	1,300.00	14.00
Do	Intergraph Corp		
Do	JFK Stadium, Inc.		
Do	May Department Stores Co	875.00	7,677.93
Do	Mercedes-Benz of North America, Inc.	139.50	
Do	Michelin Tire Company	17,246.25	1,258.84
Do	Michigan Consolidated Gas Co	1,906.91	1,545.71
Do	Mortgage Insurance Companies of America	21,000.00	1,182.28
Do	National Action Council for Minorities in Engineering, Inc.		
Do	National Apparel	8,435.00	9,764.84
Do	National Assoc of Community Health Centers	370.00	
Do	National Broiler Council		
Do	National Child Care Assn	11,966.74	1,003.56
Do	National Consumers Bankruptcy Coalition		537.46
Do	National Hospice Organization		59.01
Do	National Osteoporosis Foundation		1,198.32
Do	National Structured Settlements Trade Assn	750.00	
Do	National Tissue Bank Council	1,820.00	8.50
Do	Nuexco Trading Corp, et al.		
Do	Ontario Ministry of Industry, Trade & Technology		
Do	Polyisocyanate Insulation Manufacturers Assn (PIMA)	9,962.04	1,750.94
Do	Private Child Care Providers	27,972.98	657.09
Do	Product Liability Coordination Committee		1,195.32
Do	Rust Engineering	32,070.03	1,482.96
Do	Society of Critical Care Medicine	1,040.00	
Do	Southern Company Services	30,000.00	3,589.14
Do	Storage Technology Corp		
Do	Tektronix, Inc.		
Do	Timex Corporation		
Do	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	620.00	80.00
Do	Vulcan Materials Company	20,000.00	4,003.19
Do	Jim Walter Corp	9,000.00	2,474.62
Do	Williams Telecommunications		92.50
Do	XXSYS Technologies, Inc.		97.49
Do	National Assn of Manufacturers	150.00	
Do	National Automobile Dealers Assn	1,000.00	
Do	International Technical Expertise Ltd		
Do	Dime Savings Bank of New York	2,500.00	49.00
Do	Stuzin & Cammer	2,500.00	108.00
Do	Digital Equipment Corp	28,000.00	
Do	McGuiness & Holch (For: Arch)		
Do	McGuiness & Holch (For: National Horse Show Commission)		
Do	Oneida Indian Nation		
Do	RJR Nabisco		
Do	SmithKline Beecham Corp (Beecham, Inc.)	2,500.00	800.00
Do	Florida Celery Exchange		
Do	Florida International Bankers Association [FIBA], Inc.		
Do	Pan American Satellite Corp		
Do	Spaceport Florida Authority		
Do	VITAS HealthCare Corp of Florida	675.00	
Do	David Turch & Associates	800.00	
Do	Ford Motor Co	2,432.40	1,458.67
Do	Holly Corp		
Do	National Education Assn	3,978.55	567.00
Do	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.		
Do	American Petroleum Institute		
Do	Distilled Spirits Council of the US	33,000.00	33,061.41
Do	Hooper Hooper & Owen (For: Enserch Corp.)	2,000.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Owen (For: EG&G, Inc.)	4,500.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.)	4,500.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Owen (For: National Assn of Royalty Owners)	15,000.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Owen (For: Ultramar, Inc.)	3,000.00	
Do	National Trust for Historic Preservation	9,000.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: ENSERCH Exploration)	828.82	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: Fluor Corporation)	4,500.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: Hallmark Cards)	4,588.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: Herzog Heing Gedold, Inc.)		
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: Hubbell, Inc.)	2,500.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: Hunt, S.A.)	3,000.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: International Paper)	4,538.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: Kansas City Southern Industries)	7,500.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: Pameko Holdings, Inc.)		
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: Phlcorp)	15,000.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: United Asset Management)		
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: Utilicorp United, Inc.)	5,250.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: Western Resources Council)		
Do	Alliance to Save Energy		
Do	Spacecause	660.00	308.00
Do	Citicorp Washington, Inc.	2,500.00	
Do	Mark Hopkins, 1725 K St., NW, #914 Washington, DC 20006		
Do	Mark M. Hopkins, 2439 25th Street Santa Monica, CA 90405		
Do	Stephen A. Hopkins, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
William A. Isokait, 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Russel Iuliano, 1620 L Street, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	300.00	
Kenneth M. Iwashita, 29400 Lakeland Boulevard Wickliffe, OH 44092	Lubrizol Corp.		
Robert A. Jablon, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005-4798	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: Michigan Municipal/Cooperative Group, et al.)	6,000.00	3,774.32
Eva Jack, 884 17th Street, NW #801 Washington, DC 20006	Intel Corp.	7,000.00	391.99
Dennis J. Jackson, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	Du Pont Merck Pharmaceutical Company	3,323.00	
Alvin B. Jackson Jr., 1400 K Street, NW, #801 Washington, DC 20005	General Aviation Manufacturers Assn.		
Benjamin R. Jackson, 14500 Avion Parkway #300 Chantilly, VA 22021	TechLaw (For: Shulter & Low (for Nissan Research & Development))		
Bobby J. Jackson, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress	9,300.00	189.00
Charles R. Jackson, 225 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Non Commissioned Officers Assn of the USA	250.00	
Glenn Jackson, 1667 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Williams Companies, Inc.		
Jacquelyn L. Jackson, 1875 1 Street #1110 Washington, DC 20006	Times Mirror Co.		
Joseph C. Jackson, 1600 Wilson Boulevard, #1008 Arlington, VA 22209	Suppliers of Advanced Composite Materials Assn		
P. Bernard Jacob, 1130 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Mississippi Power Company	25,162.00	6,168.78
Paul Jacob, 666 11th Street, NW, Suite 840 Washington, DC 20001	U.S. Term Limits		
Stephen Jacobs, 1771 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters	10,200.00	212.00
Rachel L. Jacobson, 3138 North 10th Street Arlington, VA 22201	National Assn of Federal Credit Unions		
Daniel L. Jaffe, 1725 K Street, NW, #601 Washington, DC 20006	Association of National Advertisers, Inc.		37.00
Jaffe Snider Raftt & Heuer, P.C., One Woodward Avenue, #2400 Detroit, MI 48226			
Edward L. Jaffee, 655 - 15th Street, NW, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20005	ISP Management Company, Inc.		
Do	Primary Glass Manufacturers Council		
Khalil E. Jahshan, 1212 New York Avenue, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Arab Americans	4,500.00	535.00
Daniel M. James, P.O. Box 61473 Vancouver, WA 98666-1473	Pacific Northwest Waterways Assn	6,525.00	
Harriet James, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #700 Washington, DC 20024	National Fed of Independent Business	3,401.00	200.00
Jerry James, 8303 Mopac Expressway, #150-C Austin, TX 78759	ATC/LDOS Communications		
Timothy P. James, 1125 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	International Union of Operating Engineers	2,500.00	
Jamim Eboll Boiger & Gentry, 323 Carolyn Street Kodiak, AK 99615	Old Harbor Native Corp.	42,615.00	22,612.66
J. Jancin Jr., 1800 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-5886	American Bar Assn	300.00	30.00
Japan Economic Institute of America, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036		1,483.00	1,483.00
Joseph J. Jaquay, 5025 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20016	Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO		
Dane B. Jaques, 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, East Washington, DC 20007-5201	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombrov (For: Associated Aviation Underwriters)	5,000.00	
Debra Levin Jarold, 1101 17th Street, NW, #501 Washington, DC 20036-4704	Disney Worldwide Services, Inc.	300.00	42.00
Richard B. Jarman, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #S-1050 Washington, DC 20007	Eastman Kodak Co.		
Marc R. Jarman, 175 Admiral Cochran Drive Annapolis, MD 21401	UNC, Inc.		
John T. Jarvis, The Jarvis Company 1901 L Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn	6,000.00	
Do	Computer Sciences Corp.	6,000.00	
Do	Labor-Management Committee for the Timber Industry	11,250.00	
Jerry J. Jasnowski, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 N. Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	2,000.00	
Judy Jausi, 205 C Street, SE Washington, DC 20003-1910	Novacare, Inc.	500.00	316.71
Michael A. Jawer, 1201 New York Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Building Owners & Managers Assn Int'l	1,250.00	400.00
Jefford-McManus International, Inc, 513 Capitol Court, NE, #300 Washington, DC 20002	Aerojet-General Corp.	100.00	
Do	Rotary Power International, Inc.	75.00	
Jenner & Block, 601 Thirteenth Street, NW, 12th Floor Washington, DC 20006	MCI Communications Corp.		
David M. Jennings, 115 West College Drive Marshall, MN 56258	Schwan's Sales Enterprises, Inc.		
Jennifer M. Jensen, 777 North Capitol Street, NE, Suite 805 Washington, DC 20002	American Wind Energy Assn	6,180.00	107.00
Nancy H. Jessick, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #720 Washington, DC 20004	Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc.		
Hugh Jewett, 3025 South Parker Road Aurora, CO 80014	TeleCheck Services, Inc.		2,537.76
David C. John, 3138 North 10th Street Arlington, VA 22201	National Association of Federal Credit Unions	1,250.00	
Calvin P. Johnson, 819 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	16,575.72	1,209.05
Carl T. Johnson, 1725 Jefferson Davis Hwy., #1004 Arlington, VA 22202-4102	Compressed Gas Assn/Helium Advisory Council		
David H. Johnson, 750 First Street, NE Room 5004 Washington, DC 20002-4242	Federation of Behavioral Psychological & Cognitive Sciences		
Jacquelyn M. Johnson, 919 18th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	W. R. Grace & Co	500.00	
James W. Johnson Jr., 1156 15th Street, NW, #1019 Washington, DC 20005	U.S. Beet Sugar Assn		
Jane Leonard Johnson, P.O. Box 19109 Greensboro, NC 27419	Unifi, Inc.		
Mark R. Johnson, 1667 K Street, NW, #350 Washington, DC 20006	Maersk, Inc.	2,500.00	
Michael S. Johnson, Suite 1290 East 555 13th Street, NW Washington, DC 20004	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Central South West Corp.)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Citicorp)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Electronic Data Systems Corp.)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Hong Kong Trade Development Council)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: National Assn of Broadcasters)		
Do	Sematech		
Myrna Johnson, 2025 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: United Services Automobile Assn)	175.00	
Rady A. Johnson, 1615 M Street, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20038	National Public Radio	8,125.25	21.00
Richard W. Johnson Jr., 225 N. Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Amoco Corporation		
Susan E. Johnson, 633 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Non Commissioned Officers Assn of the USA	8,700.00	303.93
Thomas L. Johnson, P.O.Box 1285 Austin, TX 78768	Coldwell Banker Real Estate Group	2,500.00	45.08
Johnson & Gibbs, P.C., 1301 K Street, NW, #800 East Washington, DC 20005-3307	Associated General Contractors of Texas		
Do	Catex Petroleum Corp.	13,750.00	
Do	Centex Corp.	2,712.50	
David A. Johnston, 1735 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Permanente Medical Group, Inc.	19,162.50	
George A. Johnston, 2000 K St., NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	American Institute of Architects		
James D. Johnston, 1660 L St., NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	National Comm to Preserve Social Security	5,641.00	
Robert J. Johnston, 285 Cambridge Avenue Holland, MI 49423	General Motors Corp.	3,600.00	12,537.14
Mary K. Jolly, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Herman Miller, Inc.		13,046.26
Herbert A. Jolovitz, 7531 Seabago Road Bethesda, MD 20817	National Rifle Assn of America	1,652.63	132.87
Alan R. Jones, 430 First Street, S. E. Washington, DC 20003	Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation	1,200.00	
Allison Humphreys Jones, 1150 Connecticut Ave., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20036	American Trucking Assns, Inc.	6,250.00	
Barbara J. Jones, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #310 Washington, DC 20036	Wallace and Edwards (For: American Soc of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers).		
Belva W. Jones, 1101 15th St., NW, #202 Washington, DC 20005	Dresser Industries, Inc.		
Earl Jones Jr., 401 West 18th Street Little Rock, AR 72205	National Assn of Margarine Manufacturers		
Ernest W. Jones Jr., 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Philip Morris, Inc.	1,500.00	
Randall T. Jones, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	Associated General Contractors of America		
Robert L. Jones, 4647 Forbes Blvd. Lanham, MD 20706	National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	3,000.00	
Suzanne Jones, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	AMVETS	6,800.00	
T. Lawrence Jones, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #9000 Washington, DC 20005	National Wildlife Federation	664.03	
Jones Day Reavis & Pogue, 1450 G Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005-2088	Marsh & McLennan Cos, Inc.		
Do	Amoco Corporation	11,755.00	61.00
Do	Anchor Savings Bank		
Do	County of Los Angeles	44,802.00	540.20
Do	Genetech	5,924.00	31.00
Do	Pfizer, Inc.	2,325.00	
Do	RJR Nabisco, Inc.	15,308.00	48.00
Do	Upjohn Company	35,588.00	109.50
Do	American Stores Company		
Do	Utah State University	700.00	
Do	General Atomics		
Do	International Shipholding Corp.	975.00	
Do	Jefferson Parish Council	300.00	
Do	Port of New Orleans	225.00	
Do	Tulane University		
Do	Turner Broadcasting System, Inc.	175.00	
Roy Jordan, RR 6 Box 147 Starkville, MS 39759	Columbia University		
James Jordan Associates, Inc, 1825 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Consortium for International Earth Science Info. Network	12,000.00	12,766.76
Do	Polytechnic University	1,000.00	1,000.00
Do	Citicorp Washington, Inc.	1,500.00	
David C. Jory, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	Blue Cross & Blue Shield Assn	1,007.00	603.99
Diana Jost, 655 15th Street, NW, #350 Washington, DC 20005	International Brotherhood of Teamsters		
John J. Joyce, 25 Louisiana Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	Dresser Industries, Inc.	3,000.00	
Ardon B. Judd Jr., 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #310 Washington, DC 20036	Securities Industry Assn		
John Steven Judge, 1850 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Council of Life Insurance	2,355.00	
Melissa J. Kahn, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20004	Northern Telecom, Inc.	1,250.00	
Walter Kalair, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20004	National Assn of Long Term Hospitals	4,630.00	
Edward D. Kalman, 6 Beacon Street Boston, MA 02108			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
John F. Kamp, 1899 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Assn of Advertising Agencies	1,250.00	
John E. Kane, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance	2,000.00	
Gerald Kaplan, 51 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10010	New York Life Insurance Company		
Lucille R. Kaplan, 19064 Highstream Drive Germantown, MD 20874	Committee for Humane Legislation		
Philip J. Kardis, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1200 Arlington, VA 22202	Rockwell International	3,000.00	1,865.23
Gene Karpinski, 215 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	9,692.34	
Barry Kasinitz, 1750 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	International Assn of Fire Fighters	10,915.00	
Michael E. Kastner, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005-4797	National Truck Equipment Assn	3,750.00	141.50
Alyce Katayama, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Suite 230 Washington, DC 20004	Texas Instruments	1,000.00	73.00
Katten Muchin Zavis & Domroff, 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, #700 E Washington, DC 20007	American Medical Directors Assn		
Do	Amer sham		
Do	Associated Aviation Underwriters		
Do	Baxter Healthcare Corporation	975.00	343.40
Do	Fujisawa USA, Inc.		
Do	Intercargo Insurance Co	195.00	68.68
Do	National Assn of Independent Colleges & Universities		
Do	Northwestern Memorial Hospital		
Do	NutraSweet Co		
Do	Saginaw Community Hospital	1,950.00	686.80
Do	G.D. Searle		
Do	Savings and Community Bankers of America		
Do	Colorado State University	9,000.00	
Do	Consolidated Edison Co of New York, Inc.		
Do	Cosmetic Toiletry & Fragrance Assn, Inc.		
Do	General Motors Corp	3,000.00	1,556.65
Do	Kay Associates	17,500.00	
Do	Fleet Reserve Assn		
Do	Benjamin Moore & Co		
Do	Instruments SA, Inc.		
Do	Kraft, Inc.		249.00
Do	Londontown Corporation		3,975.00
Do	Morgan Guaranty Trust Co of New York		300.00
Do	PepsiCo		
Do	Spanish Broadcasting System		
Do	United Television, Inc.		
Do	Bristol-Myers Squibb Co	1,000.00	
Do	Marine Spill Response Corp	456.25	
Do	General Instrument Corporation	8,158.00	
Do	Group Health, Inc.	17,760.50	
Do	International Mass Retail Assn		
Do	ESOP Association		
Do	American Farm Bureau Federation	7,406.00	134.16
Do	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	15.00	
Do	Laidlaw, Inc (For: Laidlaw Environmental Services)	2,500.00	
Do	Wallace & Edwards		
Do	National Assn of Life Underwriters	6,000.00	376.00
Do	Career College Assn, Inc.	1,500.00	
Do	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	25.00	
Do	National Grain & Feed Assn	1,100.00	
Do	American Assn of Preferred Provider Organizations [AAPPO]	18,000.00	7,018.20
Do	National Stone Assn	4,000.00	500.00
Do	Robert H. Kelleher Co (For: Calorie Control Council)	40,312.00	22,572.00
Do	North American Coal Corporation	2,450.00	2,719.00
Do	Specialty Advertising Assn Int'l	500.00	
Do	Food Marketing Institute	7,500.00	
Do	U-Haul Int'l, Inc.		
Do	Bescorp Group, Inc.		
Do	Coalition to Preserve the Low Income Housing Tax Credit	1,333.34	
Do	Council for Rural Housing & Development	1,333.34	
Do	Federal Legislative Associates, Inc.		
Do	Institute for Responsible Housing Preservation	1,333.34	
Do	Kamine Development Corp		
Do	National Leased Housing Assn	1,333.34	
Do	Shaw Pittman et al (For: Institute of International Bankers)		
Do	Public Service Electric and Gas Company		
Do	Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Assn, Inc.		
Do	American Medical Association	25.00	
Do	Metropolitan Life Insurance Companies	150.00	
Do	American Assn of Blood Banks	2,500.00	
Do	Communications Satellite Corp	909.40	369.10
Do	North American Telecommunications Assn	3,000.00	
Do	Merrill Lynch & Co, Inc.	2,000.00	
Do	Ford Motor Co	5,625.00	3,275.75
Do	General Motors Corp	3,000.00	4,650.57
Do	National Grain & Feed Assn	2,550.00	
Do	Diagnostic/Retrieval Systems, Inc	6,000.00	
Do			154.68
Do			30.00
Do	Diagnostic/Retrieval Systems, Inc		
Do	National Multi Housing Council	6,475.00	
Do	ALC Communications Corp		
Do	Manville Corporation	2,000.00	
Do	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	2,500.00	
Do	Grumman Corporation	625.00	1,906.25
Do	Volkswagen of America, Inc.	650.00	65.00
Do	Konig, Inc.	12,036.00	7,830.00
Do	Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn	6,250.00	655.70
Do	General Atomics	4,156.25	293.64
Do	Pemco Aeroplex	1,312.50	16.00
Do	Edwards McCoy & Kennedy (For: Western Shoshone Judgment Distribution Assn)		
Do	Student Loan Marketing Assn	100.00	72.22
Do	Associated General Contractors of America		
Do	Chrysler Corporation		
Do	L&G Development Corp	4,600.00	20.00
Do	National Wood Energy Assn, Inc.		
Do	National Milk Producers Federation	718.10	
Do	Air Line Pilots Assn	12,500.00	659.78
Do	American Petroleum Institute	260.00	
Do	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For: Adria Laboratories)	1,331.25	676.85
Do	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For: American Soc of Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery)		
Do	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For: American Supply Association)	1,500.00	773.56
Do	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For: Carter Footwear, Inc.)	4,645.00	2,514.07
Do	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For: International Assn of Airport Duty Free Stores)	7,062.50	3,771.11
Do	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For: Liz Claiborne, Inc.)		
Do	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For: MBI, Inc.)		
Do	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For: National Customs Brokers & Forwarders Assn of America)	12,500.00	6,671.96
Do	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For: Vista Chemical Company)	5,236.25	2,804.15
Do	League of Women Voters of the US	3,451.95	
Do	American Nuclear Energy Council	9,719.01	460.69
Do	Grumman Corp	625.00	330.42
Do	American Petroleum Institute	1,101.00	2,081.12
Do	National Assn of Life Underwriters	1,500.00	45.00

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Suzanne S. Kerr, 110 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Peace Political Action Committee	5,500.00	
T. Michael Kerr, 1625 L St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Fed of State County & Municipal Employees	15,693.68	74.00
Christopher J. Kersting, 1317 F Street, NW, #550 Washington, DC 20004	Auto International Assn	30.00	26.24
Do	Coalition of Automotive Associations	140.00	65.84
Richard S. Kessler, 709 2nd Street, NE, #200 Washington, DC 20002	Specialty Equipment Market Assn	240.00	235.34
Do	Distilled Spirits Council of the US	10,000.00	859.00
Do	Kessler & Associates (For: National Assn of Beverage Importers)	7,500.00	700.00
Do	Kessler & Associates, Inc (For: Sandoz Corp.)	6,000.00	622.00
Do	Kessler & Associates (For: Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.)	9,000.00	1,044.00
Do	Kessler & Associates (For: Upjohn Corp.)	15,000.00	1,336.00
G. Chandler Keys III, 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20004	National Cattlemen's Assn	1,000.00	
Mary Turner Khim, 1850 M Street, NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20036	Toyota Motor Sales, USA	5,070.00	128.85
Richard F. Kibben, 200 Park Ave., #2222 New York, NY 10166	Business Roundtable		
Ingolf N. Kiland Jr., 1660 L Street, NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	General Motors Corp	3,000.00	4,172.15
Thomas J. Kilcline, 201 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Retired Officers Assn	1,196.70	
Maryann Kilduff, 2000 M St., NW, #230 Washington, DC 20036	Telocator Network of America		
James L. Kimble, 1130 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn		
Gene Kimmelman, 1424 16th St., NW, #604 Washington, DC 20036	Consumer Federation of America		
Kimmit Coates & McCarthy, Inc, 1730 M Street, NW, #911 Washington, DC 20036	Avco Research Lab, Inc	10,586.00	291.00
Do	Royal Teton Ranch		
Aubrey C. King, 1133 21st Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Travel & Tourism Gov't Affairs Council	2,190.00	
Lewis O. King, P.O. Box 10045 Austin, TX 78766	National Guard Assn of Texas	7,000.00	1,917.94
W. Russell King, 50 F St., NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20001	Freeport McMoran D.C., Inc	25,000.00	149.00
King & Spalding, 1730 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Alliance for Small Issue Bonds, Inc		
Do	Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games (ACOG)	3,807.50	18.00
Do	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro		
Do	Charter Medical Corp	4,015.00	15.00
Do	Citibank		
Do	Fleet North Star Financial Group		
Do	General Motors Corp		
Do	Generic Pharmaceutical Industry Assn		
Do	Geowaste Incorporated		
Do	GPIA-Animal Drug Alliance	780.00	
Do	Martin-Marietta		
Do	National Pharmaceutical Alliance		
Do	Woodruff Foundation		
Do	Ferroalloys Association		
Do	Macallay Corporation		
Do	Nuclear Metals, Inc		
Kinghorn & Associates, 900 2nd Street, NE, #109 Washington, DC 20002	South Carolina Research Authority		38.30
Do	Distilled Spirits Council of the United States	2,000.00	
Do	Schering-Plough Corp	11,000.00	1,973.36
Jan Kinney, 1250 Eye Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	American Hotel & Motel Association	1,182.64	
Richard J. Kinney, 1850 K Street, NW, #1195 Washington, DC 20006	American Foundrymen's Society, Inc.	1,050.00	
Brian J. Kinsella, 1201 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005-3931	Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund	2,360.40	663.29
Walter M. Kipling, 901 15th Street, NW, #250 Washington, DC 20005	First National Bank of Boston		
Kevin Kirchner, 1531 P Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	American Mining Congress		
John R. Kirk, Bingham Dana & Gould, 150 Federal Street Boston, MA 02110	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Raisa V. Kirk, 1920 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Glendale Federal Savings Bank	10,172.50	617.15
Sharon Kirk, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Banc One Corp	11,563.00	12,198.53
Kirkpatrick & Lockhart, 1800 M Street, NW, South Lobby, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Council of European & Japanese National Shipowners' Assn	16,380.00	191.71
Walter B. Kirkwood, 111 Monument Circle Indianapolis, IN 46277	US Public Interest Research Group	3,979.05	
Kirin Campbell & Keating, One Farragut Square South, Second Floor Washington, DC 20006	National Cooperative Business Assn	1,750.00	257.20
Rhona Kirsch, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20003	Kito, Inc (For: Sealaska Corporation)	21,875.00	7,881.94
Steven B. Kistulentz, 1401 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 1100 Washington, DC 20005	Maritime Institute for Research & Industrial Development	7,500.00	1,921.20
Sam Kito Jr., P.O. Box 201057 Anchorage, AK 99521-0575	American Farm Bureau Federation	3,550.98	
Do	Xerox Corp	4,408.00	
Sandra D. Kjellberg, 1133 15th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	American Fed of State County & Municipal Employees	36,601.41	136.00
Dean Klecker, 225 Touhy Avenue Park Ridge, IL 60068	Association of American Publishers	3,000.00	157.00
Kenneth H. Klein, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East, SW, #4200 Washington, DC 20024	Bookman-Edmonton Engineering, Inc		
Jerry D. Klepner, 1625 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	New Jersey Natural Gas Co		
Michael R. Klipper, 1718 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20009	Greyhound Lines, Inc	20,000.00	
William C. Klostermeyer, 1130 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #350 Washington, DC 20036	Mid-Atlantic Medical Services, Inc	12,000.00	
David M. Klucsk, 1415 Wyckoff Road Wall, NJ 07719	American Mining Congress		8,467.86
Glen Knapp, 773 Dartmouth Ave. San Carlos, CA 94070	Erla Industry Committee	1,732.00	
Theodore Knappen, 1801 G Street, NW, #400 East Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Manufacturers		
Do	American Mining Congress	7.00	
John A. Knebel, 1920 N Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	Sun Co, Inc	2,000.00	1,732.28
Anthony J. Knittel, 1400 L Street, NW, #350 Washington, DC 20005	American Psychological Assn	1,535.00	33.75
Theresa Kniereim, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 1500 Washington, DC 20004-1703	American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc		
Knights of Columbus, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #501 Washington, DC 20004-2404	Texaco, Inc		
Keith R. Knoblock, 1920 N St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Israel Public Affairs Comm	9,596.25	32.89
Albert B. Knoll, 555 13th Street, NW, #1010 East Washington, DC 20004-1109	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	8,076.96	214.86
Patricia C. Kobor, 750 First St., NE Washington, DC 20002-4242	Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Assn		146.89
Karl L. Kochenderfer, 1801 K Street, NW, #900K Washington, DC 20036	National Women's Law Center		53.00
David G. Koeng, 1050 17th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: American Communities for Cleanup Equity [ACCE])	15,862.50	3,373.64
Howard Kohn, 440 First Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20001	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: Guam Power Authority)	1,640.00	252.34
James P. Kolb Jr., 101 Constitution Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	American Airlines, Inc	3,500.00	418.19
Stanley E. Kolbe Jr., 305 4th Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Martin Public Relations		
Ann Kolker, 1616 P Street, NW, #100 Washington, DC 20036	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc	2,000.00	5,246.00
David Kolker, 1350 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Global USA, Inc (For: Earth Observation Satellite Co.)	2,000.00	
Do	American Feed Industry Assn	3,240.00	
Diane J. Koller, 1101 17th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Adams Kleemeier Hagen Hannah & Fouts (For: American Tobacco Company)		
Timothy S. Kolly, 10705 Green Mount Road Richmond, VA 23233	ConAgra, Inc	3,500.00	
Dennis R. Koons, 611 Woodward Avenue Detroit, MI 48226	AAA Potomac		
Stephen Koplan, 1401 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1220 Washington, DC 20004-2204	LTV Corp	1,575.00	150.00
George S. Kopp, 2121 K Street, NW, #650 Washington, DC 20037	MCI Communications Corp		
Steven Koppler, 1501 Wilson Boulevard, #1100 Arlington, VA 22209	International Dairy Foods Assn		
Horace R. Kornegay, P.O. Box 3463 Greensboro, NC 27402	American Veterinary Medical Assn	100.00	
Paul A. Korody Jr., 888 17th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006	National Assn of Wholesaler-Distributors		
Ronald W. Kosh, 12600 Fair Lakes Circle Fairfax, VA 22033-4900	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc		
Michael V. Koslow, 1050 17th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Grand Metropolitan, Inc	2,000.00	840.30
Barbara M. Kostuk, 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, #511 Washington, DC 20007	AAA Potomac		
Gerald J. Kovach, 1801 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Automobile Manufacturers Association	134.00	116.00
Jermon J. Kozak, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Cosmetic, Toiletry & Fragrance Assn	500.00	10.00
Malcolm A. Kram, 1101 Vermont Avenue, #710 Washington, DC 20005	Citizens for an Alternative Tax System	155.08	
Alan M. Kranowitz, 1725 K Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20006	McDonnell Douglas Corp		
Stephen W. Kraus, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	U.S. West Communications	8,400.00	639.27
Raymond R. Krause, 712 Fifth Avenue, # 4600 New York, NY 10019	Criminal Justice Oversight Committee		
Robert S. Krebs, 12600 Fair Lakes Circle Fairfax, VA 22033-4904	National Council of Farmer Cooperatives		
Earl R. Kreher, 1620 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers	2,200.00	788.00
Steven L. Kreseski, 1101 17th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Realtors	2,500.00	2,880.43
Victor Krohn, 100 N. Brand Ave., S-502 Glendale, CA 91203	American Physical Therapy Assn-Private Practice Section	525.00	525.00
Mark Kronenberg, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1200 Arlington, VA 22202	Coordinadora de Organizaciones Empresariales de Comercio Ext	6,875.00	632.94
Keith R. Krueger, 1555 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	American Israel Public Affairs Comm	29,650.32	528.46
Paul C. Kruger, 730 Fairlawn Dr. Columbus, OH 43214	Jenner & Block (For: Marriott Corp.)		
James S. Krzyminski, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	Do Chemical USA		
M. J. Kuehne, P.O. Box 11346 Tacoma, WA 98411	Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO		
Jake Kultward, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005			
Stuart S. Kurlander, 1101 17th Street, NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20036			
Ruth M. Kurtz, 5517 Chevy Chase Pkwy., NW Washington, DC 20015			
Ester Kurz, 440 First Street, NW, 6th Floor Washington, DC 20001			
Jeffrey Kurzwel, 601 13th street, n.w. #1200 Washington, DC 20005			
James M. Kusza, P.O. Box 31608 Raleigh, NC 27615			
James La Sala, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20016			
Labor Bureau, Inc, 1101 15th Street, NW, #1010 Washington, DC 20005			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Labor Policy Assn, Inc, 1015 15th St., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005		1,328.00	1,328.00
Joseph L. Lach, 1625 K Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20005		500.00	
Shirley Wiseman Lach, 337 11th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003			
Marc E. Lackritz, 1850 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036		6,731.00	
Robert A. Ladig, Scott Plaza Philadelphia, PA 19113		1,750.00	537.92
Myron F. Laible, 1212 New York Ave., NW #1210 Washington, DC 20005			
Betsy Laird, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005		2,500.00	
David N. Lakin, 1350 I Street, NW, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20005		2,325.00	
David F. Lambert III, P.O. Box 1417-D49 Alexandria, VA 22313		500.00	
Robert Joseph Lamoureux, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway Arlington, VA 22202		867.53	
Jennifer Lamson, 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036		7,540.02	1,252.22
Ray H. Lancaster, 555 13th Street, NW, #430 West Washington, DC 20004		3,000.00	127.15
Jill Lancelot, 7100 Sycamore Avenue Takoma Park, MD 20912		5,538.00	
Dina Moses Land, 1764 Old Meadow Lane, #350 McLean, VA 22102		500.00	
L. Charles Landgraf, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20009-5728		14,250.00	
Robert D. Landis, 777 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20005		7,500.00	
Bruce Alan Landy, 2601 Virginia Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037		6,300.00	945.03
Scott H. Lane, 412 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003			
Robert K. Lange, 1700 N. Moore St., #2120 Arlington, VA 22209		240.00	10.00
Marly J. Langill, 1275 K Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005		9,000.00	
Roger W. Langsdorf, 1600 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036		7,500.00	271.05
Robin W. Lanier, 1901 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006		6,000.00	661.10
Fern M. Lapidus, 6736 Hillandale Road Chevy Chase, MD 20815		4,160.00	150.28
Do			
Peter J. Larkin, 800 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20006		200.00	
Richard Eugene Larchelle, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036		1,125.00	
Christopher D. Larsen, 412 First Street, SE, #300 Washington, DC 20003		8,616.00	
Reed E. Larson, 8001 Braddock Road, #600 Springfield, VA 22160			
Warren Lasko, 1125 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005		3,750.00	3,750.00
Robert L. Laszewski, 1225 Connecticut Ave., NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20036		6,250.00	
Do			
Latham & Watkins, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1300 S Washington, DC 20004-2505		1,325.00	300.00
Do			
William M. Latimer, 3306 Wyndham Circle #126 Alexandria, VA 22302		194.90	
K.P. Lau, 410 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003		4,071.69	157.14
Sabrina Laudati, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 1250 Washington, DC 20036			
Karl F. Lauenthal, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1000 Arlington, VA 22202		5,000.00	623.95
Nicole Laughlin, 444 North Capitol Street, #711 Washington, DC 20001		11,469.23	7,746.00
Lorraine Lavet, 1615 H St., NW Washington, DC 20062			
Kathryn M. Lavinia, P.O. Box 1417-D49 Alexandria, VA 22313-1417		5,000.00	2,197.97
Elizabeth Kepley Law, 700 13th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005			
Jonathan Lawniczak, 1331 F St., NW, Washington, DC 20005		1,000.00	943.15
M. S. Lawrence, 40 Franklin Rd, SW P.O. 2021 Roanoke, VA 24022		500.00	
Elizabeth Lawson, 1730 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036		7,000.00	42.00
John M. Lawson, 1350 Connecticut Ave., NW #200 Washington, DC 20036			
Keith Lawson, 1600 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036		1,028.20	
Richard C. Lawson, 1300 I Street, NW, Suite 250 West Washington, DC 20005		6,000.00	
Richard L. Lawson, 1130 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036		7,276.29	
Laxalt Corporation, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #747 Washington, DC 20004		4,027.50	221.09
Do		292.55	21.50
Do			
Randall R. LaBauve, P.O. Box 8082 Little Rock, AR 72203		3,750.00	
Sander L. LaFevere, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #900 Washington, DC 20004		1,100.00	
Clifford C. LaPlante, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #860-N Washington, DC 20004		1,000.00	
Joan H. LaVor, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006		2,000.00	
Laurel Leach, 501 Wythe Street P.O. Box 1417-D50 Alexandria, VA 22313-1480		2,560.00	
League of American Investors, 23 W. Easy Street, Bldg. 201 Simi Valley, CA 93065-1698		1,500.00	
League of Women Voters of the U.S., 1730 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036		2,560.00	
League to Save Lake Tahoe, 989 Tahoe Keys Blvd., #6 South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150		5,000.00	
Edward R. Leahy, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005		5,000.00	
Bruce Lear, 1101 15th street, N.W., #1000 Washington, DC 20005		2,000.00	
Thomas B. Leary, Hogan & Hartson 555 13th St., NW Washington, DC 20004-1109		2,500.00	
Richard J. Lease, 2145 Boise Drive Las Cruces, NM 88001		2,000.00	
Marvin Leath, One Massachusetts Ave., NW, #330 Washington, DC 20001-1431		1,853.50	130.06
Do			
Wendy Lechner, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #700 Washington, DC 20024		55,141.52	55,141.52
Gerard Lavery Lederer, 900 19th Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006		3,100.00	1,216.69
Robert F. Lederer Jr., 1735 North Lynn Street, Suite 950 Arlington, VA 22209			
Abraham Ju Myung Lee, 515 South Western Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90020		1,250.00	
Cara Lee, 9 Vassar Street Poughkeepsie, NY 12601			
Laura Murphy Lee, 122 Maryland Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002			
Preston V. Lee Jr., 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 950 Washington, DC 20077			
Gary A. Lee Group, Inc. P.O. Box 271 Sanibel Island, FL 33957			
Do			
L. Courtland Lee, Inc, 3814 West Street Landover, MD 20785		3,000.00	
Peter A. Lefkin, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW, #1117 Washington, DC 20036		3,000.00	
Marsha P. Lefkowitz, 530 N Street, NW, Apt. S908 Washington, DC 20024		4,500.00	
Mary James Legatski, 1330 Connecticut Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036		1,400.00	2,735.52
J. Mark Leggett, NationsBank Corporation One NationsBank Plaza (T22-1) Charlotte, NC 28255		500.00	211.47
Legislative Management Services, 136 Calmont Drive Pittsburgh, PA 15235		500.00	21.00
Jack Legler, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036		30,000.00	2,035.74
Mary Nell Lehrhard, 655 15th Street, NW, #350 Washington, DC 20005		500.00	3,654.83
Warren R. Leiden, 1400 Eye Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005		2,071.00	
G. Timothy Leighton, 1199 N. Fairfax Street, #801 Alexandria, VA 22314		5,253.00	217.00
Leighton & Regnery, 1667 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006			
Do			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Visiting Nurse Assn of America	2,000.00	100.00
Robert A. Lamb, 1050 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Association of Trial Lawyers of America	3,665.00	856.74
Burleigh C. W. Leonard, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #525 Washington, DC 20004	J.R. Nabisco, Inc.	2,712.00	5,130.36
Earl T. Leonard Jr., P.O. Drawer 1734 Atlanta, GA 30301	Coca-Cola Company		
Jenis Leonard, 1000 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, #609 Washington, DC 20007	Leonard Ralston Stanton & Danks (For: Council of Prison Locals)		
Do	Leonard Ralston Stanton & Danks (For: Federal Correctional Vendors Assn)		
Do	Leonard Ralston Stanton & Danks (For: Krueger, Inc.)	21,742.58	
Do	Leonard Ralston Stanton & Danks (For: SICPA Industries of America, Inc.)	13,807.66	
Kathleen A. Leonard, 1000 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, #609 Washington, DC 20007	Leonard Ralston Stanton & Danks (For: Council of Prison Locals)		
Do	Leonard Ralston Stanton & Danks (For: Federal Correctional Vendors Assn)		
Do	Leonard Ralston Stanton & Danks (For: Krueger, Inc.)	21,742.58	
Do	Leonard Ralston Stanton & Danks (For: SICPA Industries of America, Inc.)	13,807.66	
Lloyd Leonard, 1730 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	League of Women Voters of the U.S.	8,490.53	391.20
Lepon McCarthy Jukowitz & Holzwirth, 1146 19th Street, NW, Third Floor Washington, DC 20036	Chilean Exporters' Assn		
Charles Leppert Jr., 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #720 Washington, DC 20004-2360	Procter & Gamble Co.	349.79	
Richard L. Lesser, 1615 H St., NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce		
William Gene Lester, 1919 South Eads Street, Suite 103 Arlington, VA 22202-3028	Lesher & Russell, Inc.		
Lesher & Russell, Inc., 1919 S. Eads Street, #103 Arlington, VA 22202-3028	Monsanto Co.		
William J. Lessard Jr., 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security	4,128.00	
Dale Lessina, 1201 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Education Assn	3,978.55	1,184.06
Nancy R. Levenson, 1401 Eye Street, NW, #1220 Washington, DC 20005-2204	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.	1,000.00	
Robert John Levering, 1011 17th St., NW, #705 Washington, DC 20036	Direct Marketing Assn	1,000.00	1,000.00
Robert B. Levethal, 1150 17th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	AFL-CIO Maritime Committee		
Ted Levi, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036	Alabama Power Company		4,295.52
Morris J. Levin, 1050 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Persis Corporation	1,000.00	
Peter Levine, 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	5,616.00	
Herbert J. Levy, 1614 King St. Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assn of Housing Cooperatives		
Roger N. Levy, 901 15th Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20005-2301	Travelers Companies	4,000.00	
Frank J. Lewis, 307 9th Terrace Indialantic, FL 32903	Harris Corporation	607.50	72.05
Howard Lewis, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500-N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	2,000.00	100.00
Raymond A. Lewis, 815 Connecticut Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	American Methanol Institute	3,000.00	499.00
Richard Lewis, 1025 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Pulpmill Assn		
Robert J. Lewis, 1875 Eye Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Tobacco Institute		
Turner R. Lewis, 2101 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	American Foreign Service Assn	1,475.00	
John F. Leyden, 815 16th Street, NW, #308 Washington, DC 20006	Public Employee Department, AFL-CIO		5,252.27
LeBeouf Lamb Leiby & MacRae, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20009	Federal Employees Tax Group		
Do	Feibel-Garek Realtors/Environmental Standard Group		
Do	Maritime Operating Partners, LP.		
Do	Physicians Insurers Assn of America		
Do	Underwriters at Lloyd's London		
Harris W. LeFew, 300 Pratt Street Luke, MD 21540-1099	Westvaco Corporation		
Lawson LeGate, 177 East 900 South, #102 Salt Lake City, UT 84111	Sierra Club	799.67	1,103.31
Lynn H. LeMaster, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #4th Floor Washington, DC 20004	Edison Electric Institute	929.13	43.00
Roger J. LeMaster, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.	6,500.00	
William J. Lhota, One Riverside Plaza Columbus, OH 43215	American Electric Power Service Corp.	900.00	927.47
Liberty Council, c/o Eladio Castro, P.O. Box 21544 University Station San Juan, PR 00931-1544	North States Power Company	800.00	800.00
Bill Libro, 601 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20004	McDonnell Douglas Corp.	4,400.00	845.00
Jack W. Liddle, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1200 Arlington, VA 22202	Citicorp Washington, Inc.	240.00	
Robert Y. Lider, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	Sea Containers America, Inc.	1,000.00	
Richard A. Lidinsky Jr., 700 13th Street, NW, #220 Washington, DC 20005	CSX Corporation	4,500.00	866.82
Diane S. Liebman, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #560 S Washington, DC 20004	National Assn of Independent Colleges & Universities	8,645.00	
Brett E. Lief, 122 C Street, NW, Suite 750 Washington, DC 20001	American College of Surgeons		
Susan A. Lightfoot, 1640 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, First Floor Washington, DC 20007	Norwest Corporation		
Diane Palmer Lily, 1200 Peavey Building Minneapolis, MN 55479	American Veterinary Medical Assn		
Jennifer S. Lim, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW, #710 Washington, DC 20005	Center for Science in the Public Interest	3,798.37	
Lincoln National Corp., 1300 South Clinton Street Fort Wayne, IN 46801	Bruce D. Cameron (For: Fibromyalgia Network)	3,000.00	100.00
Sharon Lindau, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20009-5728	National Council of Maubere Resistance	482.00	
Julienne Wood Lindley, 1725 17th Street, NW, #109 Washington, DC 20009	Thrifty Rent-A-Car System, Inc.	722.00	
Do	Consumers Union of U.S., Inc.	2,160.00	
Lipe Green Paschal Trump & Gourley, P.C., 2100 Mid-Continent Tower 401 South Boston Avenue Tulsa, OK 74103	National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB)	3,189.00	200.00
Linda A. Lipsen, 2001 S Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20009	Ethyl Corporation	1,000.00	
Nelson Lester, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20024	UBA, Inc.	1,000.00	
Barbara A. Little, 1155 15th St., NW, #611 Washington, DC 20005	Ford Motor Co.	520.00	655.15
Charles B. Little, 820 First St., NE, #400 Washington, DC 20002	Greater Washington/Maryland Service Station Assn	100.00	
William F. Little, 1350 1 Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20007	Kenncott Corporation	750.00	1,278.58
Little Sandy Hunting & Fishing Club, P.O.Box 6950 Longview, TX 75608	Schering-Plough	7,260.00	9,514.17
Roy E. Littlefield III, 1707 Pepper Tree Court Bowie, MD 20716	ITT Corp.	33,500.00	19,075.00
David A. Litvin, 1600 M Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	American Methanol Institute	1,00.00	20.00
Robert W. Lively, 1850 K Street, NW, #1195 Washington, DC 20006	Biocraft Laboratories, Inc.	6,750.00	98.35
Livestock Marketing Association, 7509 Tiffany Springs Parkway Kansas City, MO 64153	Genenc Pharmaceutical Industry Assn	275.00	17.90
Wingard Lloyd, 1600 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	San Francisco Bay Guardian	17,000.00	8,229.00
Lobel Novins Lamont & Flug, 1275 K St., NW, #70 Washington, DC 20005	Atlantic Richfield Co.	1,627.50	8.44
Do	Capitoline International Group Ltd (For: City of America)	75.00	
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: Boy Scouts of America)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: Colton Communities, Inc.)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: ECMA)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: Mars, Inc.)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: Mid-American Waste Systems, Inc.)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: MCI Telecommunications)		
Debbie E. Locker, P.O. Box 4227 Tampa, FL 33677-4227	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: National Automatic Merchandising Assn)		
Robert F. Lockhart Jr., 1155 15th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	St. Joseph's Hospital	6,111.60	855.43
Lockheed Information Management Services Company, Inc., 1350 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Pennzoil Company	1,300.00	
Stephen G. Lodge, 7900 Westpark Drive, #A-320 McLean, VA 22102	National Confectioners Assn	300.00	4,100.00
Thomas G. Loeffler, 7710 Jones Maltsberger, Suite 540 San Antonio, TX 78216	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Central South West Corp.)	200.00	
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: CitiCorp)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Electronic Data Systems Corp.)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Hallmark Ghormley Development Co.)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Hong Kong Trade Development Council)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: National Assn of Broadcasters)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Sematech)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: United Services Automobile Assn)		
Do	Central South West Corp.	200.00	
Do	Citicorp	1,135.00	1,323.75
Do	City of Philadelphia	625.00	762.50
Do	Electronic Data Systems Corp.	125.00	128.75
Do	Hallmark Ghormley Development Co.	2,380.00	2,960.00
Do	Hong Kong Trade Development Council	270.00	427.50
Do	International Hardwood Products Assn, Inc.	750.00	735.00
Do	National Assn of Broadcasters		
Do	Sematech		
Do	South West Florida Enterprises, Inc.	120.00	190.00
Do	United Services Automobile Assn	2,000.00	2,140.00
William E. Loftus, 2000 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Short Line Railroad Assn	6,000.00	
London & Satagalj, 1156 15th Street, NW, #510 Washington, DC 20005	Jewelers of America	6,000.00	
Do	National Home Furnishings Assn	6,000.00	
Do	Small Business Legislative Council	6,000.00	
Linda A. Long, 1156 15th Street, NW, #550 Washington, DC 20005	Montgomery McCracken Walker & Rhoads (For: Coalition for Affordable Home Financing)		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Montgomery McCracken Walker & Rhoads (For: International Republican Institute)		
Do	Montgomery McCracken Walker & Rhoads (For: Keene Corporation)		
Do	Montgomery McCracken Walker & Rhoads (For: Pilots Assn of the Bay and River Delaware)		
Do	Montgomery McCracken Walker & Rhoads (For: Ports of Philadelphia Maritime Exchange)		
Patricia Davitt Long, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 1500 North Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	390.00	
Robert Michael Long, McElroy & Sullivan First State Bank Tower 400 West 15th Street Austin, TX 78701	American Telephone and Telegraph	6,000.00	66.55
Robert S. Long, 1130 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Coal Assn	8,800.00	885.07
Long Law Firm, 8550 United Plaza Blvd., #800 Baton Rouge, LA 70809	Employee Stock Ownership Assn		
Do	Greater New York Hospital Assn		
Do	Island Creek Corp		
Do	Medical Infusion Management, Inc		
Do	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co		
Do	MicroGenesys, Inc		
Do	Milliken & Co		
Do	Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition		
Do	United Companies Financial Corp		
Dennis Longoria, Central Power & Light Co P.O. Box 3400 Laredo, TX 78044	Central Power & Light Co		
Laura Loomis, 3030 N. Tuckahoe Street Arlington, VA 22213	National Parks & Conservation Association	446.60	5.00
Ann Looper, 1735 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Institute of Architects	9,000.00	
Gerald D. Lore, 1300 I St., NW, Suite 520 West Washington, DC 20005	Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc		
Philip J. Loree, 50 Broadway New York, NY 10004	Federation of American Controlled Shipping	600.00	300.00
Robert E. Losch, P.C., 1715 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20009	American Dredging Co. et al.	10,653.00	3,097.13
Franklin W. Losey, One Technology Parkway Box 105600 Atlanta, GA 30348	Shipbuilders Council of America	1,000.00	
Bill Loughey, 3713 Gunston Road Alexandria, VA 22302	Scientific-Atlanta	300.00	
Timothy Lovvold, 1101 15th Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Denny Miller Associates	5,000.00	
David Loveland, 1101 15th Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Cargill, Inc	1,250.00	
Celia C. Lovell, 1500 K Street, NW, #375 Washington, DC 20005	Norfolk Southern Corp	1,000.00	
Monica M. Lovell, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	500.00	
Mark A. Lovell, 1201 K Street, #800 Sacramento, CA 95814	California Assn of Hospitals and Health Systems	13,000.00	10,425.00
Suellen Lowry, 1531 P Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund	544.92	363.05
Amy Loy, 800 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006-2701	Food Marketing Institute	100.00	
Arthur M. Luby, 1300 L Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005-4178	O'Donnell Schwartz & Anderson (For: Transport Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO)	10,000.00	350.00
Paula D. Lucas, 815 16th Street, NW, #308 Washington, DC 20006	Public Employee Department, AFL-CIO	11,599.20	
William L. Lucas, 1100 15th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	4,000.00	20.00
Michael S. Lucy, One Bowdoin Square Boston, MA 02114	J. Makowski Associates, Inc		
Kenneth M. Ludden, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Beirut University College)		
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Government of the United Arab Emirates)		
Mary Riddle Ludke, 1401 I Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Government of Egypt)	9,000.00	87.28
Leslie G. Ludwick, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	Chevron USA, Inc	260.00	70.00
David R. Lukens, 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Medical Assn	3,750.00	
Sylvester Lukis, One East Lenox Street Chevy Chase, MD 20815	Associated General Contractors of America		
Do	Brevard County		
Do	City of Miami	11,200.00	
Do	City of Miami Beach	14,560.00	
Do	City of Palm Springs	6,000.00	
Do	Dade County, Florida	15,416.00	
Do	Florida Medical Center	40,000.00	
Do	Houston Independent School District	2,800.00	
Do	School Board of Dade County, Florida	17,030.00	
J.C. Luman & Associates, 1030 15th Street, NW, #816 Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Personnel Services		
Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company, Long Grove, IL 60049	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co	3,203.40	218.61
Lund & O'Brien, 1825 K St., NW, #1010 Washington, DC 20006	National Assn of Manufacturers	2,160.00	
Francis M. Lunnen Jr., 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 N. Washington, DC 20004	Amadahl Corp	1,500.00	
R. J. Lyerla, 1667 K Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	1,000.00	
Beth Lyle-Durham, 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	Dallas/Ft. Worth International Airport	958.00	
Marshall L. Lyncham, 101 D Street SE Washington, DC 20003	Tandy Corp	20,000.00	
Do	American Trucking Associations, Inc	10,500.00	
Timothy P. Lynch, 430 First Street SE Washington, DC 20003	National Staff Leasing Assn	15,000.00	
Eaton Lynn, 1735 North Lynn Street, Suite 950 Arlington, VA 22209	Mineral Policy Center	5,000.00	335.00
James S. Lyon, 410 North Lincoln Street Arlington, VA 22201	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co	216.00	
M.O.A.I.O.A. & Subs, Inc, 701 S. 22nd, #107 Omaha, NB 68102	National Assn of Manufacturers	1,500.00	
Marcia S. Mabee, 11490 Commerce Park Drive Reston, VA 22091	Amadahl Corp	1,000.00	
James H. Mack, 7901 Westpark Dr. McLean, VA 22102	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	958.00	
Robb S. Mackie II, 1957 E Street NW, Washington D.C.	Dallas/Ft. Worth International Airport	20,000.00	
Robert A. Macrory, c/o Alabama Petroleum Council P.O. Box 4220 Montgomery, AL 36103-4220	Tandy Corp	10,500.00	
Mark MacCarthy, 6305 32nd Street, NW Washington, DC 20015	American Trucking Associations, Inc	15,000.00	
Timothy MacCarthy, 750 17th Street, NW, #901 Washington, DC 20006	National Staff Leasing Assn	5,000.00	130.00
Gordan D. MacKay, 501 Boylston Street Boston, MA 02117	Mineral Policy Center		
Uday Madiman, P.O.Box 755 Beltsville, MD 20704	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co	2,160.00	218.61
Cliff Madison Government Relations, Inc, 1611 Landfall Drive Wilmington, NC 28403	National Assn of Manufacturers		
Do	National Assn of Manufacturers		
Do	Associated General Contractors of America		
Do	American Medical Assn		
Do	Associated General Contractors of America		
Madison Public Affairs Group/Earle Palmer Brown, 2033 M Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	American Petroleum Institute	27,343.00	500.00
Do	Capital Cities/ABC, Inc	3,000.00	500.00
Do	Nissan North America, Inc	1,554.66	
Do	New England Mutual Life Insurance Co, ('The New England')	2,620.00	
Do	Indy Unlocks, Inc	15,000.00	
Do	Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Authority	7,500.00	
Do	Federal Express Corp	12,000.00	
Do	Los Angeles County Transportation Commission	24,999.00	
Do	Mark Air, Inc	46,400.00	
Do	Sarasota-Bradenton Airport	6,333.34	
Do	Ventura Port District		
Do	General Electric Government Services		
Do	General Public Utilities		
Do	Kraft General Foods		
Do	National Power		
Magic Line, Inc, 23400 Michigan Avenue Dearborn, MI 48124-1999	Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.		
James N. Magill, 200 Maryland Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002	American Ship Building Company	4,500.00	
Paul Magliocchetti Associates, Inc, 2001 Jefferson Davis Highway Crystal Plaza I, Suite 405 Arlington, VA 22202	Bath Iron Works Corp		
Do	Chamberlain Manufacturing Corp		
Do	Diagnostic Retrieval Systems, Inc		
Do	Dynamics Research Corp		
Do	Electronic Warfare Associates, Inc		
Do	Era Aviation Services		
Do	Foundation Health Corp		
Do	Grumman Corporation		
Do	Hughes Aircraft Company		
Do	Laurel Technologies, Inc		
Do	Medco Containment Services, Inc		
Do	MIC Industries, Inc		
Do	Orange Shipbuilding Co, Inc		
Do	Schat-Watcraft		
Do	Schweizer Aircraft Corp		
Do	Short Brothers (USA), Inc		
Do	Sunquest Information Systems, Inc		
Do	Technology Applications and Service Co		
Do	Textron, Inc		
Do	Trinity Marine Group		
A. John Maguire, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW Washington, DC 20036-1205	National Cotton Council of America	22,500.00	490.01
David L. Mahan, 1133 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	DGA International, Inc (For: Societe Nationale D'Etude et de Const de Moteurs D'Aviation)		
Do	DGA International, Inc (For: Sofreavia)		
Jean Mahan, 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	4,413.00	
Linda F. Maher, 9000 Montgomery Ave Chevy Chase, MD 20815	Turner Broadcasting System, Inc	550.00	
Terence P. Mahony, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #930 North Washington, DC 20004	National Broadcasting Co, Inc	3,250.00	197.56
Michael C. Maibach, 888 17th St., NW #860 Washington, DC 20006	Intel Corporation	23,800.00	4,062.82

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
David C. Main Jr., 1301 K Street, NW, Suite 900 East Tower Washington, DC 20005	Gardner Carton & Douglas (For: Voluntary Hospitals of America, Inc.)	10,000.00	54.00
Anthony S. Makris, 116 Waterford Place Alexandria, VA 22314	National Rifle Assn	337.00	9.00
K. Wayne Malbon, 1250 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Assn	14,922.46	
Andrew T. Malleck, 400 North Capitol St., NW, #852 Washington, DC 20001	Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees		
Michelle Mallory, 453 New Jersey Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Beneficial Management Corp		
Claudia Malloy, 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	5,590.02	1,599.93
Robert H. Maloney, 3900 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20016	Fannie Mae	2,500.00	
Matt Phelps & Phillips, 1200 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	2,625.00	6.00
Do	Appraisal Institute	890.00	7.50
Do	Barr Laboratories	1,773.75	15.50
Do	Bowing Proprietors Assn of America		
Do	California League of Savings Institutions	3,457.50	173.70
Do	Chemical Bank	3,052.50	25.50
Do	City of Hope	2,956.25	46.00
Do	Coalition for Continued Correctional Education		
Do	L.A. Gear, Inc		
Do	Money Store	1,375.00	81.09
Do	NEC Corporation		
Do	NEC USA, Inc		
Do	United Airlines, Inc		
Do	Western Dental Services, Inc	215.00	
Do	World Cup USA 1994, Inc	1,350.00	22.00
Do	Dresser Industries, Inc		
Do	Common Cause	15,882.54	97.80
Do	Negative Population Growth, Inc	500.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Television Operators Caucus)		
Do	GPU Service Corporation	24,428.00	117.30
Do	National Steel & Shipbuilding Co	1,315.59	316.96
Do	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc		21,035.00
Do	Philip Morris Management Corp	839.00	179.00
Do	National Star Route Mail Contractors Assn		
Do	Helen Keller National Center	250.00	
Do	Kotzbu Electric Association	3,200.00	
Do	Assn of International Automobile Manufacturers, Inc	13,000.00	2,400.00
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp		
Do	American Sugarbeet Growers Assn		
Do	American Public Gas Assn	5,425.00	324.11
Do	City of Venice, Florida	450.00	97.85
Do	Coalition to Keep Alaska Oil	1,125.00	41.50
Do	Coalition to Repeal the Wright Amendment	750.00	81.00
Do	End Notch Discrimination		
Do	Graphic Artists Guild	75.00	40.00
Do	Independent Pilots Assn	1,350.00	233.00
Do	National Society of Fund Raising Executives		
Do	Town of Longboat Key	75.00	
Do	Children's Television Workshop		
Do	Common Cause	4,202.02	
Do	Capitoline International Group, Ltd. (For: Professional Lawn Care Assn of America)		
Do	Capitoline International Group, Ltd (For: Scott Paper Company)		
Do	International Council of Shopping Centers	300.00	
Do	Diagnostic Retrieval Systems, Inc	5,000.00	
Do	CM Services, Inc	500.00	
Do	Association of American Railroads		
Do	American Apparel Manufacturers Assn, Inc	2,600.00	75.00
Do	National Burglar and Fire Alarm Assn	654.00	988.00
Do	Florida Power & Light Co		
Do	Rhone-Poulenc, Inc		
Do	American Wind Energy Assn	25,749.99	521.70
Do	Chubb & Son, Inc		
Do	Conference of State Bank Supervisors	394.00	
Do	American Farm Bureau Federation	8,288.00	430.77
Do	College of American Pathologists	4,484.00	
Do	American Petroleum Institute	9,000.00	87.00
Do	Westvaco Corporation		
Do	Centerion Energy Corp		
Do	National Assn of Federal Credit Unions	1,250.00	
Do	American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers	60.00	
Do	Atlantic Richfield Company	15.00	
Do	Cerrel Associates, Inc (For Calif Independent Mortgage)	1,695.00	
Do	Government Employees Hospital Assn	892.50	
Do	Eastman Kodak Company	1,200.00	
Do	American Assn of Retired Persons	716.51	
Do	Dawson Maths & Associates (For: Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co)	3,000.00	
Do	United Parcel Service	3,000.00	
Do	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co	3,000.00	
Do	Railway Progress Institute	1,423.00	
Do	Air Traffic Control Assn, Inc	2,641.82	
Do	Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn, Inc		
Do	Central & South West Corporation		
Do	BellSouth Corp	3,162.50	1,204.06
Do	Mutual of Omaha Cos	375.00	
Do	Olsson Frank & Weeda (For: American Commodity Distribution Program)	1,500.00	
Do	American School Food Service Assn	9,000.00	
Do	Olsson Frank & Weeda (For: United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Assn)	3,000.00	
Do	C.V. & R.V. Maudlin (For: Southern Company Services, Inc.)	300.00	
Do	General Dynamics Corp	1,000.00	803.20
Do	Common Cause	14,895.00	226.50
Do	American Petroleum Institute		
Do	Computer & Business Equipment Manufacturers Assn	9,000.00	222.97
Do	National Assn of Broadcasters	30,000.00	
Do	Keller and Heckman (For: INDIA (Association of the Nonwoven Fabrics Industry))		
Do	Oil Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union	7,900.00	985.00
Do	Rockwell International Corp	18,135.00	4,941.20
Do	American Assn of Retired Persons	714.80	335.83
Do	Accountants' Liability Assurance Co, Ltd		
Do	Arthur Andersen & Co, et al	881.25	
Do	Attorneys' Liability Assurance Society Ltd		
Do	Black & Decker Corporation		
Do	Brunswick Corp		
Do	Cabot Partners Limited Partnership		
Do	Comdisco, Inc		
Do	Continental Bank, N.A.		
Do	East-West Innovations, Inc	4,500.00	2,085.00
Do	FMC Corporation		
Do	GATX Corporation		
Do	Household Commercial Financial Services, Inc		
Do	Inland Steel Corp		
Do	JMB Realty Corp		
Do	LaSalle Partners, Inc		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Lehdorff & Babson Real Estate Counsel		
Do	Mayer Brown & Platt Sentencing Commission Coalition		
Do	Merrill Lynch Capital Markets		
Do	Midwest Stock Exchange, Inc		
Do	Morton International	306.25	
Do	Nalco Chemical Co		
Do	NICOR, Inc.		
Do	Outboard Marine Corporation		
Do	Quaker Oats Company		
Do	RJR Nabisco, Inc.		
Do	Santa Fe Pacific Corp		
Do	Sara Lee Corporation		
Do	Sears Roebuck & Co		
Do	Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County		
Do	Tele-Communications, Inc.		
Do	Vulcan Materials Company, Midwest Division	437.50	
Do	National Right to Work Committee	3,465.00	232.58
Martin Mayfield, 8001 Braddock Road Springfield, VA 22160			
Maurice W. Maynard, 44 Fifth Avenue Brooklyn, NY 11217-2022			
Jeffrey G. Mays, 1505 Prince Street, Suite 300 Alexandria, VA 22314			
McAdam Group, Inc. 1029 Vermont Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005			
H. Wesley McAden, 1155 15th St., NW, #504 Washington, DC 20005			
Do			
Timothy McAuliffe, 413 West Edwards Springfield, IL 62704			
Rebecca Crawford McAuliffe, 1445 New York Avenue, NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20005			
McAuliffe Kelly & Raffaeli, 1341 G Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005			
Do	American Optometric Assn		
Do	National Computer Systems	9,000.00	
Do	J. G. Boswell Co	3,000.00	
Do	New York Cotton Exchange	2,000.00	
Do	Supima Association of America	2,000.00	
Do	Philip Morris, Inc.		
Do	Public Securities Assn	3,500.00	140.84
Do	Asociacion de Hospitales de Puerto Rico	1,000.00	
Do	Association of Progressive Rental Organizations	1,000.00	
Do	Buena Vista Golf & Country Club		
Do	Chabot Observatory & Science Center	600.00	
Do	Cigna Corp		
Do	City of Chattanooga	900.00	
Do	Council of American Overseas Research Centers	100.00	
Do	Creative Discovery Museum	800.00	
Do	CAPX Corp		
Do	Dean Witter Realty, Inc.	3,000.00	
Do	DeMarco Enterprises		
Do	Food 4 Less		
Do	Franklin Square Hospital	400.00	
Do	Ft. Worth Transportation Authority	3,000.00	
Do	HealthInfusion, Inc.	800.00	
Do	Johnson Controls, Inc.	800.00	
Do	Kamm & Associates, Ltd.		
Do	Medi-Vu, Inc.	400.00	
Do	Moore Capital Management	1,000.00	
Do	MASSPORT/Commonwealth of Massachusetts	15,000.00	
Do	National Medical Care	15,000.00	
Do	Nevada Power		
Do	Nevada Resort Assn		
Do	Niali Enterprises, Inc.		
Do	RAILTRAN		
Do	Soros Fund Management	1,000.00	
Do	St. Michael Hospital		
Do	Tucker Flyer & Lewis		
Do	Tudor Investment Corp		
Do	University of Nevada/Las Vegas Research Center	1,000.00	
Do	University of Nevada, Reno	7,500.00	
Do	Viacom International	12,000.00	
Do	Common Cause	17,675.04	47.50
Do	Community Service Council of Central IN, Inc.		
Do	Potomac Electric Power Co		
Do	Trust for Public Land	840.00	
Do	Enseco, Inc.	9,000.00	300.00
Do	MetPath, Inc.	30,000.00	1,000.00
Do	Snack Food Assn		
Do	American Veterinary Medical Assn	75.00	
Do	Canadian Pulp and Paper Association		
Do	United Assn of Journeymen & Apprentices of the P. & P.F.I.	6,000.00	1,506.00
Do	Pennsylvania Assn of Home Health Agencies	9,659.45	1,253.07
Do	American Mining Congress		
Do	Asarc, Inc.	243.75	
Do	Barrick Resources (USA, Inc.)	243.75	
Do	Brush Wellman, Inc.	243.75	
Do	Coeur d'Alene Mines Corp	243.75	
Do	Cray Research, Inc.		
Do	Crown Butte Mines, Inc.	243.75	
Do	Echo Bay Mines		
Do	FMC Corp		
Do	General Atomics		
Do	Hecla Mining Co		
Do	Ida-West Energy Company	243.75	
Do	Idaho Power Company		
Do	Lockheed Corp		
Do	National Rifle Assn		
Do	Pacific Gas Transmission Gas Company		
Do	Phelps Dodge Corp	243.75	
Do	World Cup USA 1994, Inc.		
Do	Coca-Cola Company	983.25	293.98
Do	Motion Picture Assn America, Inc.		
Do	Paramount Communications, Inc.	2,910.94	91.49
Do	Perpetual Corp	432.95	19.83
Do	Rank Video Services America	991.88	33.74
Do	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.		
Do	American Bankers Assn	686.00	
Do	American Meat Institute		
Do	National Com to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	3,646.00	
Do	Waste Management, Inc.	11,460.00	
Do	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute	175.00	
Do	Allergan, Inc.	200.00	
Do	American Dental Hygienists Assn	1,500.00	
Do	American Imaging Assn		
Do	American Meat Institute		
Do	American Soc of Outpatient Surgeons		
Do	Association of American Vintners	15,185.00	
Do	Association of Freestanding Radiation Oncology Centers	100.00	
Do	California Avocado Commission	21,600.00	1,381.00
Do	California Canning Peach Assn	1,400.00	62.00
Do	California Children's Hospital Assn	2,100.00	
Do	California Energy Commission		
Do	California Kiwifruit Commission	793.00	
Do	California Raisin Advisory Board	5,340.00	72.00
Do	Caylor-Nickel Medical Center	500.00	
Do	Chiquita Brands, Inc.		
Do	Fargo Clinic	2,500.00	
Do	Good Sam Club	350.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Dorothy Holt Estate		
Do	International Hearing Society	5,300.00	
Do	Juvenile Diabetes Foundation	6,000.00	
Do	Marsfield Clinic	2,500.00	
Do	Minor Crop Farmer Alliance	15,185.00	64.00
Do	National Grocers Assn		
Do	National Potato Council	988.00	
Do	Outpatient Ophthalmic Surgery Society		
Do	Public Employees Retirement Assn of Colorado		
Do	Tropicana	185.00	
Do	U.S. Mink Export Development Council	2,275.00	
Do	Welch Foods, Inc	1,750.00	45.00
Do	VPSI, Inc	1,680.00	180.00
Do	Outboard Marine Corp	7,500.00	25.00
Do	American Nuclear Energy Council [ANECC]	1,875.75	323.44
Do	National Business Aircraft Assn	500.00	
Do	O'Malley & Miles (For: National Hockey League)	1,650.00	
Do	Pacific Telesis Group	7,725.00	
Do	Regional Airline Assn	1,000.00	
Do	Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Assn of the U.S., Inc	4,080.00	
Do	Oryx Energy Company		
Do	Burlington Industries, Inc	1,000.00	236.00
Do	Oracle Corporation		1,000.00
Do	Common Cause	11,882.52	143.50
Do	Major League Baseball Players Assn	13,202.00	870.07
Do	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	19,689.96	2,051.08
Do	Towing & Recovery Assn of America, Inc	600.00	600.00
Do	Tobacco Institute	250.00	
Do	Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn		
Do	AT&T Federal Systems		
Do	System Resources Corp		
Do	Northrop Corp	700.00	
Do	American Financial Services Assn	250.00	
Do	National Restaurant Assn	1,500.00	990.00
Do	McGuiness & Holch (For: American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business)	2,700.00	
Do	McGuiness & Holch (For: Arch Mineral)	3,150.00	
Do	McGuiness & Holch (For: Barr Laboratories)	450.00	
Do	McGuiness & Holch (For: Conraill)		
Do	McGuiness & Holch (For: National Nutritional Foods Assn)	1,800.00	
Do	McGuiness & Holch (For: PepsiCo.)	225.00	
Do	McGuiness & Holch (For: RJR Nabisco)	500.00	
Do	American Sod Producers Assn		
Do	Workers Compensation Integrity Stability & Equity [WISE]	17,020.00	436.10
Do	Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute		
Do	Cook Inlet Region, Inc	12,000.00	
Do	Credit Union National Assn, Inc		
Do	Grumman Corporation	2,500.00	
Do	Cigar Assn of America, Inc	625.00	330.42
Do	Fertilizer Institute		
Do	Edison Electric Institute	6,731.54	655.92
Do	LTV Aerospace & Defense Company	2,500.00	125.00
Do	American Pulpwood Assn		
Do	Kelly Services, Inc	6,600.00	703.56
Do	American Financial Services Assn	250.00	
Do	Military Coalition		
Do	National Soft Drink Assn	79.80	
Do	United Automobile Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers	16,790.11	287.17
Do	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	2,750.00	
Do	Independent Insurance Agents of America, Inc		
Do	Southwestern Bell Corp		
Do	Rowan & Blewitt, Inc (For: American Assn of Blood Banks)		
Do	Rowan & Blewitt, Inc (For: C.R. Bard, Inc)		
Do	Rowan & Blewitt, Inc (For: Bristol-Myers Squibb Company)		
Do	Rowan & Blewitt, Inc (For: Medtronic, Inc.)	1,500.00	
Do	Rowan & Blewitt, Inc (For: Monsanto Company)	4,125.00	
Do	Rowan & Blewitt, Inc (For: Par Pharmaceutical, Inc.)	3,062.50	
Do	Rowan & Blewitt, Inc (For: Rhone-Poulenc Rorer)	687.50	
Do	Rowan & Blewitt, Inc (For: Upjohn Company)	4,250.00	
Do	American Bankers Assn	750.00	
Do	National Assn of Postal Supervisors		
Do	West Publishing Company	13,809.00	38.95
Do	TRW, Inc	12,226.00	198.00
Do	Golden Rule Insurance Company		
Do	AAI	783.35	
Do	Hydroacoustics, Inc	50.00	
Do	Litton Data Systems	50.00	
Do	McDonnell Douglas Corp	100.00	
Do	Exxon Corporation	500.00	122.45
Do	Babcock & Wilcox	4,000.00	4,827.35
Do	Ralston Purina Company		
Do	Fannie Mae	10,000.00	
Do	Allied-Signal, Inc		
Do	American University of the Caribbean		
Do	Association of Banks in Insurance [ABI]		
Do	Coalition for Auto Repair Equality		
Do	Georgia-Pacific Corp	450.00	8.00
Do	International Assn for Financial Planning	2,700.00	30.00
Do	New York State Bankers Assn		
Do	Norfolk Southern Corp		
Do	Phillips Petroleum Co		
Do	South Carolina Research Authority		
Do	SCANA Corp		
Do	W.R. Grace & Company		
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp		
Do	Lockheed Information Management Services Company, Inc		
Do	Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc	110.00	246.33
Do	TRW, Inc	11,500.00	620.00
Do	International Advisers, Inc (For: Embassy of Turkey)	7,154.00	214.55
Do	Associated General Contractors of America		
Do	Unisys Corp	2,500.00	2,282.76
Do	Manufactured Housing Institute	5,000.00	
Do	TRW, Inc	11,261.00	1,856.00
Do	American Osteopathic Assn	1,575.00	
Do	National Comm to Preserve Social Security	15,628.00	
Do	National Beer Wholesalers Assn	1,500.00	
Do	Norfolk Southern Corp	1,500.00	
Do	North American Van Lines, Inc	1,500.00	
Do	National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	63.00	
Do	LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For: Federal Employees Tax Group)		
Do	LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For: Feibel-Garek/Environmental Standard Group)		
Do	LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For: Physicians Insurance Assn of America)		
Do	BP America, Inc	6,500.00	
Do	James Gregory Means, 1317 F Street, NW, Suite 400 Washington, DC 20004		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Centerior Energy Corp	9,000.00	
Do	Systech Environmental Corporation	12,500.00	
William A. Meaux, 1600 M Street, NW, #702 Washington, DC 20036	ICI Americas, Inc	5,000.00	
Wayne Edward Mehl, 2725 Carter Farm Court Alexandria, VA 22306	Nevada Resort Assn	24,999.99	883.02
Do	Sierra Pacific Power Company	3,750.00	107.70
Mehl & Pickens Associates, Inc, 230 East Capitol Street, NE Washington, DC 20003	Bogart Aerotech, Inc	10,000.00	
Do	Cessna Aircraft Company		
Do	Lockheed Aircraft Service Company		
Do	TCOM, LP	1,000.00	
Michelle Meier, 2001 S Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20009	Consumers Union of U.S., Inc	1,000.00	
Marilyn F. Meigs, 930 Lee Highway Fairfax, VA 22301	ICF International, Inc	900.00	100.00
Susan R. Meisinger, 606 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Society for Human Resource Management	15,000.00	
John Melcher, 230-B Maryland Avenue, N.E. Washington, DC 20002	American Veterinary Medical Assn	10,500.00	7,475.00
Do	Chicago Mercantile Exchange	11,250.00	7,475.00
Do	National Rural Cooperative Business Center	3,000.00	1,663.00
Kenneth F. Melley, 1201 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Education Assn	5,374.95	495.00
Margaret Mellon, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-0001	National Wildlife Federation	1,574.63	
Mark Menezes, 555 13th Street, NW, Suite 1250 East Washington, DC 20004	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Central South West Corp.)	170.00	
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Citicorp)	25.00	
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Electronic Data Systems Corp.)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Hallmark Ghorley Development Co.)	460.00	
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Hong Kong Trade Development Council)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: International Hardwood Products Assn, Inc.)	90.00	
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: National Assn of Broadcasters)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Sematech)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: South West Florida Enterprises, Inc.)	40.00	
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: United Services Automobile Assn)	125.00	
David Mengelbier, 1016 16th St., NW, 5th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Consumers Power Company	6,000.00	6,998.00
William P. Mengelbier, 655 15th Street, NW, #225 Washington, DC 20005	Rhone-Poulenc, Inc	540.00	583.14
Edward L. Menning, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Federal Veterinarians	235.00	
Meredith D. Menssen, 3M Center-Bldg 220-6E-02 St. Paul, MN 55144-1000	3M	1,000.00	
J. Roger Mentz, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	McClure Trotter & Mertz (For: Citibank)		
Do	McClure Trotter & Mertz (For: Commodities Corp (USA))		
Do	McClure Trotter & Mertz (For: Government of Puerto Rico)		
Do	McClure Trotter & Mertz (For: GAF Corp.)		
Do	McClure Trotter & Mertz (For: Mercedes-Benz of North America, Inc.)		
Do	McClure Trotter & Mertz (For: Methanex, Inc.)	293.25	
Do	McClure Trotter & Mertz (For: Motion Picture Assn of America, Inc.)		
Do	McClure Trotter & Mertz (For: Princeton University Investment Co, et al.)		
Jane Mentzinger, 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	5,468.76	100.00
Melinda Mercer, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, 100 West Washington, DC 20024-2571	American Nurses Assn	9,740.10	130.96
Sandra K. Meredith, 1133 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	DGA International, Inc. (For: Dir Int'l Aff of the Gen Del for Armaments)		
Do	DGA International, Inc. (For: Sofrevia)		
Do	DGA International, Inc. (For: SNECMA)		
Do	DGA International, Inc (For: Zenith Data Systems)		
Cynthia E. Merrifield, 1101 Vermont Ave, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn	3,750.00	
Edward L. Merrigan, 6000 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20815	Central Gulf Lines, Inc	4,837.50	72.30
Do	Merrill Lynch & Company, Inc		53,704.00
Merrill Lynch & Co, Inc, 3000 K Street, NW, #620 Washington, DC 20007	Hughes Aircraft Company		
Gordon Merritt, 1100 Wilson Blvd., #2000 Arlington, VA 22209	General Electric Co	800.00	74.00
Neil T. Messick, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc	1,500.00	268.77
Raymond A. Messina, 633 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	OXY USA, Inc	576.80	18.00
Jean L. Mesters, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006	Food & Allied Service Trades Dept (FAST)	2,434.00	10.00
Keith R. Metrich, 185 16th Street, NW, #408 Washington, DC 20006	American Family Corp		
Matthew S. Metcalfe, P.O. Box 6422 Mobile, AL 36660	Davis Graham & Stubbs		
Metropolitan Chicago Healthcare Council, 222 S. Riverside Plaza Chicago, IL 60606	Van Fleet Associates	13,749.00	
David P. Metzger, 1200 19th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20035	Central & South West Corp		
David A. Metzner, 495 S Capitol St., SW, #520 Washington, DC 20003	One Percent for Peace	6,875.01	
Ferd C. Meyer Jr., P.O. Box 660164 Dallas, TX 75266-0164	American Beekeeping Federation	3,000.00	732.70
Sean Meyer, 1000 16th Street, NW, #810 Washington, DC 20036	International Assn of Refrigerated Warehouses	16,320.00	1,083.70
John B. Meyers, P.O. Box 4067 Louisville, KY 40204	National Peanut Growers Group		487.41
Larry D. Meyers, 412 First Street, SE #100 Washington, DC 20003	Ricebelt Warehouse, Inc	22,920.00	3,057.91
Do	Texas A&M Research Foundation	19,299.00	2,922.89
Do	American Sheep Industry Assn		
Do	Centergas, Inc		
Meyers & Associates, 412 First St., SE, #100 Washington, DC 20003	College of Agriculture, New Mexico State University	9,000.00	559.82
Do	College of Engineering, New Mexico State University	9,000.00	602.44
Do	Federal Land Bank Assn	27,018.75	1,901.23
Do	Technology Services Group, Inc		
Do	Wellman, Inc	9,000.00	500.70
Daniel Mica, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	2,500.00	214.30
David R. Mica, Florida Petroleum Institute 215 South Monroe Street, #800 Tallahassee, FL 32301	American Petroleum Institute	1,767.48	1,049.14
Mark A. Micali, 1200 18th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Direct Marketing Association, Inc	4,000.00	200.00
Michael Best & Friedrich, 135 South Lasalle Street, #1610 Chicago, IL 60603	DePaul University	1,000.00	
Michael G. Michaels, P.O. Box 150-160 Atlanta, GA 30315	Landsdale Company		3,385.00
Frank G. Michelen, 1918 Kauai Place Costa Mesa, CA 92626	American Assn of Nurse Anesthetists	5,000.00	
Kathleen Michels, 777 N. Capitol Street, NE, #803 Washington, DC 20002		6,269.87	
Michigan Hospital Assn, 6215 West St. Joseph Highway Lansing, MI 48917		12,000.00	
Mid-Atlantic Medical Services, Inc, 4 Taft Court Rockville, MD 20850		97,045.50	32,111.81
Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Assn, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #840 Washington, DC 20004-2604	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	7,509.60	
Mid-West Electric Consumers Assn, 998 18th Street, #1635 Denver, CO 80202	American Soc of Mechanical Engineers		
Edmund Mierzwienski, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Liberty Lobby	3,000.00	1,510.35
Migrant Legal Action Program, Inc, 2001 S St., NW, #310 Washington, DC 20009	National Council for Improved Health	4,000.00	3,120.79
Nelson L. Miller, 1828 L Street, NW, #906 Washington, DC 20036	American Group Practice Assn	415.40	
Bonnie K. Miller, Box 528 Gainesville, VA 22065-0528	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	300.00	
Do	Texagulf, Inc		
Brent V. B. Miller, 4207 South 7th Road Arlington, VA 22204	Denny Miller Associates	7,500.00	
Chaz Miller, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	500.00	
Dale Miller, 4000 Reno Road, NW Washington, DC 20008	Center for Responsive Politics		
Denny Miller, 2343 South Meade Street Arlington, VA 22202	Newmont Mining Corp	5,000.00	3,420.51
Edward C. Miller, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004-2599	Southern Nuclear Operating Company	17,803.40	7,776.86
Ellen S. Miller, 1320 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Health Care Assn	16,000.00	1,130.35
John C. Miller, Suite 201, Blohm Building Elko, NV 89801	Air Force Sergeants Assn, Inc		
Joseph A. Miller, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 830 Washington, DC 20036	Denny Miller Associates	1,250.00	
Richard G. Miller, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Bankers Assn	679.65	
Robert G. Miller, 9124 Hardesty Drive Clinton, MD 20735	Non Commissioned Officers Assn	2,400.00	
Sandra Miller, 2343 South Meade Street Arlington, VA 22202	Dun & Bradstreet Corp		
Sarah Miller, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Electronic Industries Assn		
Vincent J. Miller, 225 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Export Source Rule Coalition		
Miller & Chevalier, Chtd, 655 15th St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005-5701	Government of British Columbia/Min. of Dev. Trade & Tourism		
Do	Great Northern Insured Annuity Corp	2,915.00	
Do	Hewlett-Packard Co	440.00	
Do	Organization for Fair Treatment of Int'l Investments	6,520.00	
Do	Pulte Home Corp	15,230.00	
Do	Chevron USA, Inc		
Do	City of Dubuque		
Do	City of Jamestown		
Do	City of Laredo	45.00	
Miller & Co, P.C., 400 International Square 1825 I Street, NW Washington, DC 20006			
Miller & Holbrooke, 1225 19th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	City of St. Louis		
Do	International Small Satellite Organization (ISSO)		
Do	Kenton-Bonne Cable Television Board		
Do	Montgomery County Government		
Do	PRO-NAFTA		
Denny Miller Associates, Inc., 400 North Capitol Street, NW, #363 Washington, DC 20001	Ace Novelty Company	1,000.00	862.00
Do	Alaska Air Group, Inc.	1,500.00	1,230.00
Do	Boeing Company	3,000.00	2,460.00
Do	Comprehensive Health Education Foundation	1,875.00	1,530.00
Do	Gamma-Metrics	1,500.00	1,235.00
Do	Makah Tribal Council	300.00	245.00
Do	Momentum 92	1,875.00	1,530.00
Do	Montana Technology Center	300.00	245.00
Do	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	300.00	245.00
Do	Olin Corporation	3,000.00	2,460.00
Do	Pacific Nuclear Systems, Inc.	1,062.50	862.00
Do	Port of Tacoma	1,125.00	928.00
Do	State of Washington, Dept of Transportation	1,500.00	1,235.00
Do	Trottlodge, Inc.	1,000.33	833.33
Do	Waste Management Environmental Services, Inc.	1,500.00	1,230.00
Do	American Trucking Assns, Inc.	9,000.00	
Do	Americanan Kodak Company		
Do	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.		
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Beirut University College)	2,000.00	88.00
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Government of the U.A.E.)	2,000.00	72.00
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Government of Egypt)		
Do	Prudential Insurance Co of America		
Do	Houghton Mifflin Company		
Do	National Cable Television Assn, Inc.	7,500.00	116.26
Do	Newspaper Assn of America	15,000.00	89.97
Do	Liberty Mutual Insurance Company	5,000.00	500.00
Do	Potomac Electric Power Co	682.02	
Do	Axion Corp		
Do	Entergy		337.50
Do	Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Assn	6,000.00	20.00
Do	National Food Processors Association	4,000.00	100.00
Do	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	2,398.00	
Do	Fisher Wayland Cooper & Leader (For: International Communications Assn)		
Do	Union Carbide Corp	6,062.50	
Do	General Electric Co		
Do	Policy Consulting Services, Inc (For: Nissan Motor Company, Ltd)		
Do	Policy Consulting Services, Inc (For: Nissan Motor Manufacturing, U.S.A.)		
Do	Policy Consulting Services, Inc (For: Nissan North America, Inc.)	2,264.06	7.00
Do	Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO	5,000.00	
Do	Delta Airlines, Inc	200.00	70.00
Do	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc	180.00	
Do	Associated General Contractors of America		
Do	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc	1,125.00	
Do	Common Cause	8,320.02	1,032.02
Do	Williams Companies, Inc		
Do	Independent Petroleum Assn of America		
Do	National Cable Television Assn, Inc.	18,385.00	
Do	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co	1,000.00	
Do	AMT-Association for the Manufacturing Technology	1,398.00	25.00
Do	American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc		
Do	Waste Management, Inc		409.99
Do	EI Paso Natural Gas Co	1,000.00	
Do	Agusta Group		
Do	Equifax Corp		
Do	EH Industries, Inc	750.00	
Do	Independent Video Retailers Assn		
Do	Lockheed Corporation	500.00	
Do	National Assn for the Superconducting Super Collider	1,000.00	
Do	National Association of Broadcasters	500.00	
Do	Republic of Azerbaijan	4,000.00	
Do	DGA International, Inc (For: Societe Nationale d'Etude et de Const de Moteurs d'Aviation)		
Do	STD Research Corp		
Do	U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Assn of America		
Do	NCR Corp		
Do	Burlington Northern Railroad Corp	2,000.00	1,374.98
Do	Harvest States Cooperative	2,500.00	1,706.87
Do	Rockwell International Corp	20,000.00	2,239.42
Do		65.11	64.96
Do	Society of American Florists	1,000.00	
Do	National Ocean Industries Assn	3,000.00	
Do	Boeing Company	140.00	43.75
Do	Delta Council	1,500.00	2,696.00
Do	Ford Motor Co	1,750.00	655.15
Do	Communications Workers of America		
Do	National Assn of Realtors	2,000.00	46.86
Do	American Cemetery Assn		
Do	Securities Industry Assn	810.00	
Do	Coalition for an Undercharge Relief Bill	8,463.00	43.00
Do	Coalition of Supporters of the Shipping Act		
Do	National Assn of Manufacturers		
Do	Scott Paper Co	10,000.00	
Do	American Fed of Teachers	21,363.42	200.00
Do	New York Life Insurance Co		
Do	National Fuel Gas Company, et al.	815.94	5,676.02
Do	ARA Services, Inc		
Do	Morrison Associates (For: Blue Cross & Blue Shield Assn)	60,321.42	291.74
Do	National Assn for Uniformed Services	931.22	
Do		49,200.00	34.85
Do	Lockheed Corp	2,000.00	473.54
Do	Baker & McKenzie (For: Continental European Insurance Coalition)	41,202.00	9,473.07
Do	Meat Importers Council of America, Inc		
Do	California Bankers Clearing House Assn		
Do	City and County of San Francisco		
Do	Consolidated Freightways		
Do	Mastercard International, Inc, et al.	9,676.25	75.14
Do	National Electrical Manufacturers Assn		
Do	Valent U.S.A. Corp	1,403.75	
Do		866.00	
Do	American Express Co		
Do	Beneficial Management Corp of America		
Do	Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Assn	500.00	
Do	American Assn of Retired Persons	644.73	777.66
Do	American Boiler Manufacturers Assn, Inc	430.00	275.00
Do	American Medical Assn	25.00	
Do	AFL-CIO Maritime Committee		
Do	Association of Bank Holding Cos	540.00	
Do	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	1,000.00	
Do	National Fed of Independent Business	9,570.00	300.00
Morrow Realty Co., Inc, P.O. Box 020887 Tuscaloosa, AL 35402-0887			
Valerie T. Morse, 1020 19th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036			
Do			
Cheryl O. Morton, 1330 Connecticut Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036			
Evelyn M. Morton, 601 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20409			
Russell N. Mosher, 950 N. Glebe Rd., #160 Arlington, VA 22203			
Dorothy J. Moss, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005			
Peyton H. Moss, 1050 17th Street, NW, #350 Washington, DC 20036			
Moss Associates, Inc, 2450 Virginia Ave., NW Washington, DC 20037			
Gerald J. Mossinghoff, 1100 15th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005			
John J. Motley, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #700 Washington, DC 20024			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
L. A. Motley and Company, 1800 K Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006			
Do	Adical		
Do	ABECITRUS - Brazilian Citrus Assn		
Do	ANIC - National Assn of Citric Industries		
Do	Sawyer/Miller Group (for Philippine Sugar Regulatory Admin)		
Do	Seatrain Tankers Corp		
Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association, 1325 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004			
Motorcycle Industry Council, Inc, 1235 Jeff Davis Hwy, Arlington, VA 22202			
Thomas O. Moulton Jr., 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20004			
Susan Connolly Moya, 1101 15th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005			
Steve Moyer, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-0001			
Mullenholz & Brinsek, 1150 Connecticut Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036			
Do	Pacific Telesis Group	20,000.00	
Do	Asea Brown Boveri, Inc	7,500.00	165.34
Do	National Wildlife Federation		
Do	City of Fergus Falls		
Do	Delaware & Hudson Railroad	2,500.00	
Do	Florida East Coast Railway Co.	1,000.00	
Do	North American Equipment Dealers Assn	2,500.00	
Do	Soo Line Corporation	10,000.00	
Do	TACA International Airlines		
Robert J. Mulligan, 1310 G Street, NW, 12th Floor Washington, DC 20005	Blue Cross & Blue Shield Assn	3,059.00	405.72
Tracy Mullin, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	National Retail Federation	2,500.00	35.00
Edgar J. Mullins, 1401 Eye Street, NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20005	United Technologies Corp		
Michael L. Mullins, 1101 15th Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Cargill, Inc	1,250.00	
James Brian Munroe, 1300 Eye Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20005	Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc		
Barbara Munson, 1000 Wilson Blvd #3012 Arlington, VA 22209	Consumer Bankers Assn		
Edward L. Murphy, 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Chemical Manufacturers Assn Inc	3,000.00	
Jeanne Marie Murphy, 805 15th St., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Credit Union National Assn, Inc	7,000.00	
Linda Lunewski Murphy, 1601 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Society of American Florists	1,000.00	
Michael M. Murphy, 1101 17th St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	American President Companies, Ltd, et al.	20,000.00	
Paul T. Murphy, P.O. Box 619500 Dallas, TX 75261	Caltex Petroleum Corp		
Stephen P. Murphy, 715 South Fairfax Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Yellow Freight System, Inc of Delaware	33,000.00	
Daniel H. Murray, 1133 21st St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	BellSouth Corp	2,955.00	1,313.22
Hyde H. Murray, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024	American Farm Bureau Federation	9,062.00	96.86
James V. Murray, 1100 15th Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Union Carbide Corp		
Rosemary Griffen Murray, Crystal Park Four, 2345 Crystal Drive Arlington, VA 22227	USAir, Inc		
Murray Scheer & Montgomery, 2715 M Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20007	American Assn of Dental Schools	1,300.00	22.00
Do	American Assn of Public Health Dentistry	1,375.00	5.50
Do	Atochem, N.A.		
Do	City of Philadelphia		
Do	Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co	350.00	11.00
Do	Coalition for Oral Health		
Do	Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co	400.00	16.00
Do	Delaware River Port Authority	400.00	5.50
Do	Independence Blue Cross	400.00	16.00
Do	Independent Laboratory Consortium		
Do	Industry Council for Tangible Assets	100.00	11.00
Do	International Assn of Environmental Testing Laboratories	600.00	27.50
Do	Iron Ore Assn	200.00	16.00
Do	LTV Corporation	400.00	22.00
Do	National Council of Coal Lessons	400.00	30.00
Do	New England Mutual Life Insurance Co	450.00	10.00
Do	North American Philips Corp		
Do	Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co	450.00	25.00
Do	Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co	450.00	25.00
Do	PepsiCo	400.00	25.00
Do	Philadelphia Regional Port Authority		
Do	Players Club International	450.00	25.00
Do	Porsche Cars North America, Inc	300.00	11.00
Do	Qualimetrics, Inc		
Do	Shubert Organization, Inc	800.00	25.00
Do	Student Loan Interest Deduction Restoration Coalition	850.00	38.50
Do	Swaziland Sugar Assn	200.00	11.00
Do	Sweetener Users Assn		
Do	Technology Development & Education Corp	700.00	11.00
Do	Temple University	2,250.00	55.00
Do	Wisconsin Central Transportation Corporation	200.00	15.00
Mutual Life Insurance Co Tax Committee, 1111 Durham Avenue South Plainfield, NJ 07080-2398	Fertilizer Institute	4,500.00	191.67
Gary D. Myers, 501 2nd Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	National AgriChemical Retailers Assn	12,600.00	5,480.64
Christopher Alton Myrick, 1155 15th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Koteen & Naltsain (For: Alascom, Inc.)		
Alan Y. Nattalin, 1150 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Koteen & Naltsain (For: Telephone & Data Systems, Inc.)		
Do	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc	3,500.00	65.98
Gerald F. Nalepa, 805 15th Street, NW, #330 Washington, DC 20005	Milliken & Company	5,000.00	2,050.00
John Francis Nash, Jr., 1100 Connecticut Ave NW #1300 Washington, DC 20036	Beer Institute		
Gary M. Nateman, 1225 Eye Street, NW, #825 Washington, DC 20005			
National Air Carrier Assn, 1730 M St., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036			
National Assn for Biomedical Research, 818 Connecticut Ave., NW, #303 Washington, DC 20006			
National Assn for Uniformed Services, 5535 Hempstead Way Springfield, VA 22151			
National Assn of Air Traffic Specialists, 4740 Corridor Pl, Suite C Beltsville, MD 20705			
National Assn of Broadcasters, 1771 N Stret, NW Washington, DC 20036			
National Assn of Chain Drug Stores, Inc, P.O. Box 1417-D49 Alexandria, VA 22313			
National Assn of Federal Employees, 1140 N.W. 63rd Street, #301 Oklahoma City, OK 73116			
National Assn of Federal Veterinarians, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20005			
National Assn of Independent Colleges & Universities, 122 C St., NW, #750 Washington, DC 20001			
National Assn of Insurance Brokers, Inc, 1401 New York Ave., NW, #720 Washington, DC 20005			
National Assn of Manufacturers, 1331 Penn Ave., NW #1500-North Washington, DC 20004-1703			
National Assn of Margarine Manufacturers, 1101 15th St., NW, #202 Washington, DC 20005			
National Assn of Mutual Insurance Cos, 3601 Vincennes Road P.O. Box 68700 Indianapolis, IN 46268			
National Assn of Realtors, 777 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20005			
National Assn of Truck Stop Operators, Inc, 1199 N. Fairfax Street, #801 Alexandria, VA 22314			
National Automobile Dealers Assn, 8400 Westpark Drive McLean, VA 22102			
National Beer Wholesalers Assn, 1100 South Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314-4494			
National Broiler Council, 1155 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005			
National Business Aircraft Assn, 1200 18th St., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036-2598			
National Club Association, Washington Harbour 3050 K Street, NW, #330 Washington, DC 20007			
National Coalition for Marine Conservation, Inc, 5105 Paulsen Street, #243 Savannah, GA 31405			
National Comm of Cities and States for Air Service, Transportation Building Room 417 St. Paul, MN 55156			
National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare, 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006			
National Community Action Foundation, Inc, 2100 M Street, NW, #604A Washington, DC 20037			
National Consumers League, 815 15th Street, NW, #516 Washington, DC 20005			
National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285 Memphis, TN 38182			
National Council for Languages & Int'l Studies, 300 Eye Street, Suite 211 Washington, DC 20002			
National Council of Agricultural Employers, 1735 I Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006			
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001			
National Council on Alcoholism & Drug Dependence, 1511 K Street, NW, #926 Washington, DC 20005			
National Electrical Manufacturers Assn, 2101 L Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20037			
National Fed of Independent Business, 53 Century Blvd., #300 Nashville, TN 37214			
National Food Processors Assn, 1401 New York Avenue, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005			
National Grain & Feed Assn, 1201 New York Avenue, NW, #833 Washington, DC 20005-3917			
National Grain Trade Council, 1300 L Street, #925 Washington, DC 20005			
National Grange, 1616 H St., NW, Washington, DC 20006			
National Grass Roots & Communications, Inc, 116 N. Saint Asaph Street Alexandria, VA 22314			
National Grocers Assn, 1825 Samuel Morse Drive Reston, VA 22090			
National Guard Assn of the U.S., One Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001			
National Independent Automobile Dealers Assn, 2521 Brown Blvd., Suite 100 Arlington, TX 76006-5299			
National Independent Energy Producers, 601 13th Street, NW, #320 South Washington, DC 20005			
National Knitwear & Sportswear Assn, 366 Park Avenue South New York, NY 10016			
National Lead Housing Assn, 2300 M Street, NW, Suite 260 Washington, DC 20037	Coalition for Auto Repair Equality	75,000.00	12,545.21
		666.67	43.43
		666.67	666.67

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
National Leased Housing Assn, 2300 M St., NW, #260 Washington, DC 20037		1,333.34	1,333.34
National Milk Producers Federation, 1840 Wilson Blvd, Arlington, VA 22201		15,118.10	15,118.10
National Motorists Assn, 6678 Pertzborn Road Dane, WI 53529			1,115.71
National Multi Housing Council, 1850 street, nw, suite 540 Washington, DC 20036			18,072.35
National Pest Control Assn, 8100 Oak St. Dunn Loring, VA 22027			
National Realty Committee, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #630 Washington, DC 20036		17,560.00	17,560.00
National Retail Federation, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20004			19,926.53
National Right to Work Committee, 8001 Braddock Rd., #600 Springfield, VA 22160		7,128.53	7,128.53
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036		2,666.50	
National Society of Professional Engineers, 1420 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314		11,100.00	11,100.00
National Soft Drink Assn, 1101 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036			924.64
National Stone Assn, 1415 Elliot Place, NW Washington, DC 20007			
National Strategies, Inc, 888 17th Street, NW, 12th Floor Washington, DC 20006			
Do			
National Taxpayers Union, 325 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003			
National Telephone Cooperative Assn, 2626 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20037			
National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Assn, 1250 Eye Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005			
National Truck Equipment Assn, 38705 Seven Mile Road, #345 Livonia, MI 48152			
National Wildlife Federation, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-0001			
National-American Wholesale Grocer Assn, 201 Park Washington Court Falls Church, VA 22046			
Michael W. Naylor, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004-2502			
Pamela Neal, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20004			
Rick J. Neal, 1800 South Baltimore Ave, Tulsa, OK 74119			
Janet E. Neigh, 519 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002			
Neighbor-To-Neighbor Action Fund, 2601 Mission Street, #400 San Francisco, CA 94110			
Frederick W. Neill, 600 5th Street Aurora, IL 60505			
Neill & Company, Inc, 815 Connecticut Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006			
Do			
Mark E. Nelson, 1825 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006			
Lynda L. Nersesian, 1100 15th St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005			
Frederick H. Nesbitt, 1750 New York Avenue NW Washington, DC 20006			
Alexander Netchvolofoff, 1320 19th street, n.w., #200 Washington, DC 20036			
Tommie E. Netting, 750 First Street, NE, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20002			
Network, 806 Rhode Island Ave., NE Washington, DC 20018			
E. John Neumann, 1130 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036			
Louis H. Nevins, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005			
Do			
Do			
Do			
New York for NAFTA, 70 Pine Street, 36th Floor New York, NY 10270			
New York State Bankers Assn, 485 Lexington Avenue New York, NY 10017			
Newman & Holtzinger, P.C., 1615 L St., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036			
Richard W. Newpher, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024			
Sharon Newsome, 1400 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036-0001			
Sara S. Nichols, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003			
E. Bruce Nicholson, 1800 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036			
Marlene Nicholson, 1722 Eye St., NW, Fifth Floor Washington, DC 20006			
William W. Nickerson, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 850 Washington, DC 20006			
Ronald G. Nickson, 1850 M Street, NW, #540 Washington, DC 20036			
Nicholas K. Niemann, One Central Park Plaza, #1100 Omaha, NE 68102			
Do			
William A. Nitze, 1725 K Street, NW, #914 Washington, DC 20006			
Michael E. Nx, 231 W. Michigan Street, #453 Milwaukee, WI 53203			
Nixon Hargrave Devans & Doyle, One Thomas Circle, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005			
Barbara D. Nocera, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, #5300 Washington, DC 20024			
Walker F. Nolan, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW 4th Floor Washington, DC 20004			
Non Commissioned Officers Assn, P.O. Box 33610 San Antonio, TX 78265			
Nonprescription Drug Manufacturers Assn, 1150 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20024			
Robert I. Nooter, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, #800 Washington, DC 20024			
David F. Norcross, 1156 15th Street, NW, #550 Washington, DC 20005			
Do			
Julia J. Norrell, 1155 Connecticut Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036			
Do			
North American Telecommunications Assn, 2000 M St., NW, #550 Washington, DC 20036			
Patrice North-Rudin, 1133 21st Street, NW Washington, DC 20036			
Northeast Utilities Service Co, Selden St. Berlin, CT 06037			
Clifford R. Northup, 50 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20001			
Glenn Lawrence Northup, P.O. Box 34595 Bethesda, MD 20827			
Northwest Strategies, 111 Queen Anne Avenue North, #500 Seattle, WA 98109			
Do			
Rita Ersfeld Norton, 1300 Eye Street, NW, Suite 520 West Washington, DC 20005			
Ellis T. Nottingham Jr., 7900 Westpark Drive, Suite A530 McLean, VA 22102			
Julie Noufer, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062			
Mary Ann Novak, 555 13th Street NW #460 West Washington, DC 20004-1109			
Victoria S. Nugent, 2000 P Street, NW Washington, DC 20036			
Nussbaum & Wald, One Thomas Circle, NW #200 Washington, DC 20005			
Do			
J. Michael Nussman, 601 13th Street, NW, #370 Southwest Washington, DC 20005			
Franklin W. Nutter, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20004			
NAIOP, Association for Commercial Real Estate, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway Suite 100 Arlington, VA 22202			
Hubeel K. O'Bannon, 50 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20001			
Association of American Railroads		143,000.00	36,842.00
		2,367.56	164.22

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
O'Bannon & Gibbons, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	Florida Citrus Mutual		
Do	ICI Americas, Inc.	9,000.00	
Do	Kellogg Company		
Do	Mutual Life Insurance Co of New York		
Do	Pacific Architects and Engineers, Inc.		
Do	Underwriters at Lloyd's London		
Do	Harley-Davidson, Inc.		
David D. O'Brien, O'Brien & Associates 600 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, #1010 Washington, DC 20037	Primerica Financial Services	15,999.00	356.43
Do	ITT Corporation		
Raymond V. O'Brien, 1600 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	CF Industries, Inc.	500.00	316.64
Rosemary L. O'Brien, 805 15th Street, NW, #610 Washington, DC 20005-2207	Apache Corporation	715.38	1,293.60
Urban F. O'Brien III, 2000 Post Oak Boulevard Houston, TX 77056-4400	American Assn of Limited Partners	100.00	
David S. O'Bryan, 5223 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, #306 Washington, DC 20015	Savings and Community Bankers of America	2,280.00	
James E. O'Connor, 900 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Sheet Metal Workers' International Assn	19,490.00	
John T. O'Connor, 1750 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	Florists' Transworld Delivery Assn	2,000.00	
Kelley E. O'Connor, 216 7th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Albers & Company (For: May Department Stores Co.)		
Michael J. O'Connor, 11 Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20036	Albers & Company (For: Profit Recovery Group)		
Do	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For: American College of Occupational Medicine)		
Patrick C. O'Connor, 1825 K Street, NW, #305 Washington, DC 20006	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For: American Supply Association)	1,500.00	759.09
Do	American Warehousemen's Association	2,500.00	1,328.43
Do	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For: National Assn of Fleet Administrators)		
Do	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For: Transportation Lawyers Assn)		
O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Alliance of Marine Parks and Aquariums	2,288.75	
Do	American Clinical Laboratory Assn	2,900.00	
Do	American Family Life Assurance Co	6,799.00	
Do	Bobby Berosini, Ltd.		
Do	Center for Marine Conservation, Inc		
Do	China External Trade Development Council	7,349.00	
Do	Coca-Cola Company	758.50	
Do	Colt's Manufacturing Company, Inc.		
Do	CNA Insurance Co	6,011.00	
Do	Distilled Spirits Council of the U.S., Inc.	1,000.00	
Do	DRT Memorial Foundation		
Do	Eastern Michigan University	243.00	
Do	Ecomarine USA		
Do	Glass Packaging Institute		
Do	Government of Israel Supply Mission		
Do	Government of Peru		
Do	Health Images, Inc.	2,400.00	
Do	J.C. Penney Company, Inc.		
Do	Kellogg Company	500.00	
Do	Liquidity Fund Management, Inc.		
Do	Mexican Fishing Association		
Do	Mulledens & Watt		
Do	National Assn of Optometrists and Opticians, Inc.	2,000.00	
Do	National Assn of Portable X-Ray Providers		
Do	New York State Mortgage Loan Corp	3,859.37	
Do	Pacific Seafood Processors Assn		
Do	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.	125.00	
Do	Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County		
Do	State of Alaska		
Do	U.S. Wild Horse & Burro Foundation		
Do	Wards Cove Packing Company	167.69	
Grady O'Cummings III, 198 MacDougal St. Brooklyn, NY 11233	American Fiber Manufacturers Assn, Inc.		
Paul O'Day, 1150 17th Street, NW #310 Washington, DC 20036	Alliance of American Insurers	15,000.00	
Thomas A. O'Day, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Cable Television Assn of MD, DE & DC	23,750.00	
Wayne O'Dell, 600 Wilmington Dr. Burke, VA 22015	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	17,121.72	328.04
Jane O'Grady, 815 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	National Rifle Assn of America	1,489.48	532.02
Terri O'Grady, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Soc of Travel Agents	75.00	
Barbara E. O'Hara, P.O. Box 23992 Washington, DC 20026-3992	Pennsylvania Power & Light Company		
Robert J. O'Hara Jr., 2 North 9th Street Allentown, PA 18101	Chubb Corporation		
Dean O'Hare, 15 Mountain View Road Warren, NJ 07061	Klukwan, Inc.	20,743.00	3,289.60
O'Keefe Ashenden Lyons & Ward, 30 North La Salle, #4100 Chicago, IL 60602	Mutual of America	49,200.14	14,586.19
Do	American Psychological Assn	3,000.00	96.70
Janet O'Keefe, 750 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20002-4242	American Mining Congress		
John O'Leary, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Nurses' Assn	2,875.00	46.52
Daniel J. O'Neal III, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #100 West Washington, DC 20024-2571	People for America	40.00	11,900.73
Jim O'Neal, 4404 Fairfax Hill Plano, TX 75024	ITT Defense Technology Corp	1,000.00	50.00
Joseph O'Neil, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #3000 Arlington, VA 22209	American Forest & Paper Assn	25,000.00	
Joseph P. O'Neill, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Trucking Assn	20,000.00	
Do	Blue Cross Blue Shield Assn	40,000.00	
Do	Boston Capital Partners, Inc.	12,000.00	
Do	Mexican Department of Commerce & Finance		
Do	Public Strategies Washington, Inc (For: Southwest Airlines)	12,000.00	
O'Neill and Athy, P.C., 1310 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn		
Do	Beth Israel Hospital		
Do	Brigham and Women's Hospital, Inc.		
Do	Business Roundtable		
Do	Coalition of Boston Teaching Hospitals		
Do	Cruise America Line, Inc.		
Do	General Mills, Inc.		
Do	Glass Packaging Institute		
Do	JM Family Enterprises, Inc.		
Do	Massachusetts General Hospital		
Do	National Cable Television Assn		
Do	National Football League		
Do	New England Deaconess Hospital		
Do	New England Medical Center		
Do	Pyrotechnic Signal Manufacturers Assn		
Do	Texas Utilities Co.		
Do	University Hospital		
Do	USX Corporation		
Do	Viacom International, Inc.		
Do	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.		
Do	Sears Mortgage Corp.	1,500.00	103.09
Do	Securities Industry Assn	2,788.20	86.10
Do	The Limited, Inc.	830.00	118.85
John T. O'Rourke, 1129 20th Street NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Strategic Management Associates, Inc (For: American Paper Institute)		
Do	Strategic Management Associates, Inc (For: Brooklyn Hospital Center)		
Do	Strategic Management Associates, Inc (For: Care Visions Corporation)		
Do	Greater New York Hospital Assn	20,001.00	925.00
Do	Strategic Management Associates, Inc (For: Healthcom International)		
Do	Strategic Management Associates, Inc (For: Hospital for Special Surgery)		
Do	Strategic Management Associates, Inc (For: Lenox Hill Hospital)		
Do	Strategic Management Associates, Inc (For: Maimonides Medical Center)		
Do	Strategic Management Associates, Inc (For: MicroGeneSys, Inc.)		
Do	Strategic Management Associates, Inc (For: Montefiore Medical Center)		
Do	Strategic Management Associates, Inc (For: Mount Sinai Medical Center)		
Do	Strategic Management Associates, Inc (For: New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center)	22,500.00	250.00
Do	Strategic Management Associates, Inc (For: Our Lady of Mercy Medical Center)		
J. Denis O'Toole, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 507 Washington, DC 20036	Household International, Inc.	7,500.00	
M. Diane O'Toole, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #2300 Arlington, VA 22209	Northrop Corp	1,400.00	331.98

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Stephen E. O'Toole, 1660 L St., NW Washington, DC 20036	General Motors Corp	3,000.00	3,604.79
Paul C. Oakley, 50 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	Association of American Railroads	1,498.83	
Mario Obledo, 1100 15th Street, NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20005	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	4,000.00	4,500.00
Kim M. Oboz, 1020 19th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	U.S. West, Inc	1,007.60	
R. Michael Ochs, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 1100 Washington, DC 20004	American Trucking Assn	20,000.00	
Do	PUBLIC Strategies Washington, Inc (For: Southwest Airlines)	12,000.00	
Neil H. Offen, 1776 K Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	Direct Selling Association		
Office & Professional Employees Int'l Union, Local 2, AFL-CIO, 8455 Colesville Road, #1250 Silver Spring, MD 20910-3320	American Managed Care & Review Assn		
Sharon E. Ogawa, 1227 25th Street, NW, Suite 610 Washington, DC 20037	American Bankers Assn	2,500.00	87.00
Donald G. Ogilvie, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	RJR Nabisco, Inc	4,000.00	
Marion Brownrigg Oglesby Jr., 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #525 Washington, DC 20004	Salt River Project	3,521.00	902.84
James D. Ogsbury, 214 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Suite 310 Washington, DC 20002	International Council of Shopping Centers	750.00	
Philip M. Ola, 1199 North Fairfax Street, #204 Alexandria, VA 22314	National Business Aircraft Assn	1,500.00	230.00
John W. Olcott, 1200 18th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Alleghany Health Education & Research Foundation		
Oldaker Ryan & Leonard, 1112 16th Street, NW, Suite 500 Washington, DC 20036	Alliance for Managed Competition	1,800.00	
Do	American International Group		
Do	Association of American Railroads		
Do	Avis, Inc		
Do	Baxter Healthcare Corp		
Do	Burlington Resources, Inc		
Do	Federal Express		
Do	National Cable Television Assn		
Do	Pfizer, Inc		
Do	Philip Morris, Inc	200.00	
Sally G. Oldham, 21 Dupont Circle, NW Washington, DC 20036-1109	Scenic America		
Mike Oliva, 1301 K Street, NW, Suite 1200 Washington, DC 20005	IBM Corp	418.98	91.25
R. Teel Oliver, 601 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW North Building, Suite 1200 Washington, DC 20004-2601	Merck & Co, Inc	3,000.00	500.00
Lynnea J. Olsen, 400 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assn of Professional Insurance Agents		
Van R. Olsen, 1156 15th St., NW, #1019 Washington, DC 20006	U.S. Beet Sugar Assn		
Richard C. Olson, 2000 Edmund Halley Drive, #400 Reston, VA 22091	DynCorp	673.00	62.00
Olsson Frank & Weeda, 1400 16th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036-2220	Beef Products, Inc		
Do	Duramed Pharmaceuticals, Inc		
Do	Gentrac, Inc		
Do	Milk Industry Foundation		
Do	National American Wholesale Grocers Assn	1,550.00	
Do	National Assn of Margarine Manufacturers	3,975.00	
Do	National Food Processors Assn		
Do	National Frozen Pizza Institute		
Do	Pillsbury Company	700.00	
Do	San Tomo Group		
Do	Schwan's Sales Enterprises, Inc	1,900.00	
Do	Southern Star Shipping Company, Inc		
Do	U.S. Surgical Corporation		
Do	Vicam		
Do	Western States Meat Assn		
Do	International Communications Assn		
Philip C. Onstad, 333 Plainfield Road Edison, NJ 08820		4,275.00	4,275.00
Organ, for Protection & Advancement of Small Telephone Cos, 21 Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20036		2,871.68	1,815.47
Organization of Professional Employees of USDA, Rm. SM-3-S U.S. Dept of Agriculture Washington, DC 20250		625.00	1,255.60
Raul Ortega, 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW Washington, DC 20007		4,315.78	
Edward R. Osann, 1400 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036-0001		4,300.00	
Simi Osoboy, 305 7th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003		6,000.00	
David S. Osterhout, 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway Arlington, VA 22202		1,000.00	
J.F. Otero, 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006		5,000.00	
Alan R. Ott, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036		11,250.00	
Karl Otsosen, 208 G Street, NE Washington, DC 20002		1,500.00	
Do	Non Commissioned Officers Assn	6,500.00	210.00
Michael F. Ouellette, 225 N. Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314		25.00	
Cliff Ouse, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036		500.00	1,528.21
Overseas Education Assn, 1201 16th Street, NW, Room 210 Washington, DC 20036			
Jack C. Overstreet, 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway Suite 300 Arlington, VA 22202			
Daryl Owen, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #730 Washington, DC 20004			
Do	General Dynamics		
Do	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: Arctic Power)	1,400.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: Arka, Inc.)	7,500.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: BP America, Inc.)	3,000.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: City of San Francisco)	9,000.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: CSX Corp/Yukon Pacific Corp.)	3,600.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: Ebasco Services, Inc.)	5,400.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: Entergy Corp.)	4,500.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper Owen & Gould (For: Integrated Resources Group, Inc.)	3,500.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Owen (For: Lockheed Environmental Sciences & Technology)		
Do	Hooper Hooper & Owen (For: Mobil Corp.)	2,000.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: Panhandle Eastern Corp.)	15,000.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: Science Applications, Inc.)	11,250.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: Tulane University)	750.00	
Do	Hooper Hooper & Gould (For: Water Island Civic Association)	4,500.00	
Do	Savings and Community Bankers of America	3,412.00	115.88
Sally LaHue Owen, 900 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Classroom Publishers Assn		
Stephen F. Owen Jr., 107 Park Washington Court Falls Church, VA 22046	AFL-CIO Dept of Legislation	14,476.26	454.99
Thomas E. Owens, 815 16th Street, NW, #309 Washington, DC 20006	Dollar Savings Bank, et al.	34,925.00	3,832.38
Thomas J. Owens, P.O. Box 12266 Seattle, WA 98102	Manufactured Housing Institute	144.00	
William J. Owens, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #511 Arlington, VA 22202	National Education Assn	61,436.00	19,845.00
Pacific Northwest Waterways Assn, P.O. Box 61473 Vancouver, WA 98666-1473	Public Service Co of Oklahoma	3,978.55	164.70
Joel Packer, 1201 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Transportation Communications Union	3,000.00	266.34
Lee W. Paden, 815 16th Street, NW, #511 Washington, DC 20006	Westland Development Co., Inc		
Anthony Padilla, 815 16th Street, NW, #511 Washington, DC 20006	Better Communications, Inc	13,200.00	207.51
Barbara Page, 401 Coors Boulevard, NW Albuquerque, NM 87121	CSX Corp	1,500.00	
Pagonis & Donnelly Group, Inc, c/o Rogers & Wells 607 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Government of the Republic of Transkei	18,000.00	
Do	Peoples Republic of the Sudan	60,000.00	1,093.89
Do	Tunisian Association for Freedom		
John Palafoutas, 111 14th Street, NW, Suite 1001 Washington, DC 20005	AMP Inc	2,000.00	
James A. Palmer, 1775 I Street, NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20006	BP America, Inc		
Michael C. Palmer, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW, #604 Washington, DC 20005	College of American Pathologists	1,168.00	
Benjamin L. Palumbo, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #706 Washington, DC 20036	Palumbo & Cerrell, Inc (For: American Soc of Composers Authors & Publishers)	6,750.00	198.50
Do	Palumbo & Cerrell, Inc (For: Atlantic Richfield Co.)	2,925.00	130.00
Do	California Forestry Association	262.50	
Do	Cerrell Assoc, Inc (for California Ind Mortgage Brokers...)	337.50	
Do	Palumbo & Cerrell, Inc (For: Government Employees Hospital Assn)	500.00	112.02
Do	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	1,612.50	102.44
Do	Proctor & Gamble Mfg Co	4,812.50	176.75
Do	Palumbo & Cerrell, Inc (For: Southern California Rapid Transit District)	1,862.50	
Do	American Soc of Composers Authors & Publishers	45,000.00	24,827.30
Do	Atlantic Richfield Co	27,000.00	11,023.08
Do	California Forestry Association	12,000.00	2,451.35
Do	Cerrell Associates, Inc (For: California Independent Mortgage Brokers Assn)	2,550.00	6,883.00
Do	Government Employees Hospital Assn	15,000.00	10,949.35
Do	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	23,999.25	8,106.30
Do	Proctor & Gamble Mfg Co	52,500.00	13,584.80
Do	Southern California Rapid Transit District	12,500.00	11,816.76
Do	Securities Industry Assn	3,192.00	
Do	Association of Trial Lawyers of America	5,000.00	100.00
Penny L. Parkin, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #575 Washington, DC 20006	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
	American Petroleum Institute		
	Dow Chemical USA		6,787.00

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Carl M. Parks, 633 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Sears Roebuck & Co	15,000.00	540.15
Lawrence Parks, 1125 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America		
Norman T. Parnes, 5503 Makro Court Waldorf, MD 20603	Air Force Sergeants Assn, Inc		
Ronald L. Parrish, 1800 One Tandy Center Fort Worth, TX 76102	Tandy Corporation	11,192.30	745.90
Parry and Romani Associates, Inc, 233 Constitution Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002	American Chiropractic Assn		
Do	C.R. Eggs	1,600.00	
Do	Cessna Aircraft Company		
Do	Columbia Laboratories, Inc	1,200.00	
Do	Eli Lilly & Company		
Do	Federal Judges Association	350.00	
Do	Genentech	1,400.00	
Do	Generic Pharmaceutical Industry Assn	1,000.00	
Do	Globo, Inc	1,000.00	
Do	Herbalife International of America, Inc	500.00	
Do	International Assn of Broadcast Monitors		
Do	Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Co	1,800.00	
Do	Motion Picture Assn of America, Inc	1,000.00	
Do	Nonprescription Drug Manufacturers Assn	2,400.00	
Do	Office of the Immigration Judges		
Do	Opperman Heins & Paquin	150.00	
Do	Pfizer, Inc	1,400.00	
Do	Recording Industry Assn of America		
Do	Syntex USA, Inc	400.00	
Do	Systech Environmental Corp	800.00	
Do	Unilever	1,200.00	
Do	Upjohn Company	1,000.00	
Do	Utah Natural Products Alliance	1,000.00	
Do	Won Door Corporation	2,000.00	
Do	National Assn for Uniformed Services	5,224.64	
Charles C. Partridge, 5535 Hempstead Way Springfield, VA 22151	Burns & McDonnell		
Robert D. Partridge, 511 Janneys Lane Alexandria, VA 22302	National Pork Producers Council	10,000.00	576.62
Richard E. Pasco, 501 School Street, SW, #400 Washington, DC 20024	TeleCheck Services, Inc		1,836.60
Andrea B. Passarelli, 3025 South Parker Road Aurora, CO 80014	U.S. Strategies Corp		
Lisa M. Patera, 1055 North Fairfax Street, Suite 201 Alexandria, VA 22314	Cargill, Inc	1,250.00	
M. Stephanie Patrick, 1101 15th Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute		11.68
Gary B. Patterson, Delaware Petroleum Council P.O. Box 1429 Dover, DE 19903-1429	City of Alahambra		15.80
Jerry M. Patterson, 3200 Bristol St., Suite 640 Costa Mesa, CA 92626	City of Alahambra (Long Beach 710 Freeway)	12,033.50	2,133.41
Do	City of Bell & Bell Community Redevelopment Agency	4,592.00	135.50
Do	Burke Williams & Sorensen (For: City of Santa Ana)	1,299.00	
Do	Burke Williams & Sorensen (For: City of Santa Clarita)	272.00	
Do	City of Temecula		
Richard M. Patterson, 1776 Eye St., NW, #575 Washington, DC 20006	Dow Chemical Co	500.00	6,987.00
Sally Patterson, 810 Seventh Ave. New York, NY 10019	Planned Parenthood Federation of America	221.39	
Patterson Belknap Webb & Tyler, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 3600 New York, NY 10112	New York State Deferred Compensation Board	2,835.00	123.72
C. James Patti, 1133 15th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	Maritime Institute for Research & Industrial Development		
Patton Boggs & Blow, 2550 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Ad Hoc Coalition for FPI Reform	11,087.72	
Do	Ad Hoc Coalition for Intermarket Coordination		
Do	Ad Hoc Coalition Administration for Native Americans		
Do	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc		
Do	Aiwa America, Inc		
Do	Alabama Power Co		
Do	Amenco	560.00	
Do	American Bankers Assn	682.50	40.00
Do	American Congress on Surveying & Mapping		
Do	American International Automobile Dealers Assn		
Do	American International Group		
Do	American Soc of Plastic & Reconstructive Surgeons		
Do	American Stock Exchange, Inc		
Do	Ares-Serono, Inc		
Do	Armo, Inc		
Do	Association of Trial Lawyers of America		
Do	Bankers Trust Company	2,251.25	115.00
Do	Bath Iron Works Corp		
Do	Beauty & Barber Supply Institute		
Do	Blair Corporation		
Do	Blue Cross of California	820.00	40.00
Do	Bluebonnet Savings Bank FSB		
Do	Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners		
Do	Bristol Myers/Squibb Corp		
Do	BTC Corporation		
Do	Casio		
Do	Castile & Cooke, Inc		
Do	Center for Molecular Medicine & Immunology	455.00	16.50
Do	Center for Strategic Tax Reform [CSTR]	3,600.00	320.00
Do	Chemfax Technologies, Inc		
Do	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	1,540.00	65.00
Do	Cherokee Nation Industries, Inc		
Do	Chicago Board Options Exchange		
Do	Chrysler Corporation		
Do	City & County of Denver		
Do	City of Baltimore		
Do	Climate Council	435.00	14.00
Do	Clorox Company		
Do	Coalition for Fair Allocation of Interest		
Do	Coalition on State Use Taxes		
Do	College Savings Bank		
Do	Corridor Broadcasting Corp		
Do	Council on Community Blood Centers		
Do	CUC International		
Do	Dairy Institute of California	130.00	
Do	Dealer Action Association		
Do	Denver Colorado Planning Department		
Do	Discovery Channel		
Do	Dole Fresh Fruit Co		
Do	Doyon Corporation		
Do	Duty Free Shoppers Group, Ltd		
Do	Edison Electric Institute		
Do	Electric Reliability Coalition		
Do	Encron Computer Corp		
Do	EMILY's List	67.50	10.00
Do	Falconwood Corp		
Do	Federation Against Inequitable & Progressive Taxation		
Do	Fiat Cantieri Italiani, S.P.A.		
Do	Flexi-Van Leasing, Inc	22.75	2.00
Do	Florida State Assn of Supervisors of Elections, Inc		
Do	Freedom to Advertise Coalition	1,642.50	22.00
Do	Fuji Photo Film USA, Inc		
Do	Gana-A-Yoo, Limited		
Do	General Electric Co		
Do	Genstar Container Corp	22.75	2.00
Do	Greensboro-Jamestown Neighborhood Assn	165.00	
Do	Charles Heilbronn, et al.		
Do	Hillenbrand Industries		
Do	Hitachi Sales Corp of America		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Home Owners Warranty Corp		
Do	Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries		
Do	International Fabricare Institute		
Do	International Swaps Dealers Assn, Inc		
Do	Itel Containers International Corp		
Do	J.P. Morgan & Co, Inc		
Do	Jena Band of Choctaw	110.00	5.00
Do	Johanna-Dairies, Inc	3,667.50	665.00
Do	Johnson Controls World Services, Inc		
Do	Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp		
Do	Kenwood USA Corporation		
Do	KAO Infosystems		
Do	Landauer, Inc		
Do	Local Governments Coalition on Wetlands Protection		
Do	Loop, Inc		
Do	Loyola University		
Do	Manhole Adjusting, Inc		
Do	Marathon Oil Co		
Do	Mars, Inc	4,372.50	181.00
Do	Mass Mutual	271.25	1.50
Do	Matson Navigation Co		
Do	Matsushita Electr. Corp of America		
Do	Maxell Corp of America		
Do	Metropolitan Life		
Do	Mitsubishi Electric Sales of America, Inc		
Do	Mutual Legislative Committee	575.00	8.00
Do	MCI Telecommunications, Inc	720.00	
Do	Nakajima USA		
Do	Nakamichi USA		
Do	Nansay Hawaii	967.50	20.00
Do	National Assn for the Superconducting Super Collider [SSC]		
Do	National Assn of Health Underwriters	307.50	15.00
Do	National Assn of Life Underwriters		
Do	National Assn of Retail Druggists		
Do	National Assn of Theatre Owners		
Do	National Automatic Merchandising Assn	2,087.50	53.50
Do	National Cable Television Assn, Inc		
Do	National Marine Manufacturers Assn		
Do	National Retail Federation (NRF)	2,000.00	
Do	National Soft Drink Assn		
Do	New England Student Loan Marketing Corp	870.00	30.00
Do	New York Life Insurance Company	768.75	22.50
Do	Newspaper Association of America	662.50	55.00
Do	Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co		
Do	Nutri/Systems, Inc		
Do	NCNB Texas National Bank		
Do	NEC Electronics (USA) Inc		
Do	NMTBA-National Machine Tool Builders Assn		
Do	Onkyo USA Corp		
Do	Options Clearing Corp		
Do	OSG Bulk Ships, Inc	313.75	37.00
Do	PepsiCo, Inc	900.00	20.00
Do	Pioneer Electronics (USA), Inc		
Do	PNC Financial Corp		
Do	Reader's Digest Assn, Inc	4,000.00	
Do	Donald Reector		
Do	Reinsurance Assn of America	775.00	30.00
Do	Reliance Group Holdings, Inc	22.75	2.00
Do	Republic of Guatemala		
Do	Republic of Uganda		
Do	Royal Trustco Ltd		
Do	Sanyo Electronics, Inc		
Do	Raymond F. Schoenke Jr.		
Do	Sedgwick James, Inc		
Do	Sharp Electronics Corp		
Do	Charles E. Smith Companies	202.50	
Do	SmithKline Beecham		
Do	Smokeless Tobacco Council, Inc	4,560.00	159.00
Do	Sony Corp of America		
Do	Sprat Bay Corp	600.00	
Do	Standard Federal Savings Bank		
Do	State of Louisiana, Office of Conservation		
Do	Sultante of Oman		
Do	Susan G. Komen Foundation	880.00	60.00
Do	Sybron Corp		
Do	STS Hydropower, LTD		
Do	Thomson US, Inc	113.75	
Do	Toshiba America, Inc		
Do	Trans Ocean, Ltd	22.75	2.00
Do	Triton Container	22.75	2.00
Do	TDK USA Corp		
Do	TEAC Corp of America		
Do	U.S. Air, Inc	260.00	
Do	U.S. Tobacco Company		
Do	US JVC Corporation		
Do	USX Corporation		
Do	Waste Management, Inc		
Do	Wayne County Michigan	390.00	
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp		
Do	Yamaha Electronics Corp, USA		
Alma Hale Paty, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20035	American Mining Congress	40.00	
Andrew R. Paul, 225 Reinekers Lane, #600 Alexandria, VA 22314	Satellite Broadcasting & Communications Assn	2,000.00	21.32
Paul Hastings Janofsky & Walker, 1050 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20035	Allegheny Power System Inc, et al.	5,690.00	
Do	Amhd Corp		
Do	American College of Neuropsychopharmacology	2,755.00	
Do	American Trucking Assns, Inc	4,417.50	
Do	Business Council on Indoor Air		
Do	Government Affairs Policy Council of Reg Bell Operating Co's	13,608.75	
Do	Kawasaki Motors Corp, USA		
Do	Morehouse College		
Do	Norfolk Southern Corp	1,448.75	
Do	Novo-Nordisk Pharmaceuticals, Inc	1,343.75	179.80
Do	Roadway Services, Inc		
Do	Siskiyou Co Board of Supervisors & Office of Education	218.75	
Do	Tobacco Institute	8,265.00	
Gwen Gampel Paulson, 711 Second Street, NE, #200 Washington, DC 20002	Congressional Consultants (For: American Assn of Retired Persons)		
Do	Dialysis Clinic, Inc	2,000.00	
Do	Kinetic Concepts, Inc		
Do	Congressional Consultants (For: National Renal Administrators Assn)	3,000.00	150.00
Do	Victims of Insurance Company Errors (Voice)	1,000.00	20.00
Kristin E. Paulson, 1401 Eye Street, NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20005	United Technologies Corp	639.00	237.25
Tommy J. Payne, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #525 Washington, DC 20004	RJR Nabisco, Inc	2,980.00	
Bruce Peabody, 110 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Council for a Livable World	2,875.00	
Peabody & Brown, 2300 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	National Leased Housing Assn	666.57	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Chris Peace, 500 E. Street, SW, #920 Washington, DC 20024	Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn	5,000.00	174.79
Peace Political Action Committee, 110 Maryland Avenue, NE, #409 Washington, DC 20002			6,828.38
Norman E. Pearson, 125 N. West Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2754	Fleet Reserve Assn		
Ronald Pearson, 422 First Street, SE, #208 Washington, DC 20003	Pearson & Pipkin (For: Physicians Who Care)		
Pearson and Pipkin, Inc, 422 First Street, SE, #208 Washington, DC 20003	Physicians Who Care		
Robert Peck, 122 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	American Civil Liberties Union		
Robert Peck, 122 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	American Institute of Architects		
Frank Pecquey, 815 16th Street NW, #510 Washington D.C.	Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO		
Elin Pelz, 1155 15th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	National Agricultural Chemicals Assn		
Karen W. Penafiel, 1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20005	Building Owners and Managers Assn International		
Randall G. Pence, 2302 Horse Pen Road Herndon, VA 22071-3406	National Concrete Masonry Assn		
James C. Pennington, 5535 Hempstead Way Springfield, VA 22151	National Assn for Uniformed Services		
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co, 2 North 9th Street Allentown, PA 18101	Radio-Electronics Officers Union		
Joseph M. Penot Sr., 1415 Moyle Road Panama City Beach, FL 32407	American President Companies, Ltd		
Eugene K. Pentimonti, 1101 17th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036		15,000.00	
People for America, Inc, 4404 Fairfax Hill Plaza, TX 75024		40.00	11,900.73
Perkins Coie, 607 14th Street, NW #800 Washington, DC 20005-2011			
Do	American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute		
Do	Boeing Company		
Do	Burlington Resources		
Do	Cook Inlet Region, Inc		
Do	General Electric Co		
Do	James River II, Inc		
Do	Puget Sound Power & Light Company		
Do	Wood Heating Alliance		
Gary J. Perkins, 453 New Jersey Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Beneficial Management Corp		
Jeffrey L. Perlman, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	American Advertising Federation		
Leonard Perlman, 5312 Trailway Drive Rockville, MD 20853	National Rehabilitation Counseling Assn		
Beverly Perry, 1900 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20058	Potomac Electric Power Company		
Edmund F. Perry, 1301 K Street, NW, Suite 1100 Washington, DC 20005	IBM Corp		
Susan Perry, 1015 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Bus Assn		
John C. Perryman, 333 Piedmont Avenue, 23rd Floor Atlanta, GA 30308	Georgia Power Co		
Mark Perschuk, 2530 San Pablo Ave, #1 Berkeley, CA 94702	Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights		
John W. Pestle, 171 Monroe Ave., #800 Grand Rapids, MI 49503	Michigan Municipal Cooperative Group		
Philip S. Peter, 3135 Eastern Turnpike Fairfield, CT 06431	General Electric Co		
Gordon A. Peters, 9191 West Tulip Drive Columbus, IN 47201	Juvenile Products Manufacturers Assn		
Robert Peters, 49 West 12th Street, #2A New York, NY 10011	Morality in Media, Inc		
Robert R. Petersen, 1300 L Street, #925 Washington, DC 20005	National Grain Trade Council		
Alan Peterson, 1505 Prince Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	American Optometric Assn		
Dan A. Peterson, 1314 Skipwith Road McLean, VA 22101	Martin Marietta Corporation		
Helena Hutton Peterson, 1101 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co		
J. Scott Peterson, 410 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	American Nuclear Energy Council		
Kenneth W. Peterson, Kansas Petroleum Council 1005 Merchants Tower Topeka, KS 66612	American Petroleum Institute		
Lars E. Peterson, 800 Connection Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute		
Susan F. Petrinus, 1625 K Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20006	Manville Corporation		
Michael J. Petrina Jr., 1101 17th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	Cosmetic Toiletry & Fragrance Assn, Inc		
Petroleum Marketers Assn of America, 1901 N Ft. Myer Dr. #1200 Arlington, VA 22209	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn		
Stephan Petry, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Dow Chemical Co		
Laura M. Petty, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #575 Washington, DC 20006	National Solid Wastes Management Assn		
C. L. Pettit, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	International Assn of Drilling Contractors		
Brian T. Petty, 1901 L St., NW, #702 Washington, DC 20036	Medical College of Ohio		
Peyser Associates, Inc, 1000 Vermont Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Retail Federation		
Steven J. Pfister, National Retail Federation 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW #710 Washington, DC 20004	United Parcel Service		
Kurt Plothenauer, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, #304 Washington, DC 20003	Southwestern Public Service Co		
Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn, 1100 15th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Pacific Seafood Processors Assn		
Marshall A. Pharr, 6103 Adirondack Amarillo, TX 79106	Union Oil Co of California		
Dennis J. Phelan, 1101 17th St., NW, #609 Washington, DC 20036	American General Corporation		
Mary Frances Phelps, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #760 Washington, DC 20036	FINA, Inc		
William C. Phelps, 2929 Allen Parkway Houston, TX 77019	Magnavox Electronic Systems Co		
William W. Phelps, P.O. Box 2159 Dallas, TX 75221	Bank of Boston Corporation		
James R. Phifer, 1700 N. Moore St., #1801 Arlington, VA 22209	First National Bank of Boston		
Deirdre B. Phillips, 100 Federal Street Boston, MA 02110	National Rifle Assn of America		
Do	American Health Care Assn		
Joseph M. Phillips, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn		
Pamela Phillips, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Committee to Preserve Social Security & Medicare		
William H. Phillips, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters		
Kristine Phillips-Geddings, 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Motorola, Inc		
Dan Phython, 1771 N St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Public Power Assn		
Joann Piccolo, 1350 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Baltimore Gas & Electric Co		
Lon J. Pickford, 2301 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	American Medical Assn		
Paulette C. Procock, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #10504 Washington, DC 20004	Mauritius Sugar Syndicate		
Janice Pierer, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Oklahoma Natural Gas Company		
Piiero Mazza & Pargament, Farragut Square 888 17th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	American Council of Life Insurance		
Do	National Assn of Manufacturers		
Valerie F. Pinson, 1724 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Automobile Assn		
Piper & Marbury, 1200 19th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	City of Portsmouth, New Hampshire		
Jeffrey J. Pircicello, One Central Park Plaza, #1100 Omaha, NE 68508	Latin American Management Assn		
Do	Villa Banfi, U.S.A		
William P. Pitts, 1667 K Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006	National Cable Television Assn, Inc		
Frank P. Pizzoli, 1335 North Front Street Harrisburg, PA 17102	Edison Electric Institute		
Planned Parenthood Fed of America, Inc, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, 5th Fl. Washington, DC 20036	McGrath North Mullin & Kratz, PC (For: Nebraska Catholic Conference)		
Reuben C. Plantico, 500 N.E. Multnomah, #1500 Portland, OR 97232-2045	McGrath North Mullin & Kratz, PC (For: Septemberfest Salute to Labor, Inc.)		
Michael L. Platner, 1220 L Street, NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20005	Amdahl Corp		
Jon Pleban, 555 13th Street, NW, Suite 1290 East Washington, DC 20004	Pennsylvania Chiropractic Society		
Do	Nerco, Inc		
Do	American Petroleum Institute		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Central South West Corp.)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Citicorp)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: City of Philadelphia)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Electronic Data Systems Corp.)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Hong Kong Trade Development Council)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: National Assn of Broadcasters)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: Sematech)		
Do	Loeffler & Leath, Inc (For: United Services Automobile Assn)		
Wyll H. Pleger, 1150 Connecticut Ave., NW, #205 Washington, DC 20036	Brown & Root, Inc		
E. R. Plourd, 400 N. Capitol Street, NW, #856 Washington, DC 20001	United Transportation Union		
Rebecca S. Poe, P.O. Box 2450 Clarksburg, WV 26302-2450	CNG Transmission Corp		
Thomas C. Polgar, 1875 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1225 Washington, DC 20006	Paramount Communications, Inc		
Policy Consulting Services, Inc, 1707 L Street, NW, #725 Washington, DC 20036	Nissan Motor Company, Ltd		
Do	Nissan Motor Manufacturing Corp, U.S.A.		
Do	Nissan North America, Inc		
Mindy Pollack, One Greenwich Plaza P.O. Box 2568 Greenwich, CT 06836	NAC Re Corp		
Michele Pollack, 601 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons		
Alfred M. Pollard, 900 19th Street NW Washington, DC 20006	Savings & Community Bankers of America		
Thomas B. Pollard Jr., P.O. Drawer 2426 Columbia, SC 29202	Nexen Pruet Jacobs & Pollard (For: Greenwood Development Corp.)		
Karen Politz, 2021 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Academy of Family Physicians		
Kris D. Polyak, 3809 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 4 Arlington, VA 22203	National Water Resources Assn		
William B. Pomery, 1255 23rd Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20037	International Communications Assn		
Kathryn Ponter, 1100 17th Street, NW, 10th Floor Washington, DC 22209	American Assn for Marriage & Family Therapy		
Joseph V. Popolo Jr., 1600 Wilson Boulevard, #807 Arlington, VA 22209	Roadway Services, Inc		
Port of Seattle, P.O. Box 1209 Seattle, WA 98111	Wallace & Edwards		
Julie Anna Potts, 1150 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 507 Washington, DC 20036			5,379.28

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Beth Powell, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn	12,000.00	518.06
Davis W. Powell, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 3600 New York, NY 10112	Ministers & Missionaries Board of American Baptist Churches	3,028.45	889.83
Powell Goldstein Frazer & Murphy, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 6th Floor Washington, DC 20004	Rollerblade, Inc.	760.00	
John J. Power, 815 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	16,854.12	156.64
Robert J. Powers, 101 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	8,076.95	1,012.25
David J. Pratt, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn	850.00	70.00
Andrew J. Prazuch, 1400 Eye Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	American Immigration Lawyers Assn	5,677.87	20.00
Preston Gates Ellis Rouvelas & Meeds, 1735 New York Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	American Fisheries Coalition		
Do	American President Lines		
Do	ASARCO, Inc.		
Do	Bay Ship Management		
Do	Bellingham Cold Storage		
Do	Brown Forman Corp		
Do	Burlington Northern Railroad Co		
Do	Calista Corp		
Do	Chambers Development Co, Inc		
Do	Computer Systems Policy Project		
Do	Council on Research & Technology	900.00	
Do	Data General Corp		
Do	Delta Queen Steamboat Company		
Do	Earthquake Project		
Do	ENVIROTIRE, Inc		
Do	Georgia-Pacific Corp		
Do	Hewlett-Packard Co		
Do	Intelsat		
Do	Intermodal Association of North America	253.00	
Do	Kraft General Foods		
Do	Kyokuyo Co, Ltd	637.50	
Do	Microsoft Corp	5,017.50	
Do	Mormac Marine Group, Inc/Mormac Marine Transport, Inc		
Do	National Council on Compensation Insurance		
Do	Nichiro Corp	637.50	
Do	Nissui Shipping Corp	637.50	
Do	OMI Corp		
Do	Pacific Medical Center		
Do	Pitney Bowes		
Do	Port of Seattle		
Do	Printing Industries of America		
Do	Rokuichi Marine Corp	637.50	
Do	Software Publishers Association		
Do	Sunmar Shipping, Inc		
Do	Taiyo Gogyo Kabushiki Kaisha	637.50	
Do	Tele-Communications, Inc		
Do	Transportation Institute		
Do	Tri-City Industrial Development Council		
Do	University of Washington		
Do	Westinghouse Electric Company		
Do	Weyerhaeuser Co		
Do	Seniors Coalition		
Do	CSX Corporation	6,000.00	581.66
Do	Chrysler Corporation		
Do	General Electric Co		
Do	Investment Company Institute		
Do	National Foreign Trade Council	350.00	
Do	National Solid Waste Management Assn	500.00	10.00
Do	Kansas City Southern Industries, Inc	2,000.00	
Do			
Do	FMC Corporation	3,100.00	
Do	American President Companies, Ltd	11,874.00	
Do	Texaco, Inc		
Do	Atlantic Richfield Co	550.00	
Do	Grumman Corporation		
Do		59,425.00	64,325.00
Do		81,329.44	24,437.50
Do			192.50
Do			63.57
Sheila M. Prindiville, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Hillwood Development Corp	1,080.00	
Sydney Probst, 12 Fourth Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Sammons Enterprises, Inc		
Procompetitive Rail Steering Committee, c/o Vuono, Lavelle & Gray 2310 Grant Building Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Southwest Airlines Co		
Profit Sharing Council of America, 20 N. Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606	Republic of Azerbaijan		
Gerald R. Prout, 1627 K St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	Manville Corporation		
Peter D. Prowitt, 1101 17th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Printing Industries of America, Inc		
James C. Pruitt, 1050 17th St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Florida Power Corp	2,500.00	3,240.00
Jerry Z. Pruzan, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO	4,894.00	
George Prytula, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, #2800 Arlington, VA 22209	IBM	143.66	79.92
Public Citizen, Inc, 2000 P Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Houston Industries, Inc	8,000.00	
Public Employee Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006			
Public Service Electric and Gas Company, 80 Park Plaza, TAA Newark, NJ 07101			
Public Strategies, 620 Congress Avenue, #310 Austin, TX 78701			
Do			
Do			
Charles R. Pucic Jr., 1615 L Street, NW, Suite 1150 Washington, DC 20036	Blue Cross & Blue Shield Assn	7,750.00	1,467.61
David E. Pullen, 1625 K Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20006	National Coal Assn	9,700.00	
Thomas W. Purcell, 100 Daingerfield Road Alexandria, VA 22314	American Petroleum Institute	1,500.00	
Sue P. Purvis, P.O. Box 14042 St. Petersburg, FL 33733	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc		
Earle W. Putnam, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20016	Indiana Statewide Assn of Rural Electric Cooperatives, Inc	5,000.00	2,364.99
Susan Putnam, 1301 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Merck & Co, Inc	1,500.00	500.00
Howard Pyle III, 1050 17th Street, NW, #1250 Washington, DC 20036	Tennessee Valley Public Power Assn	1,187.50	
PHR Healthcare Corp, 4900 Seminary Road, 12th Floor Alexandria, VA 22305	Radian & Associates Inc (For: Washington Public Power System)	560.00	
Quaker Oats Company, 321 North Clark Street Chicago, IL 60610	Radian & Associates, Inc. (For: Washington Public Utility Districts Assn)	1,781.25	
Patricia A. Quealy, 1310 G Street, NW, 12 Floor Washington, DC 20005	Rafael Armament Development Authority	550.00	2,100.00
Harold P. Quinn Jr., 1130 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Soltam LTD		
John E. Quinn, 11 Beacon Street, #415 Boston, MA 02108	TAAS, Israeli Industries LTD [IMI]	3,000.00	2,100.00
Earl C. Quist, 1850 M Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Urdan Industries LTD		
Jeffrey L. Quyle, 720 N. High School Rd. Indianapolis, IN 46214	American Society of Hematology	500.00	130.00
Mark J. Raabe, 601 Pennsylvania Ave., NW North Building, Suite 1200 Washington, DC 20004	Association of American Cancer Institutes	2,000.00	350.00
Alex Radin, 1200 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #311 Washington, DC 20036	Washington Center for Internships		28.16
Do			
Do			
Zvi Rafiah, Asia house 4 Weizman Street Tel Aviv, 64239 Israel	Graham & James (For: Ameritech, et al.)		
Do	Graham & James (For: R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company)		
Do	Graham & James (For: English Bay Corp.)		
Do	Graham & James (For: Federal Judges Association)		
Do	Graham & James (For: Federal Magistrate Judges' Assn)		
Do	Graham & James (For: Milk Specialties Co.)		
Timothy L. Rattis, 6410 Rockledge Drive, Suite 203 Bethesda, MD 20814	Lindsay Hart Nei & Weigler (For: Business Computer Training Institute)	1,850.00	364.27
Do	Lindsay Hart Nei & Weigler (For: Christian Copyright Licensing, Inc.)	15,573.00	2,649.69
Do	Lindsay Hart Nei & Weigler (For: Moex Corp.)	12,000.00	1,582.84
Do	American Occupational Therapy Assn, Inc	2,500.00	
Do	Consumers Union of U.S., Inc	1,000.00	
Do	Automotive Service Assn	1,195.44	
Do	National Independent Dairy-Foods Assn	137.92	
Do	Salt River Project	1,680.00	7,854.81
Diana Ramsay, 1383 Piccard Drive P.O. Box 1725 Rockville, MD 20849-1725	Rasky & Company (For: National Cable Television Assn, Inc.)		
Kristen M. Rand, 2001 S St., NW, #520 Washington, DC 20009	Norfolk Southern Corp		
Donald A. Randall, 321 D Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Ashland Oil, Inc	2,000.00	
Do	American Boiler Manufacturers Assn, Inc		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Bruce A. Ray, Bruce Ray & Company 636 A Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	ABB Traction, Inc	5,193.35	
Do	Bayley Seton Hospital	13,073.97	
Do	Cumberland Packing Company	1,574.17	
Do	JA Associates, Ltd	3,915.00	
Do	Lutheran Medical Center	8,536.07	
Do	Pegasus Foods, Inc	1,096.50	
John K. Rayburn, 1801 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Westinghouse Electric Corp	500.00	45.00
David A. Raymond, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1014 Washington, DC 20036	Ebasco Services, Inc	3,379.00	668.10
Joanna E. Reagan, 815 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	International Union of Bricklayers & Allied Craftsmen	3,000.00	64.00
Recording Industry Assn of America, Inc, 1020 15th St., NW #200 Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Retail Druggists	14,430.00	14,430.00
John M. Rector, 205 Daingerfield Rd, Alexandria, VA 22314	American Assn of Retired Persons	700.00	150.00
Donald L. Redfoot, 601 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	Rohm & Haas Company	717.75	
Jerrilene Reed, 1657 K Street, NW, #210 Washington, DC 20006	American Assn of Retired Persons	782.13	77.25
Jo Reed, 601 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	National Fed of Independent Business (NFIB)	3,401.00	200.00
Mary Reed, 600 Maryland Ave., Sw, #700 Washington, DC 20024	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	4,000.00	40.00
Michael L. Reed, 1100 15th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Goldman Sachs & Co	255.00	
Reed Smith Shaw & McClay, 1200 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	High Speed Rail Assn	875.00	
Do	National Society of Professional Engineers	1,250.00	
Robert K. Reeg, 1420 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2715	Philip Morris Management Corp	3,000.00	756.00
Robert S. Reese Jr., 1341 G Street, NW #900 Washington, DC 20005	Philip Morris, USA		
Reese Communications Companies, Inc., 3050 K St., NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20007	U.S. Air, Inc	2,000.00	209.38
J. Ronald Reeves, 2345 Crystal Drive Arlington, VA 22227	Savings and Community Bankers of America		
Martin A. Regalia, 900 19th Street NW Washington, DC 20006	Southwestern Bell Corp		
R. Brent Regan, 1657 K Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	National Beer Wholesalers Assn	322.60	
Regional Airline Association, 1101 Connecticut Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	ABB C-E Nuclear Fuel	7,040.00	2,150.00
Regional Commerce & Growth Assn, 1021 Kingsway, #6 Cape Girardeau, MO 63701	City of Cleveland, Department of Port Control	28,447.50	29,043.72
David K. Rehr, 1100 South Washington Street, 1st Floor Alexandria, VA 22314-4494	City of Philadelphia	3,500.00	204.19
Reid & Priest, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	Edison Electric Institute	1,098.00	102.01
Do	Henschel, Inc	1,702.50	63.69
Do	Kabi Pharmacis, Inc	947.75	96.59
Do	Minnesota Power	275.00	
Do	MDU Resources Group, Inc		
Do	Nishika Corp		
Do	Pride Refining, Inc		
Do	Robert E. Derecktor of Rhode Island, Inc	5,256.75	192.47
Do	SPD Technologies		
Do	Tucson Electric & Power Co	48.50	
Do	United Illuminating Company	25,000.00	22.00
Do	Digital Equipment Corp	2,500.00	655.15
Do	Ford Motor Co		
Ronald T. Reiling, 111 Powdermill Road Maynard, MA 01754	Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Assn	500.00	21.00
Burke G. Reilly, 1350 I Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries, Inc	11,000.00	4,514.81
Reinsurance Assn of America, 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., #900 Washington, DC 20004	Associated Builders and Contractors	246,661.57	281,218.75
Christine W. Reiter, 1330 Connecticut Ave, NW Suite 300 Washington, DC 20036	Association of American Publishers	2,500.00	
Mark Reiter, 1325 G Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	6,500.00	307.54
Renewable Fuels Assn, One Massachusetts Ave., NW, #820 Washington, DC 20002	American Institute of Architects	10,762.00	
Julia Renilian, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	2,000.00	
Diane Rennert, 1718 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20009	PepsiCo, Inc	500.00	
Judy Rensberger, 2000 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Coca-Cola Company	100.00	137.06
Stephen P. Rentner, 1735 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	Metropolitan Life Insurance Cos	141,421.84	51,779.33
Edward Repa, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Int'l Union, United Auto Aerospace & Agric Implement Workers	500.00	
Galen J. Reser, 700 Anderson Hill Road Purchase, NY 10577	Nonprescription Drug Manufacturers Assn	22,273.92	566.43
Barclay T. Resler, 800 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 711 Washington, DC 20006	KFC Corp	875.00	
Retired Officers Assn, 201 N. Washington St. Alexandria, VA 22314	K & F Industries		
Vincent P. Reusing, 1620 L Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Loral Corporation	4,250.00	
Alan V. Reuther, 1757 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Institute of Architects	2,500.00	
Allan R. Rezinger, 717 A Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Merck & Co, Inc	1,500.00	500.00
Gregg M. Reynolds, 1441 Gardner Lane Louisville, KY 40213	American Farm Bureau Federation	9,750.00	130.81
Frederick W. Rhodes, 1111 Jefferson Davis Highway, #811-E Arlington, VA 22202	Shell Oil Co	500.00	
Do	American Nuclear Energy Council	5,156.52	569.33
Hermione Rhones, 1735 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	General Dynamics	1,000.00	
James R. Ricciuti, 601 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, North Bldg., #1200 Washington, DC 20004	Hughes Aircraft Company		
Grace Eller Rice, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20024	Pratt & Whitney	2,000.00	
James E. Rich Jr., 1401 Eye Street, NW, #1030 Washington, DC 20005	Sunrider International	1,000.00	
Michael T. Richard, 410 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	American Public Power Assn	6,750.00	
Richard Richards, Law Office of Richard Richards 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, #105 Washington, DC 20007	American Nurses Assn	1,125.00	4,504.52
Do	Southern Company Services, Inc	3,000.00	97.66
Do	Transportation - Communications Union	400.00	
Do	Corning, Inc	3,056.00	120.81
Alan H. Richardson, 2301 M St., NW Washington, DC 20037	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	27,571.00	2,093.58
Donna Rae Richardson, 600 Maryland Ave. SW, #100 West Washington, DC 20024-2571	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	2,000.00	
John G. Richardson, 1130 Connecticut Ave, NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036	Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc	4,500.00	
K. O. Richardson, 815 16th Street, NW, #511 Washington, DC 20006	American Petroleum Institute	2,000.00	907.40
Mary Ann Richardson, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	American Legion	16,100.00	66.50
Lori Richardson, 1724 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Alzheimer's Assn	3,650.00	22.50
Max Richtman, 2000 K Street, NW 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Assn	800.00	
James G. Rickards, 600 Steamboat Road Greenwich, CT 06830-7149	National Wildlife Federation	183.38	
Lowell J. Ridgeway, North Dakota Petroleum Council P.O. Box 1395 Bismarck, ND 58502	Mutual of Omaha Insurance Co	375.00	
E. Philip Riggan, 1608 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Direct Service Industries, Inc	875.00	
Judith Assmus Riggs, 1334 G Street, NW #500 Washington, DC 20009	Association of American Publishers	3,000.00	
Dawn Riley, 1100 17th Street, NW, #505 Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress	2,000.00	
Karen Ringde, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-2266	Edison Electric Institute	2,000.00	
Russell C. Ring, 1700 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	Alexander Hamilton Life Insurance Co		
James D. Ringel, 511 Sixteenth Street, Suite 210 Denver, CO 80202-4227	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	3,692.00	
Irene Ringwood, 601 13th Street, NW, Suite 370S Washington, DC 20005	National Automobile Dealers Assn	5,000.00	
Carol A. Risner, 1718 Connecticut Ave., NW 7th Floor Washington, DC 20009-1148	Edison Electric Institute	260.16	493.58
Mark R. Riso, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Authors Guild	7,500.00	
Edward W. Rissing, 701 Pennsylvania Ave, NW Washington, DC 20004	Travelers Companies	2,600.00	
Tom Ritter, 33045 Hamilton Boulevard Farmington Hills, MI 48018	Carolina Power & Light Company	1,599.00	4,414.00
William R. Ritz, 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	American Spice Trade Association		
Ivette E. Rivera, 412 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Certified Color Manufacturers Assn	Flavor and Extract Manufacturers Assn	
Andrew W. Robart, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	Fragrance Materials Assn		
Liz Robbins Associates, 522 8th St., SE Washington, DC 20003	Emerson Electric Co		
Carole T. Roberts, 901 15th Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20005	McDonnell Douglas Corp		
David Gwyne Roberts, 411 Fayetteville Street Mall Raleigh, NC 27601	Environmental Defense Fund		
Glenn Roberts, 1620 I Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Chubb Corporation		
Do	American Legion		
Do	Crystal Cruises, Inc		
Perry A. Roberts, 8000 W. Florissant St. Louis, MO 63136	International Group of P&I Clubs		
Roselee N. Roberts, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1200 Arlington, VA 22202	Polaris Industries		
William J. Roberts, 1875 Connecticut Ave, NW, #1016 Washington, DC 20009	LeBeauf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For: Feibel-Garek)		
Rebecca Roberts-Malamis, 1 Massachusetts Ave., NW, #350 Washington, DC 20001	American Civil Liberties Union		
Steve A. Robertson, 1608 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Assn of Federal Credit Unions		
Robins Kaplan Miller & Ciresi, 1801 K Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Livestock Marketing Association		
Do	Bailey & Robinson (For: American Cyanamid Co, Inc.)		
Do		16,200.00	1,600.00
Do			
Davis R. Robinson, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, 12th Floor Washington, DC 20009			
H. Alexander Robinson, 122 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002			
Kenneth L. Robinson, 3138 North 10th Street Arlington, VA 22201			
Nancy J. Robinson, 7509 Tiffany Spgs. Pkwy. Kansas City, MO 64190-1402			
Peter D. Robinson, 1201 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Bailey & Robinson (For: American Imaging Assn)		
Do	Bailey & Robinson (For: Blue Cross of Western Pennsylvania)		
Do	Bailey & Robinson (For: Case Management Society)		
Do	Bailey & Robinson (For: Human Factors Applications, Inc.)		
Do	Bailey & Robinson (For: Investment Company Institute)		
Do	Bailey & Robinson (For: National Assn of Broadcasters)		
Do	Bailey & Robinson (For: Natural Disaster Coalition)		
Do	Bailey & Robinson (For: Upjohn Co.)		
Robinson Lake Lerer & Montgomery, 1667 K St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	American International Group, Inc	6,000.00	
Do	Atari Games Corp		
Do	Central Valley Project Water Association	500.00	
Do	Commission on Self-Determination		
Do	CALCOT, Ltd		
Do	Ingersoll-Rand		
Do	Mesa Limited Partnership		
Do	Minolta Corp		
Do	Napa Flood Control and Water Conservation District		
Do	National Venture Capital Association	500.00	
Do	New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX)		
Do	Sun-Diamond Growers of California	1,500.00	
Do	United States Banknote Corp		
Bob John Robison, 1 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20001	Robison International, Inc (For: British Aerospace, Inc (Government Programs Office))	1,000.00	
Do	Robison International, Inc (For: FMC Corp.)	1,000.00	
Do	Robison International, Inc (For: McDonnell Douglas Corp.)	1,000.00	
Robison International, Inc, 1 Massachusetts Ave. NW, #800 Washington, DC 20001	Allied-Signal Aerospace Company	2,960.00	2,625.74
Do	British Aerospace, Inc		
Do	British Aerospace, Inc (Government Programs Office)	9,801.98	8,687.40
Do	FMC Corporation	1,200.00	1,065.30
Do	General Atomics Technologies	3,191.10	2,820.83
Do	Mas-Hamilton Group		
Do	McDonnell Douglas Corp	3,915.84	3,465.98
Do	Oshkosh Truck Corp	760.00	650.32
Do	Solid Waste Composting Council	2,000.00	1,766.07
Do	SOFEC, Inc	4,200.00	3,721.03
Peggy Rochette, 1825 Samuel Morse Drive Reston, VA 22090	National Grocers Assn	300.00	
James Anthony Rock, 1730 M Street, NW, #607 Washington, DC 20036	Montana Power Co. et al	2,500.00	413.98
James W. Rock, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #560 Washington, DC 20004	American Resort & Residential Development Assn	3,000.00	
Do	Coalition for Fair Taxation of Real Estate	3,000.00	
Lewis A. Rockman, P.O. Box 8000 Bradford, PA 16701-0980	Healthcare Financial Management Assn		
Daniel Rodie, 1050 17th Street, NW, #510 Washington, DC 20036	General Instrument Corporation	1,500.00	1,507.03
Quincy Rodgers, 1899 L Street, Suite 500 Washington, DC 20036	El Paso Electric Co		
Raymund Rodriguez, P.O. Box 982 El Paso, TX 79960	American Maritime Congress	15,000.00	157.00
Edward M. Rogers Jr., P.O. Box 960 Yazoo City, MS 39194	American Rice, Inc	10,000.00	
Do	Primerica Financial Services	10,666.00	
James A. Rogers, 316 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #304 Washington, DC 20003	United Parcel Service	2,000.00	848.22
Kevin Rogers, 1635 Sunset Avenue, SW Seattle, WA 98116	Washington Citizens for World Trade		
Margaret Rogers, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #575 Washington, DC 20006	Dow Chemical Co		
Robert G. Rogers, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 720 Washington, DC 20004	Siemens Corp		
Susan L. Rogers, 815 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006-4078	Baker & McKenzie (For: Continental European Insurance Coalition)		
Do	Baker & McKenzie (For: Horsham Corporation)		
Do	Baker & McKenzie (For: Levi Strauss & Company)		
Do	Baker & McKenzie (For: Tandy Corp.)		
Rogers & Wells, 607 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Canadian Pulp and Paper Association		
Do	Canadian Steel Industry Council		
Barbara J. Rohrd & Associates, 1701 K Street, NW, #D 1203 Washington, DC 20006	Dofasco, Inc		
Do	Italian Trade Commission		
Do	City of Grand Forks	3,000.00	220.00
Do	City of Moorehead	3,000.00	150.00
Richard A. Rohrbach, 1615 M Street, NW, #570 Washington, DC 20036	Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs	3,000.00	3,650.00
Frank G. Rohrbaugh, 201 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Boise Cascade Corp	34,200.00	266.00
Stephen F. Rohrkemper, 2230 Gallows Road, #200 Dunn Loring, VA 22027	Retired Officers Assn	3,047.50	
Ian M. Rolland, 1300 South Clinton Street Fort Wayne, IN 46801	International Technical Expertise Ltd		
Jackie Rollins, 1201 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Lincoln National Corp	900.00	520.00
George L. Rolofson, P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, NC 27419	Overseas Education Assn, Inc		
Dennis G. Romano, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, #2800 Arlington, VA 22209	CIBA-GEIGY Corp	4,755.00	3,025.98
John C. Roney, 1156 15th Street, NW, #1103 Washington, DC 20005	Grumman Corp	625.00	300.42
Francis P. Rooney, 1400 L Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assn		
J. Patrick Rooney, 7440 Woodland Drive Indianapolis, IN 46278	Biscuit & Cracker Mfrs Assn		
Ropes & Gray, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20004	Golden Rule Insurance Company		
Do	Cabot Corp		
Do	Fleet Financial Group and Subsidiaries	4,327.71	172.18
Do	Industrial Development Authority of Ireland		
James C. Rosapepe, 1331 H Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	National Food Brokers Assn		
Rosapepe & Spanos, Inc, 1331 H Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Rosapepe & Spanos, Inc (For: H&R Block, Inc.)	1,284.00	51.97
Clifton Peter Rose, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20004	H&R Block, Inc	9,750.00	3,634.62
David Rose, 888 17th Street, NW, Suite 860 Washington, DC 20006	Goldman Sachs & Co	750.00	
Frederic B. Rose, 399 Park Avenue New York, NY 10022	Intel Government Affairs	17,000.00	3,722.89
Rose Communications, Inc, 901 15th Street, NW, #570 Washington, DC 20005	Inductotherm Industries, Inc		
Do	Ad Hoc Coalition on Fuel Cells for Transportation	6,900.00	
Burt E. Rosen, 655 15th Street , NW, Suite 410 Washington, DC 20005	Johnson Matthey, Inc		
Do	Bristol-Myers Squibb Co		
Hilary Rosen, 1020 19th St., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	SmithKline Beecham Corp	2,500.00	800.00
Lester L. Rosen, 7 Fulham Court Silver Spring, MD 20902	Recording Industry Assn of America	3,000.00	
Albert B. Rosenbaum III, 499 South Capitol Street, SW, #520 Washington, DC 20003	Miles, Inc	3,000.00	
Robert M. Rosenbaum, 8100 Oak Street Dunn Loring, VA 22027	Allwaste, Inc	3,000.00	
Henry Rosenbleeth, 1811 R Street, NW Washington, DC 20009	National Pest Control Assn		
Roger C. Rosenthal, 2001 S St., NW, #310 Washington, DC 20009	Jewish War Veterans of the USA		
John J. Ross, Atticus Consulting 56 West Main Street, P.O. Box 1143 Freehold, NJ 07728	Migrant Legal Action Program, Inc		
William F. Ross, South Carolina Petroleum Council 1220 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005-8	American Petroleum Institute	1,950.00	469.31
Ross & Hardies, 888 16th Street, NW, 3rd Floor Washington, DC 20006	Air Courier Conference of America	1,314.00	2,632.27
Richard Rosser, 122 C Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Independent Colleges & Universities	7,502.50	
Joseph L. Rosso, 2200 Mini Road Alexandria, VA 22314	American Trucking Assns, Inc	2,424.00	
Roth VanAmberg Gross Rogers & Ortiz, P.O. Box 1447 Santa Fe, NM 87504-1447	Pueblo de Cochiti	9,000.00	
John C. Roth, 1909 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	2,233.88	2,443.71
Lauren J. Rothfarb, 1126 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Int'l Union of Electronic, Electrical, Salaried, Machine...	1,665.87	
Linda Rothleider, 315 Bonifant Road Silver Spring, MD 20904	Marconi Electronics, Inc, et al	11,916.24	204.00
Karen Roterman, P.O. Box 99657 Raleigh, NC 27624	Rotterman & Associates (For: Genentech)	3,000.00	1,005.75
Louis C. Rotundo, 4948 Courtland Loop Winter Springs, FL 32708	Central Florida Commuter Rail Authority	3,025.00	420.00
Donald D. Rounds, South Dakota Petroleum Council 222 E. Capitol, #16 Pierre, SD 57501	American Petroleum Institute		
Michael O. Roush, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, #700 Washington, DC 20024	National Fed of Independent Business	4,875.00	300.00
James H. Rowell III, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Suite 930 North Washington, DC 20004	National Broadcasting Company		
Deborah Rowell, 1101 Sixteenth Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Independent Petroleum Assn of America		
Lori Groves Rowley, 1025 Connecticut Ave, NW, #1014 Washington, DC 20036	Enserch Corp	3,032.00	6,107.26
Roxton, Inc, 2000 S. Eads Street, #1003 Arlington, VA 22202	Glass Packaging Institute		
Natalie Roy, 34 North Highland Street Arlington, VA 22201	Financial Executives Institute		
P. Norman Roy, P.O. Box 1938 (10 Madison Ave) Morristown, NJ 07962-1938	Brunswick Bank & Trust Company		
Robert S. Royer, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	Citizens Savings Bank		
Do	Financial Security Assurance		
Do	International Futures Exchange		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Intex Holdings (Bermuda) Ltd		
Do	Long Island Savings Bank		
Do	MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings, Inc		
Do	Michigan Trade Exchange		
Do	Municipal Finance Industry Assn		
Do	Philip J. Scutell		
Royer & Babak, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	John Nuveen & Co, Inc		
David R. Rozier Jr., P.O. Box 4545 Atlanta, GA 30302	Georgia Power Company	33,607.40	7,740.19
T. Peter Ruane, 501 School Street, SW, #800 Washington, DC 20024-2713	American Road & Transportation Builders Assn	5,000.00	500.00
Eric M. Rubin, 1730 M Street, NW, #412 Washington, DC 20036	Rubin Winston Diercks Harris & Cooke (For: Outdoor Advertising Assn of America, Inc.)		
Frank S. Ruddy, 5600 Western Avenue Chevy Chase, MD 20815	Edison Electric Institute		
Robert E. Ruddy, 9106 Drumaldry Drive Bethesda, MD 20817	Mortgage Insurance Companies of America	4,500.00	619.79
Paul M. Rude, P.O. Box 23992 Washington, DC 20026-3002	American Soc of Travel Agents		
Deborah K. Rudolph, 1828 L Street, NW, #1202 Washington, DC 20036	Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers	2,500.00	1,205.00
Gregory Ruehle, 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20004	National Cattlemen's Assn	1,000.00	
Henry C. Ruepler, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	5,000.00	
Nicholas L. Ruggieri, 1657 K Street, NW, #410 Washington, DC 20006	Ares-Serono, Inc	1,000.00	225.00
Terry Cornell Rumsey, 7900 Westpark Drive #A-400 McLean, VA 22102	Xerox Corp		167.80
John Runyan, 100 Daingerfield Rd. Alexandria, VA 22314	Printing Industries of America, Inc	1,000.00	
Robert A. Rusboldt, 412 First Street, SE, #300 Washington, DC 20003	Independent Insurance Agents of America, Inc	36,231.00	
Tonda F. Rush, 1627 K Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006-1790	National Newspaper Association		
Robert Russis, 15 Mountain View Road Warren, NJ 07061	Chubb Corporation		
Glen S. Ruskin, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	CIBA-GEIGY Corp	4,375.00	45.05
Barry Russell, 1101 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Independent Petroleum Assn of America		65.00
Christine Anne Russell, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	9,875.00	
Judith L. Russell, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Atlantic Richfield Co		
Randall M. Russell, 1919 S. Eads Street #103 Arlington, VA 22202-3028	Lesher & Russell, Inc		
Richard M. Russell, 444 North Capitol Street Hall of States, Suite 326 Washington, DC 20001	Assn of California Water Agencies		
Shannon M. Russell, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20036	Ashland Oil, Inc	2,000.00	
Diann Rust-Tierney, 122 Maryland Ave. Washington, DC 20002	American Civil Liberties Union	1,000.00	
Wally Rustad, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	125.00	
Herman Max Ruth 71990-158, Mail Box 129 3150 Horton Road Fort Worth, TX 76119	American College of Radiology	1,500.00	583.40
J. T. Rutherford & Associates, Inc, 1301 N. Courthouse Rd., #1802 Arlington, VA 22201	American Optometric Assn	1,000.00	596.30
Do	Bristol-Myers Squibb Co	1,000.00	
John G. Ryan, 655 15th Street, NW, #410 Washington, DC 20005	Nissan North America, Inc	8,125.00	
Paul D. Ryan, 750 17th Street, NW, #901 Washington, DC 20006	National Telephone Cooperative Assn	5,000.00	455.05
RJR Nabisco, Inc, 1301 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10019	Ebasco Services Inc	6,000.00	149.97
Susan L. Sadler, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037	Flash Technology Corporation of America	7,800.00	111.60
Safe Streets Alliance, 1146 19th Street, NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20036	Indiana Electric Assn	20,140.00	1,099.79
Saganore Associates, Inc, 1701 K Street, NW #400 Washington, DC 20006	Indiana University	10,800.00	135.25
Do	MSE Corp	238.75	113.09
Kenneth J. Salaets, 1250 Eye Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Computer & Business Manufacturers Assn	4,000.00	139.50
Lee Becker Salamone, 1350 I Street, NW, Suite 1290 Washington, DC 20005	American Bakers Assn		
Stephen Sale, 910 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Fehrnhaber Sale Quinn & Deese (For: CSC Credit Services, Inc.)	15,000.00	4,737.55
R. Gerard Salemm, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	McCaw Cellular Communications, Inc		
Scott R. Salmon, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #510 Washington, DC 20004	USX Corp	500.00	80.00
Shannon Salmon, 1350 Eye Street, NW, #810 Washington, DC 20005	Johnson & Johnson	13,065.36	1,412.93
David M. Saltz, 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	AFL-CIO	1,500.00	121.64
Joel Saltzman, 1220 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute		
Sammons Enterprises, Inc, 300 Crescent Court Dallas, TX 75201	International Mass Retail Assn	6,250.00	
Joseph E. Samora Jr., 1901 Pennsylvania Ave., NW 10th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Savings and Community Bankers of America	13,249.98	334.91
Wendy B. Samuel, 1101 15th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Mintz Levin Cohn Ferris Glovsky and Popeo, P.C. (For: Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers)		
William Samuel, 900 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Methanol Institute	2,000.00	334.00
Charles A. Samuels, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20004	American Mining Congress		
Felix R. Sanchez, 3625 R Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	American Group Practice Assn		
Stuart A. Sanderson, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Associated General Contractors of America	4,000.00	500.00
Julie Sanderson-Austin, 4240 Brittany Court Woodbridge, VA 22192	American Telemarketing Assn	1,575.00	468.59
Stephen E. Sandner, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Petroleum Institute	6,000.00	
Mike Sandifer, 2419 Chain Bridge Road, NW Washington, DC 20016	Council of European & Japanese National Shipowners' Assn	300.00	
Charles E. Sandler, 1220 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Occupational Therapy Assn, Inc		
Peter G. Sandlund, 1730 M Street, NW, Suite 602 Washington, DC 20036	California Assn of Sanitation Agencies	5,250.00	2,434.98
K.E. Santhanam, 91 Strawberry Hill Avenue, Suite 338 Stamford, CT 06902	ENS Resources, Inc (For: East Bay MUD)	1,682.00	1,280.37
Eric Sapirstein, 1130 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	Union Sanitary District	360.00	
Do	Western Research Institute	4,400.00	
Do	American Frozen Food Institute	500.00	
Leslie Sarasin, 1764 Old Meadow Lane, #350 McLean, VA 22102	National Beer Wholesalers Assn		
Ronald A. Sarasin, 1100 South Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314-4494	IBM	360.00	2,021.32
Satellite Broadcasting & Communications Assn, 225 Reinekers Lane, #600 Alexandria, VA 22314	Scenic Hudson, Inc	479.72	50.00
Ernie Satterwhite, 1301 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	4,000.00	22.00
Kara B. Sauer, 9 Vassar Street Poughkeepsie, NY 12601	Arter + Hadden (For: Nintendo of America, Inc.)		
Albert C. Saunders, 1100 15th St., NW #900 Washington, DC 20005	National Association of Truck Stop Operators		
Mary Jane Saunders, 1801 K Street, NW, #400K Washington, DC 20006	Atlantic Richfield Co	37,801.81	26,342.46
Paul R. Savary, 1199 North Fairfax Street, Suite 801 Alexandria, VA 22314	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	4,340,094.00	30,235.28
Save Our Security, 1331 F Street NW Washington, DC 20004-1171	Shaw Manufacturing Company of America	20,000.00	50,488.60
Savings and Community Bankers of America, 900 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Benchmarks, Inc (For: Int'l Racquet & Sports Club Assn)	9,000.00	352.16
Savings Coalition of America, 901 15th Street, NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20005	Kansas City Power & Light, et al	4,593.75	3,493.54
Richard N. Sawaya, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	International Assn of Fire Fighters	22,490.46	
Paulus Sawyers, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Group Health Assn of America, Inc		
Charles Scalera, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1260 Washington, DC 20004	Pacific Gas & Electric Company	69.35	
Thomas J. Scanlon, 3248 Prospect Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Bailey & Robinson (For: American Cyanamid Co, Inc)		
Scenic America, 21 Dupont Circle Washington, DC 20036	Bailey & Robinson (For: Oracle Management Services)		
Victoria V. Schaff, Missouri Electric Utilities 1800 K Street, NW, #1018 Washington, DC 20006	Central Power & Light Company	1,080.00	
Harold A. Schaitberger, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For: Special Committee for Health Care Reforms)		
Candace K. Schaller, 1129 20th Street,NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Texaco, Inc		
Patricia A. Schaub, 1726 M Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036-4502	Weyerhaeuser Company		
Marc J. Scheinenson, 1201 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	National Multi Housing Council	1,500.00	
Do	National Wildlife Federation	164.84	
Sam Schertz, P.O. Box 2121 Corpus Christi, TX 78403	Defenders of Wildlife	403.83	
G. David Schiering, 625 Indiana Avenue, NW Suite 500 Washington, DC 20004-2901	National Assn of Independent Insurers	400.00	
Walter G. Schiller, 1050 17th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Association of American Publishers	500.00	
Paul Schigel, 2001 L Street, NW, Suite 304 Washington, DC 20036	Career College Assn, Inc	1,250.00	
David S. Schless, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #620 Washington, DC 20036	American Assn of Classified School Employees		
Terry Schley, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-0001	Hormel Foods Corporation		
Roger Schlickeisen, 1244 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Non Commissioned Officers Assn	4,000.00	
Kenneth D. Schloman, 499 South Capitol, SW, #401 Washington, DC 20003	Kelly Services, Inc	6,400.00	69.00
Richard M. Schmidt Jr., 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	PepsiCo, Inc	6,250.00	99.00
Do	Associated General Contractors of America		
Arnold M. Schneider, 2045 Lundy Ave. San Jose, CA 95106	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation)	3,750.00	
Mahlon C. Schneider, 1100 N.W. 14th Austin, MN 55912	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: Coalition of EPSCoR States)	11,250.00	
Richard C. Schneider, 225 N. Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: National Assn of Water Companies)	3,750.00	
Abrahan Schneider, 1101 16th Street, NW, #333 Washington, DC 20036	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: National Institute for Water Resources)	5,000.00	
Do			32.50
Frank Schneier, 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006			
Schnitzer Steel Industries, Inc, 3200 N.W. Yeon Avenue Portland, OR 97210			
Jan Schoonmaker, 1420 New York Ave., NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20005			
Do			
Do			
Do			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Van Scyoc Associates, Inc (For: Tulane University)	6,750.00	
Do	Van Scyoc Associates, Inc (For: University of Alabama System)	6,750.00	
Do	Van Scyoc Associates, Inc (For: WNSM Consortium)		
Paul A. Schosberg, 900 19th Street NW Washington, DC 20006	Savings & Community Bankers of America		
Charles G. Schreiber, 1 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	National Guard Assn of the U.S.	8,866.00	503.44
H. B. W. Schroeder, 1016 16th Street, NW, 5th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Consumers Power Co	8,000.00	6,998.00
N. Donald Schroeder, Maryland Petroleum Council 60 West St., #403 Annapolis, MD 21401	American Petroleum Institute	700.00	
Judy Schub, 601 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	808.39	512.69
Lynn M. Schubert, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn		
Leslie Schultz, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	International Dairy Foods Assn		
Richard F. Schultz, 807 Main Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024	Disabled American Veterans		
Benjamin R. Schuster, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW #1001 Washington, DC 20036	Arco Chemical Company	18,899.20	399.11
Neil D. Schuster, 2120 L Street, NW #305 Washington, DC 20037	International Bridge Tunnel & Turnpike Assn	1,000.00	2,300.00
A.R. Schwartz, 10 South Shore Drive Galveston, TX 77551	Mitchell Energy & Development Co		512.29
Do	Southwestern Bell Corporation		270.54
Do	Vulcan Materials		
Adam D. Schwartz, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Association	40.00	
Arthur E. Schwartz, 1420 King St. Alexandria, VA 22314-2715	National Society of Professional Engineers	1,000.00	
Elinor Schwartz, 318 S. Abingdon Street Arlington, VA 22204	California State Lands Commission	16,788.00	1,520.89
Do	Washington State Department of Natural Resources	3,910.00	5.74
Harry K. Schwartz, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Trust for Historic Preservation	9,773.00	
Michael Schwartz, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #950 Washington, DC 20077	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	12,000.00	
Philip L. Schwartz, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn		
Richard Schwartz, 880 S. Pickett St. Alexandria, VA 22304	Boat Owners Assn of the U.S.	15,000.00	
Richard S. Schweiker, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	6,000.00	
Joseph A. Sciarino, 10 Madison Ave., Box 1938 Morristown, NJ 07962-1938	Financial Executives Institute		500.00
Scientific-Atlanta, One Technology Parkway Box 105600 Atlanta, GA 30348			300.00
Michael Scialfa, 880 S. Pickett St. Alexandria, VA 22304	Boat Owners Assn of the U.S.	20,000.00	
William L. Scialfa, One IBM Plaza Chicago, IL 60611	Jenner & Block (For: Heatherton Staff Leasing, Ltd.)		
David A. Scott, 1250 H Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	Mobil Corporation	2,000.00	764.47
Ellen Scott, 1750 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	Sheet Metal Workers International Assn	9,441.25	
Gregory R. Scott, 1341 G Street, NW #900 Washington, DC 20005	Philip Morris Management Corp	1,237.50	306.89
James L. Scott, 400 N. Capitol Street, NW #590 Washington, DC 20001	AmHS Institute	11,125.00	273.67
John H. Scott, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn	3,750.00	
R. Denny Scott, 101 Constitution Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America	660.00	
Scribner Hall & Thompson, 1850 K Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	CNA Financial Corp		
Do	Provident Life & Accident Insurance Co	5,729.00	7,357.28
Do	Security Life of Denver Insurance Co	500.00	137.00
Do	Transamerica Corporation	2,000.00	1,431.52
Kerrill K. Scrivner, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1014 Washington, DC 20036	Enserch Corporation		
Michael S. Scrivner, 1300 Eye Street, NW, #250-West Washington, DC 20005	J. Makowski Co	1,725.00	
Do	Mobil Corp	18,416.89	3,179.08
Do	Pfizer, Inc.	1,000.00	
Anne Scully, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	250.00	
Timothy Scully, 25 Louisiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001	International Brotherhood of Teamsters		
Murray S. Scureman, 1667 K Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006	Amdahl Corp	1,000.00	
Walter J. Sczudlo, 1401 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1030 Washington, DC 20005	Shell Oil Co	500.00	
John Morton Sebe, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	1,300.00	956.86
Securities Industry Assn, 1850 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	International Council of Cruise Lines		249,957.00
Security Traders Assn, Inc, One World Trade Center, #4511 New York, NY 10048	USAA	10,728.00	
Pamela Sederholm, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Outdoor Advertising Assn of America	31,250.00	55.50
Christopher C. Seeger, 655 15th Street, NW #400 Washington, DC 20005	American President Companies, Ltd.	1,000.00	
Ruth L. Segal, 1212 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute		
Carl J. Seiberlich, 1101 17th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Northwest Airlines, Inc	10,000.00	100.00
George H. Seidel Jr., Associated Petroleum Industries of PA P.O. Box 925 Harrisburg, PA 17108	Independent Petroleum Assn of America	3,750.00	250.00
Elliott M. Seiden, 901 15th Street, NW #500 Washington, DC 20005	Waste Management, Inc		
Mark K. Seifer, 1101 Sixteenth Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Giant Industries, Inc	400.00	50.00
Jane Seigler, 1155 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bar Assn	2,500.00	
Elizabeth Seiler, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20007	Federal National Mortgage Assn	8,250.00	1,548.05
George M. Seiffs, 23733 N. Scottsdale Road Scottsdale, AZ 85255	NYNEX Government Affairs Company		
Gary B. Sellers, 1800 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Israel Public Affairs Comm	15,330.00	
Marlisa Senchak, 3900 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20016	David Senter & Associates, Inc		
W. Edward Senn, 1828 L Street, NW #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Alliant Techsystems, Inc	2,730.00	500.14
Wendy Senor, 440 First Street, NW #600 Washington, DC 20001	Heublein, Inc	17,250.00	2,530.33
David Senter, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, #500 Washington, DC 20002	Enichem America, Inc		
David Senter & Associates, Inc, 1901 L Street, NW, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20036	Merrill Lynch Money Markets, Inc	3,000.00	3,589.65
Robert A. Seraphin, 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, #901 Arlington, VA 22202	Florida Power & Light Co	200.00	
Peter M. Sereman, 16 Munson Road Farmington, CT 06034-0338	American Petroleum Institute		
Tess Serranti, 350 River Road South, C-1 New Hope, PA 18938	Reinsurance Assn of America	6,000.00	
Seward & Kissel, 818 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	American Bankers Assn	625.00	
J. Richard Sewell, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #640 Washington, DC 20004-2604	Electronic Industries Assn		
Thomas A. Shallow, 1220 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Price Waterhouse (For: Investment Co Institute)	4,000.00	1,039.58
James M. Shamberger, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #900 Washington, DC 20004	Guam Office (For: Joseph George Bamba)		
Deborah L. Shannon, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	McDonnell Douglas Corp	2,525.00	1,140.00
Kevin J. Sharon, 2001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Cigar Assn of America, Inc	850.00	285.00
Bernard M. Shapiro, 1801 K Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Pipe Tobacco Council	225.00	187.00
Mark R. Shapiro, 5 Darby Court Bethesda, MD 20817	Bunge Corp		
Dennis P. Sharon, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1200 Arlington, VA 22202	Schoeller Technical Paper, Inc	1,745.00	1,489.29
Norman F. Sharp, 1100 17th Street, NW, #504 Washington, DC 20036	Toy Manufacturers of America	1,200.00	
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	16,517.00	128.20
Do	National Treasury Employees Union	3,000.00	113.00
Shaw Pittman Potts & Trowbridge, 2300 N Street, NW, #5121 Washington, DC 20037	PHH Group	10,000.00	1,063.00
Do	Senior Executives Assn		
Do	Atlas Corp	3,000.00	550.00
Edward W. Shaw, 1801 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Edlow International Company		
Susan Shaw, 2728 S. Arlington Ridge Rd. Arlington, VA 22202	Embraer Aircraft Corporation		
Shaw Branstorf & O'Rourke, 815 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Emerson Electric Co		
Do	ESCO Electronics Corp		
Matthew R. Shay, 1350 New York Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Gross Pointes-Harper Woods Study Comm for Detroit City Air.		
Quintan J. Shea, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Institute of International Bankers	27,215.00	15,561.92
Shea & Gardner, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Intermountain Health Care, Inc		
James V. Sheahan, P.O. Box 89000 Atlanta, GA 30356-9000	International Small Satellite Organization		
Gail E. Shearer, 2001 S St., NW, #520 Washington, DC 20009	National Automobile Dealers Assn		
Shearman & Sterling, 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, 9th Floor Washington, DC 20004-2604	National Marine Manufacturers Assn	27,352.85	1,050.03
Do	Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc		
Do	Presbyterian University Hospital		
Do	RJR Nabisco	6,906.30	280.15
Do	Spectrum Astro, Inc		
Do	University of Pittsburgh Medical Center		
Do	Utility Nuclear Waste and Transportation Program	500.00	
Do	Vulcan Materials Co	277.50	8.96
Do	Waste Management, Inc		
Do	Workplace Health and Safety Council		
Do	International Franchise Assn		
Do	American Mining Congress	200.00	30.00
Do	Societe Generale de Surveillance, S.A.		
Do	Siemens Corporation		
Do	Consumers Union of U.S., Inc	4,000.00	
Do	Frost & Sullivan, Inc	61,070.40	
Do	Secretariat of Commerce & Ind. Development of Mexico (SECOFI)		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Albert J. Slechter, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Chrysler Corporation	4,998.00	591.66
Kirsten A. Sloan, 601 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	615.19	77.25
David P. Sloane, 1010 Wisconsin Ave., NW #800 Washington, DC 20007	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.		
Kelly Campbell Stone, 1657 K Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20006	Baxter		
Slover & Loftus, 1224 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Western Coal Traffic League	5,000.00	
Stephen K. Small, 122 C Street, NW, #240 Washington, DC 20001	Peabody Holding Company, Inc.		
Small Business Council of America, Inc. P.O. Box 4299 Columbus, GA 31904			
Douglas T. Smalls, 316 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #304 Washington, DC 20003	United Parcel Service	40,865.71	29,444.72
Jeffrey Smedsrød, 1101 15th Street, NW Suite 425 Washington, DC 20005	Communicating for Agriculture	3,000.00	232.20
Robert G. Smerko, 2001 L St., NW, #506 Washington, DC 20036	Chlorine Institute, Inc.	16,000.00	7,000.00
Donald E. Smiley, 1899 L St. NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Exxon Corporation		
James Smiley, 1020 19th Street, NW Suite 700 Washington, DC 20036	US West, Inc.	366.40	
C. Douglas Smith, 1850 M St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.		
Douglas Allen Smith, 40223-080 P.O.Box 4200 Three Rivers, TX 78071-4200	Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union	6,669.00	320.49
Elizabeth M. Smith, 815 16th St., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20006	U.S. Strategies Corp		
Erik J. Smith, 1055 North Fairfax Street, Suite 201 Alexandria, VA 22314	Colonial Companies, Inc.	12,500.00	
Frank Summer Smith Jr., P.O. Box 1365 Columbia, SC 29202	West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Assn	300.00	
Jennifer L. Smith, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #304 Washington, DC 20036	Alabama Power Co	46,910.73	7,561.91
Julian H. Smith Jr., 600 North 18th Street Birmingham, AL 35291	French & Company (For: International Electronics Migrs & Consumers of Amer- ica, Inc.)	750.00	
Keith H. Smith, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1260 Washington, DC 20004	French & Company (For: Montgomery Ward & Co, Inc.)	60.00	
Do	U S West, Inc.	458.00	
Kevin R. Smith, 1020 19th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co	97.36	412.62
Michael E. Smith, P.O. Box 5000 Cleveland, OH 44101	New York State Bankers Assn	2,000.00	615.00
Michael P. Smith, 485 Lexington Ave. New York, NY 10017	American Assn of Retired Persons	795.51	350.42
Patricia Smith, 601 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	Textron, Inc.	600.00	150.00
Richard F. Smith, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20004	Olin Corporation	7,200.00	2,150.00
Robert E. Smith, 1700 K St., NW, #1300 Washington, DC 20006	Pacific Telesis Group	14,425.00	4,295.52
Sara Hope Smith, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20004	Southern Company Services, Inc.		
Scott Smith, 1130 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036	Chocolate Manufacturers Assn of the USA		
Susan Snyder Smith, 7900 Westpark Drive, #A320 McLean, VA 22102	American Nuclear Energy Council		
Tim Smith, 410 1st St., SE Washington, DC 20003	National City Bank, Indiana	3,442.75	332.37
W. Glenn Smith, National City Bank 101 West Washington Street Indianapolis, IN 46255	City of Eugene, Oregon	9,500.00	
Smith Dawson & Andrews, Inc, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, #302 Washington, DC 20036	City of Springfield, Oregon	1,500.00	
Do	Coalition Advocating State Regulation of Insurance	4,500.00	
Do	Composite Technology Transfer Consortium	20,000.00	
Do	CRASH	5,000.00	
Do	Haarmann & Reimer Corp	4,000.00	75.00
Do	Kansas City Transit Authority	6,666.66	
Do	Lane County, Oregon	4,666.66	
Do	N.Y. Metropolitan Transportation Agency	14,000.00	100.00
Do	National Assn of Foreign Trade Zones	3,400.00	150.00
Do	Port of San Francisco	4,500.00	
Do	Private Benefits Alliance		
Do	New England Telephone Company	1,250.00	432.50
Do	NYNEX Government Affairs	1,250.00	
Do	American Petroleum Institute		
Smith Heenan & Althen, 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 400 Washington, DC 20005	Defenders of Wildlife	5,719.00	5,719.00
Smith McNulty & Kearny, 1 State Street 8th Boston, MA 02109	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: American Medical Directors Assn)	484.47	
Do	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: Amersham)		
David A. Smitherman, 1012 Fleming Building Des Moines, IA 50309	Katten Muchin Davis & Dombroff (For: Baxter Healthcare Corporation)	325.00	
Smokeless Tobacco Council, Inc, 2550 M Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20037	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: Fujisawa USA, Inc.)		
William Snape, 1244 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: Intercargo Insurance Co.)	65.00	
Thomas M. Sneeringer, 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, #700 E Washington, DC 20007	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: National Assn of Independent Colleges & Universities)		
Do	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition)		
Do	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: Northwestern Memorial Hospital)		
Do	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: NutraSweet Co.)		
Do	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: Saginaw Community Hospital)	650.00	
Do	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: G.G. Searie)		
Rand Snell, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Broward County)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Port Everglades Authority)		
Larry S. Snowwhite, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	Mintz Levin Cohn Ferris Glovsky & Popeo, P.C. (For: Massachusetts Education Loan Authority)		
Do	Mintz Levin Cohn Ferris Glovsky & Popeo, P.C. (For: National Truck Weight Advisory Council)		
Do	Mintz Levin Cohn Ferris Glovsky & Popeo (For: New England Education Loan Marketing Corp.)		
David F. Snyder, 1130 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn		
John M. Snyder, 2301 South Jefferson Davis Highway, #925 Arlington, VA 22202	Abraham Lincoln Foundation for Public Policy Research	450.00	
Do	Citizens Comm for the Right to Keep & Bear Arms	9,000.00	
Paul M. Snyder, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 1100 Washington, DC 20004	American Forest & Paper Assn	25,000.00	
Do	Blue Cross Blue Shield Assn	40,000.00	
Do	Boston Capital Partners, Inc	12,000.00	
Do	Mexican Department of Commerce & Finance		
Snyder Ball Krise & Assoc, Inc, 499 S. Capitol St., SW, #520 Washington, DC 20003	General Motors Corp	87.50	353.92
Do	Puget Sound Naval Bases Assn, Inc (PSNBA)	63.42	782.04
Alan C. Sobba, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20004	National Cattlemen's Assn	1,000.00	
Soble & Associates, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 1200 Washington, DC 20006	National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma	8,445.04	12,174.08
Society for Animal Protective Legislation, P.O. Box 3719 Georgetown Station Washington, DC 20007			45,000.00
Society for Human Resource Management, 605 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314			4,988.75
Society for Nutrition Education, 2001 Killebrew Drive, #340 Minneapolis, MN 55425-1882			
Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc, 1275 K Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005			
Lisa Sockett, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062			
Marilyne J. Soderstrom, 6215 West St. Joseph Highway Lansing, MI 48917	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	3,400.00	
Denis Sofranko, 1101 Vermont Avenue, #710 Washington, DC 20005	Michigan Hospital Assn	920.00	440.70
J. Michael Solar, 1331 Lamar, Suite 1550 Houston, TX 77010	American Veterinary Medical Assn		
Andrea L. Solarz, 750 First St., NE Washington, DC 20002-4242	Solar & Ellis (For: Republic of Mexico)	30,000.00	745.15
Thomas J. Soles Jr., 4201 Lafayette Center Drive Chantilly, VA 22021-1230	American Psychological Assn	2,000.00	21.25
Regina Solomon, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors' Nat'l Assn		
Patricia F. Soltys, 1776 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1050 Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Frederick P. Somers, 1383 Picard Drive P.O. Box 1725 Rockville, MD 20850-0822	Eastman Kodak	1,300.00	8.00
Nancy C. Somerville, 1735 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Occupational Therapy Assn, Inc	2,500.00	98.72
Judah C. Sommer, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20004	American Institute of Architects	4,000.00	
Stanley L. Sommer, 700 New Hampshire Avenue, #305 Washington, DC 20037	Goldman Sachs & Co	750.00	
Mary Sophos, 1133 20th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Brunswick Corp		
Sorenson & Edwards, PS, 1201 Third Avenue, #2900 Seattle, WA 98101-3028	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc		
Do	Kluwan, Inc	64.00	
Do	Shee Atika, Inc		
Tasha Soudah, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Western Pioneer, Inc		
Do	Bannerman and Associates, Inc (For: Beirut University College)	500.00	80.00
Do	Bannerman and Associates, Inc (For: Government of Egypt)	100.00	36.00
Southwest Airlines Co, P.O. Box 3661 Dallas, TX 75235-1611	Bannerman and Associates, Inc (For: Government of U.A.E.)		
Southwestern Power Resources Assn, P.O. Box 1360 1800 Canyon Park Cr., #403 Edmond, OK 73083-1360			12,923.00
Space Industries, Inc, 101 Courageous Drive League City, TX 77573			
Thomas J. Spangler, 1111 14th Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	American Dental Assn	16,000.00	104.00
John S. Sparkman, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1050d Washington, DC 20004	Baltimore Gas & Electric Co	595.24	76.85
Jonathan B. Spear, 601 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20004	Merck & Co, Inc	1,000.00	250.00
Specialty Vehicle Industry of America, Inc, 1235 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Suite 600 Arlington, VA 22202			
Richard L. Spees, 1341 G Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	McAuliffe Kelly & Raffaelli (For: Desert Research Institute)	1,400.00	
Do	North American Interstate Weather Modification Council		
William B. Spencer, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Dennis D. Spice, 1901 Fox Drive Champaign, IL 61820	State Universities Retirement System of Illinois		
Spiegel & McDiarmid, 1350 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005-4798	Aspen-Pitkin County		
Do	City & County of Denver, Director of Aviation		
Do	City of St. Louis Airport Authority		
Do	Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Coop		
Do	Former Residents of Centralia Pennsylvania		
Do	Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airport Commission		
Do	Northern California Power Agency		
Do	Orange County		
Larry N. Spiller, 1420 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2715	Transmission Access Policy Study Group		
William M. Spodak, 1801 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	National Society of Professional Engineers	1,000.00	
Richard Spotts, 1244 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Westinghouse Electric Corp	2,500.00	75.00
Lisa M. Sprague, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	Defenders of Wildlife	4,806.24	
David E. Springer, 1301 K Street, NW, #900 East Tower Washington, DC 20005	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	2,500.00	105.83
Do	Gardner Carton & Douglas (For: American Telephone & Telegraph)	22,300.00	3,156.77
Do	Gardner Carton & Douglas (For: Equity Strategies Fund, Inc.)	6,510.00	32.98
Do	Gardner Carton & Douglas (For: Jones Intericable)	18,750.00	468.50
Do	Gardner Carton & Douglas (For: National Cable Television Assn, Inc.)		
Do	Gardner Carton & Douglas (For: Perngo Company)	5,000.00	76.29
Do	Gardner Carton & Douglas (For: Rocky Mountain Health Maintenance Organization)		
Do	Gardner Carton & Douglas (For: Telecommunications Industry Assn)		
Mark G. Spurner, 400 Kenilworth Drive Towson, MD 21204	Gardner Carton & Douglas (For: Voluntary Hospitals of America, Inc.)	10,000.00	54.00
Philip Squar, 4301 N. Fairfax Dr., Suite 425 Arlington, VA 22203	Baltimore County Police Department, et al.		
Squire Sanders & Dempsey, 1201 Pennsylvania Ave., NW P.O. Box 407 Washington, DC 20044	Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute		
Do	American Chamber of Commerce in German, Rossmarkt		
Do	American Soc of Anesthesiologists		
Do	Independent Data Communications Manufacturers Assn		
Do	Information Technology Association of America		
Do	National Collegiate Athletic Assn	3,507.50	
Do	Public Securities Assn		
John W. Sroka, 4201 Lafayette Center Drive Chantilly, VA 22021-1230	Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors' Nat'l Assn		
Karen A. St. John, 1615 M Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Amoco Corp	1,200.00	171.36
Vivian Escobar Stack, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Planned Parenthood Fed of America, Inc.		
Connell Stafford, P.O. Drawer 1734 Atlanta, GA 30301	Coca-Cola Company	300.00	1,279.72
Roger Staiger Jr., 1667 K Street, NW #450 Washington, DC 20006	Alyeska Pipeline Service Co	3,000.00	3,300.00
David P. Stang, P.C., 2019 Park Rd., NW Washington, DC 20010	McDermott, Inc	8,366.33	
Michael J. Stanton, 1620 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	American Automobile Manufacturers Assn	7,825.00	
Stanton & Associates, 1310 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Gateway Economic Development Corp of Greater Cleveland		
Do	National Assn of Bankruptcy Trustees		
Do	Philip Morris		
Do	University Hospitals of Cleveland		
Mary Murray Staples, P.O. Box 660634 Dallas, TX 75266-0634	Frito-Lay, Inc	3,000.00	7,923.00
Lois Starkey, Suite 511 1745 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Arlington, VA 22202	Manufactured Housing Institute	8,125.00	66.80
State Universities Retirement System of Illinois, 1901 Fox Drive Champaign, IL 61820	Air Force Sergeants Assn, Inc		
James D. Staton, 320 Timberbrook Drive Waldorf, MD 20601	Colonial Companies, Inc	9,000.00	233.00
Robert E. Staton, P.O. Box 1365 Columbia, SC 29204	General Dynamics Corp		
H. Gerald Staub, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1000 Arlington, VA 22202	American Dietetic Assn	1,000.00	550.90
John E. Stauffer, 13307 Vanessa Lane Bowie, MD 20720	American Bar Association	400.00	50.00
Julie A. Stauss, 1225 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1250 Washington, DC 20005	Barnes & Thornburg (For: Indiana Glass Company)		
Rozann M. Stayden, 1800 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-5886	Barnes & Thornburg (For: Special Comm for Workplace Product Liability Reform)		
Randolph J. Stayin, 1815 H Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20006	Pennzoil Company	900.00	
Do	Edison Electric Institute	2,887.83	811.81
Barbara E. Steakley, 1155 15th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	Kmart Corp	15,246.00	
Kathryn A. Steckelberg, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004-2696	American Insurance Assn		
Steel Tank Institute, 570 Oakwood Road Lake Zurich, IL 60047	Federation for American Immigration Reform		
Steed Silcox & Browning, P.C., 1220 19th Street, NW #400 Washington, DC 20036	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: American Communities for Cleanup Equity (ACCE))	19,593.75	3,969.00
Allan Stein, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: Guam Power Authority)	14,337.50	2,271.17
Dan Stein, 1666 Connecticut Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20009	American Managed Care & Review Assn		
Rena Steinzor, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005-4798	Stephens Group, Inc		
Do	Norfolk Southern Corp	1,000.00	
Charles W. Stellar, 1227 25th Street, NW, #610 Washington, DC 20037	Stephens Group, Inc		
Jackson T. Stephens, 111 Center Street Little Rock, AR 72201	Western Financial		
R. W. Stephens Jr., 1500 K Street, NW, #375 Washington, DC 20005	Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe		
Stephen O. Stephens, P.O. Box 3507 111 Center Street Little Rock, AR 72203	American Civil Liberties Union	4,000.00	50.00
Stephens Group, Inc., 111 Center Street P.O. Box 3507 Little Rock, AR 72203	Investment Company Institute	6,164.83	3,016.62
Stephens Overseas Services, Inc., 111 Center Street P.O. Box 3507 Little Rock, AR 72203	New York Life Insurance Co	900.00	
Stephoe & Johnson, 1330 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Rosalind & Joseph Gurwin Jewish Geriatric Center of Long Isl	3,000.00	
Do	Touro Law Center	5,000.00	
Gary M. Stern, 122 Maryland Ave, NE Washington, DC 20001	Puget Sound Power & Light Co	5,000.00	1,198.00
Michael E. Stewart, 1600 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Florai Trade Council		
Eugene L. Stewart, 808 17th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006-3910	Monsanto Co		
Do	Timken Co		
Jessica Stewart, 1350 New York Avenue Washington, DC 20005	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: Michigan Municipal/Cooperative Group)		
Robert B. Stewart, 1120 G Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	National Ocean Industries Assn	5,363.00	
Terence P. Stewart, 808 17th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006-3910	Floral Trade Council		
Do	Stewart & Stewart (For: Hudson Industries Corp.)		
Do	Stewart & Stewart (For: Libby Glass)		
Do	Monsanto Co		
Do	Novus International, Inc		
Do	PPG Industries, Inc		
Do	Smith Corona Corp		
Do	Stewart and Stewart		
Do	Timken Co		
Bradley Stillman, 1424 16th Street, NW, Suite 604 Washington, DC 20036	Torrington Company	8,001.52	1,771.15
Do	Consumer Federation of America	4,040.69	8.60
Lee J. Stillwell, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Int'l Union, United Auto Aerospace & Agric Implement Workers	5,385.00	534.79
Bonny S. Stillwell, 3803 Denison Ct. Alexandria, VA 22309	American Medical Assn	2,018.01	20.00
Heather Beeth Stillwell, 150 Oak Ridge Place, #4-0 Greenville, SC 29615	National Vietnam Veterans Coalition	750.00	
Edward W. Stimson, Suite 801 1400 K St., NW Washington, DC 20005	United We Stand	4,049.88	1,340.79
Neal Stine, 1667 K Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20006	General Aviation Manufacturers Association	2,046.00	
John E. Stiner, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #850 Washington, DC 20005	Baxter		
Kenneth F. Stinger, 2200 Mill Rd Alexandria, VA 22314	American Electronics Assn	13,390.00	
John J. Stirk, 1725 Jefferson Davis Hwy, #601 Arlington, VA 22202-3585	American Trucking Assns, Inc	9,000.00	
Heidi A. Stirrup, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Littton Industries	2,000.00	2,473.39
John J. Stocker, 4301 North Fairfax Drive, #330 Arlington, VA 22203	Associated General Contractors of America	2,000.00	500.00
Steven F. Stockmeyer, 499 South Capitol Street, SE #103 Washington, DC 20004	Shipbuilders Council of America	3,300.00	
Do	Manville Corporation	1,450.00	
Do	National Assn of Business PACs	600.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Spring Industries, Inc.	1,000.00	
Robin E. Stombler, 1640 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, 1st Floor Washington, DC 20007	American College of Surgeons		86.95
Judith Lee Stone, 777 N. Capitol Street, #410 Washington, DC 20002	Advocates for Highway & Auto Safety		
Floyd E. Stoner, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	9,000.00	
Sam E. Story Jr., 1700 N. Moore Street Arlington, VA 22209	American Meat Institute	12,750.00	775.36
Todd A. Stottlemyer, 1501 BDM Way McLean, VA 22102	BDM International, Inc.		
Anna Stout, 122 C Street, NW, #740 Washington, DC 20001	American League for Exports & Security Assistance, Inc.	5,500.00	311.62
Susan M. Stout, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20007	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.	45.00	
William P. Stout, P.O. Box 1475 Nashville, TN 37202	United Paperworkers International Union		
William P. Stover, 2501 M St., NW Washington, DC 20037	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc.	1,000.00	
John L. Stowell, 1800 K St., NW, #1018 Washington, DC 20004	PSI Energy	19,490.00	21,835.69
Luther J. Strange III, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #230 Washington, DC 20004	Sonat, Inc.		
Raymond L. Strassburger, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004	Northern Telecom, Inc.	1,250.00	
Strategic Management Associates, Inc. 1001 G Street, NW, 7th Floor East Washington, DC 20001	American Paper Institute		
Do	Brooklyn Hospital Center		
Do	Care Visions Corporation		
Do	Greater New York Hospital Assn	20,001.00	925.00
Do	Healthcom International		
Do	Hospital for Special Surgery		
Do	Lenox Hill Hospital		
Do	Maimonides Medical Center		
Do	MicroGeneSys, Inc.	22,500.00	250.00
Do	Montefiore Medical Center		
Do	Mount Sinai Medical Center		
Do	New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center		
Do	Our Lady of Mercy Medical Center		
Do	USX Corporation	250.00	
Do	National Wholesale Druggists Assn		
Terrence D. Straub, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	Cast North America (1983), Inc.		
Ronald J. Streck, P.O. Box 2219 Reston, VA 22090-0219	Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Louisiana	600.00	1,212.55
Richard H. Streetter, Federal Bar Building 1815 H Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Peace Foundation		
David A. Strelein, 5525 Reitz Avenue Baton Rouge, LA 70809-3802	Advocates for Highway & Auto Safety	8,238.48	63.43
Stephen P. Strickland, 1835 K Street, NW, #610 Washington, DC 20006	Advanced Telecommunications Corp		
Carol Stroebel, 777 N. Capitol Street, #410 Washington, DC 20002	J. Aron & Co., Inc.		
Jack B. Strong, 400 West 15th Street, Suite 804 Austin, TX 78701	Commission on Self-Determination, Govt of Guam	4,940.00	237.23
Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, 1150 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Dreyfus Corporation		
Do	American Honey Producers Association		
Jerry S. Stroope, Route 3, Box 258 Alvin, TX 77511	American Psychological Assn (APA)	803.25	90.00
Heather P. Stroup, 750 First Street, NW Washington, DC 20002-4242	Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York	12,000.00	6,500.00
George Strumpf, 1150 17th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	J.P. Morgan & Company, Inc.	4,030.50	978.64
Cory N. Strupp, Legal Dept., 38th Floor 60 Wall Street New York, NY 10260	American Life Resources Corp		
Janet R. Studley, 1881 17th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	National Wildlife Federation		
Glenn Sugameli, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-0001	General Mills, Inc.	1,922.71	
Austin P. Sullivan Jr., P.O. Box 2310 Minneapolis, MN 55440	Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants	3,415.23	2,530.00
Charles S. Sullivan, P.O. Box 2310 - 15th Street, NE, #6 Washington, DC 20002	Frank Sullivan Associates (For: Ingalls Shipbuilders)	68.00	
Francis J. Sullivan, 16 W. Walnut Street Alexandria, VA 22301	Frank Sullivan Associates (For: ITT Corporation)	56.00	
Do	Frank Sullivan Associates (For: Textron, Inc.)	64.00	
Do	Frank Sullivan Associates (For: Waste Management Inc.)	82.00	
Gael M. Sullivan, 1025 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, #511 Washington, DC 20007	LTV Corporation	2,344.00	755.40
Harold R. Sullivan, 800 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20006-2701	Food Marketing Institute	600.00	
Judy M. Sullivan, 1614 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assn of Housing Cooperatives		
Pauline Sullivan, P.O. Box 2310 Washington, DC 20013-2310	Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants	900.00	
Rebecca M. Sullivan, 1199 N. Fairfax Street, Suite 204 Alexandria, VA 22314	International Council of Shopping Centers	100.00	
Sullivan & Cromwell, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA)		
Do	Massachusetts Port Authority (MAPPORT)		
Sullivan & Worcester, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #806 Washington, DC 20036	Mario Laboratories, Inc.	7,500.00	
Scott M. Summers, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20006	Eastman Kodak Company	450.00	85.00
Charles Sunderlin, 21480 Pacific Boulevard Sterling, VA 22170	Heckler & Koch, Inc.	500.00	384.00
Hyo-Ju Sung, 1800 K Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Korea Foreign Trade Assn	720.00	635.00
Donald B. Susswein, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Thacher Profitt & Wood (For: Citicorp Washington (Banking))		
Sutherland Asbill & Brennan, 1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	Federation for American Immigration Reform		
Stephen Sutton, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #2800 Arlington, VA 22209	Grumman Corporation	625.00	554.07
Deborah Swartz, 1225 19th Street, NW, #210 Washington, DC 20036	Luggage & Leather Goods Manufacturers of America, Inc.	500.00	
Do	Neckwear Assn of America, Inc.	500.00	
Thomas L. Swartz, 89 East Avenue Rochester, NY 14649-0001	Rochester Gas & Electric Corp	1,686.00	
David A. Sweeney, 25 Louisiana Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	25,645.49	
Frederic H. Sweet, 720 East Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, WI 53202	Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co		
Leland H. Swenson, 10065 East Harvard Avenue Denver, CO 80251	Farmers Educational & Co-Operative Union of America	12,187.50	244.64
Robert D. Swezey Jr., 1801 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	MCI Communications Corp		
Byron Swift, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	(For: IUCN-US)	187.50	
Philip E. Swink, 1Pepsi Way Somers, NY 10589-2201	Pepsi-Cola Company		
David A. Sykuta, Illinois Petroleum Council 400 W. Monroe, #205 Springfield, IL 62704	American Petroleum Institute	560.00	1,402.92
Christopher U. Sylvester, 1831 Briar Ridge Court McLean, VA 22101	Garrison Diversion Conservancy District	3,060.00	207.95
Elizabeth Symonds, 122 Maryland Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002	American Civil Liberties Union		
Systems Control, Inc. 10240 Old Columbia Road Columbia, MD 21046	American Medical Assn	3,750.00	
Ronnie P. Szabat, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005		9,750.00	
Szilavik Hogan & Miller, Inc., 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 1150 Washington, DC 20006		1,023.00	
SPACECAUSE, 922 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	American Soc of Mechanical Engineers		
Janis Tabor, 1828 K Street, NW, #906 Washington, DC 20006	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For: Dosimeter Corp of North America)		
Robert Taft Jr., 625 Indiana Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For: Great American Broadcasting Co.)		
Do	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For: Telephone & Data Systems, Inc.)		
Do	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For: Wald Manufacturing Co. Inc.)		
George C. Tagg, 300 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Federal Express Corp	6,000.00	
Taggart & Associates, Inc. 1155 15th Street, NW, #108 Washington, DC 20005	Association of American Railroads		
Do	M&M/Mars, Inc.		
Do	Marion Merrell Dow, Inc.		
Do	National Agricultural Chemicals Assn		
Do	TDS Telecom		
Nkechi Taifa, 122 Maryland Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002	American Civil Liberties Union	1,000.00	
Bruce B. Tailey, 1101 15th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	Asea Brown Boveri Inc.	8,500.00	14.21
Alan Tank, 201 Massachusetts Ave.NE, #C4 Washington, DC 20002	National Pork Producers Council	10,000.00	392.00
Susan Tannenbaum, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	7,472.52	174.50
Jennifer Tanner, 1101 15th Street, NW Suite 425 Washington, DC 20005	Communicating for Agriculture	8,000.00	200.00
Tanner Guin, P.O. Box 032206 Tuscaloosa, AL 35403	Morrow Realty Co., Inc.	816.00	816.00
Jeffrey A. Tassey, 919 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Financial Services Assn	250.00	
Eula M. Tate, 1757 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	United Auto. Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Wks of Amer.	16,888.80	237.70
Thomas N. Tate, 1250 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Aerospace Industries Assn of America, Inc.	1,589.40	40.00
Graca Da Silva Tavares, 17 Perkins Street West Newton, MA 02165	Association of Maximum Service Television, Inc.		
Victor Tawil, 1400 16th Street, NW, #510 Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Independent Insurers	1,500.00	
Charles A. Taylor III, 499 South Capitol St. SW, #401 Washington, DC 20003	Safe Buildings Alliance		
Jefferson D. Taylor, 655 15th Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Idaho Power Company		
Larry D. Taylor, P.O. Box 70 Boise, ID 83707	BF Goodrich Co.	5,100.00	
Marie Taylor, 1825 Eye Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	NAIOP, Assn for Commercial Real Estate	22,250.00	342.00
Paul C. Taylor, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway #100 Arlington, VA 22202	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	17,802.96	702.47
Peggy Taylor, 815 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Consolidated Natural Gas Co.	200.00	
Richard Taylor, CNG Tower 625 Liberty Avenue 21st Floor Pittsburgh, PA 15222-3319	Association of Personnel Test Publishers		
Taylor Thiemann & Aitken, 908 King Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	CTB MacMillan/McGraw-Hill	175.00	
Do	National Assn of Convenience Stores		
Randy Teach, 1156 15th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Medical Group Management Association		
T. Daniel Tearne, 1341 G Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Miller Brewing Company	654.81	46.97
Saramae Teich, 4527 North 16th Street, Suite 200 Phoenix, AZ 85016	Small Business Alliance on Communications, Inc.		
Fred H. Telmer, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 Twenty-third Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Stelco, Inc.	193.18	518.66

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Richard Telhorst, Missouri Oil Council 428 East Capitol, Suite 203 Jefferson City, MO 65101	American Petroleum Institute	1,051.55	1,425.90
Joshua P. Tenuta, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Bankers Assn	6,000.00	
Cheryl Terio, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated General Contractors of America		
Theresa M. Termino, 1625 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Can Manufacturers Institute		
Betty Grace Terpstra, 1726 M St., NW #901 Washington, DC 20035	Scott Paper Co.	6,000.00	335.92
Leonard B. Terry, 815 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20005-4078	Baker & McKenzie (For Continental European Insurance Coalition)	18,725.90	9,473.07
John H. Terry, P.O. Box 4878 Syracuse, NY 13221	Hiscock & Barclay (For Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.)	2,743.00	1,998.49
Robert D. Testa, 1726 M Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036-4502	Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	786.10	
James G. Tetrick, 807 Brazos, #601 Austin, TX 78701	J. C. Penney Co., Inc.		
Texas Committee on Natural Resources, 5934 Royal Lane, #223 Dallas, TX 75230	Castine Partners	957.71	967.71
Thacher Proffitt & Wood, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Chicago Board Options Exchange		
Do	Citicorp Mortgage Finance, Inc.		360.00
Do	Citicorp Washington (Banking)		360.00
Do	General Electric Capital Mortgage Insurance Corp.	4,821.50	360.00
Do	Massachusetts Bankers Assn	2,632.98	360.00
Do	Massachusetts State Carpenter's Guaranteed Annuity Fund		
Do	Massachusetts State Carpenter's Pension Fund		
Do	North Side Savings Bank		180.00
Do	People Westchester Savings Bank		180.00
Laura I. Thevenot, 1350 I Street, NW, Suite 1030 Washington, DC 20005-3305	Principal Financial Group	79.10	
Janelle C.M. Thibau, 3000 K Street, NW, #620 Washington, DC 20007	Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.	1,500.00	
Gregory A. Thies, 14111 Scottsblaw Road Marysville, OH 43041	O.M. Scott & Sons Company		3,514.04
Edu J. Thom, 919 18th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	WR Grace & Co.	500.00	
Amber Thomas, 7901 Westpark Drive McLean, VA 22102	AMT-The Association for Manufacturing Technology	1,800.00	500.00
John L. Thomas, P.O. Box 79632 Dallas, TX 75379-6322	Visual Information Technologies, Inc.		
Rich Thomas, 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	4,680.00	185.50
W. Dennis Thomas, 1620 Eye St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	International Paper Co.	2,000.00	76.24
Brent Thompson, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500-N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	125.00	
Bruce E. Thompson Jr., 3000 K Street, NW, #620 Washington, DC 20007	Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.	7,500.00	
Dana S. Thompson, 305 4th Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Assn		
Duane R. Thompson, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	International Franchise Assn		
Herbert G. Thompson, 2430 Kingsley Drive Marietta, GA 30062	Southern States Police Benevolent Assn		
Kenneth W. Thompson, 1899 L Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	BellSouth Corp.	15,658.50	8,414.63
Do	Business Executives for National Security, Inc.		
Do	City of Kansas City, MO	1,000.00	
Do	Council for Superfund Fairness, Inc.		
Do	Duke Power Co.	18,000.00	
Do	Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company		
Do	Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce	5,000.00	
Do	Itron and AMRplus Partners	15,000.00	
Do	National Funeral Directors Assn	1,500.00	
Do	Polaris Industries	5,909.58	
Do	West Point Pepperell, Inc.	15,000.00	
Do	Central States SE & SW Areas Health Welfare & Pension Funds	3,000.00	
Do	Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.	1,500.00	
Do	Springs Industries, Inc.		
Do	AMEC Holdings, Inc.	2,700.00	1,091.23
Do	Chicago Research & Trading Group, Ltd.		
Do	Mitsubishi Electronics America, Inc.	7,600.00	2,907.36
Do	Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc.	23,053.13	5,104.73
Do	Republic of Turkey	25,000.00	5,121.96
Do	Robert Wang	21,250.00	5,928.61
Do	Cold Finished Steel Bar Institute	518.00	
Do	American Subcontractors Assn, Inc.		
Do	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.	41.00	
Do	Oregon Trail Coordination Council	750.00	685.51
Do	American Council for Capital Formation	399.00	
Do	General Atomics	1,250.00	639.81
Do	Millipore, Inc.		
Do	International Franchise Assn	10,000.00	84.02
Do	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	500.00	
Do	Northern Telecom, Inc.	1,250.00	
Do	ITT Corp.	6,500.00	58.00
Do	America West Airlines, Inc.	10,000.00	5,205.00
Do	American Factory Trawier Assn	1,232.50	
Do	American Petroleum Institute	1,425.00	
Do	American Trucking Assn, Inc.	1,232.00	
Do	Amoco Corporation	2,325.00	
Do	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.	3,600.00	
Do	Association of Trial Lawyers of America	945.00	
Do	Capital Cities/ABC, Inc.	2,102.50	
Do	Chrysler Corporation	1,232.50	
Do	General American Life Insurance Co.	761.25	
Do	H.J. Heinz Co.	1,743.75	
Do	Major League Baseball	3,915.00	
Do	National Rifle Assn of America	1,232.50	
Do	Northern Telecom, Inc.	1,425.00	
Do	Northrop Corp.	1,015.04	
Do	NutraSweet Co.	300.00	
Do	Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company	978.75	
Do	G.D. Searle & Co.	3,450.00	
Do	SCEcorp and Subsidiaries	1,575.00	
Do	Union Pacific Corp.	1,050.00	
Do	Adolph Coors Co.	12,109.50	
Do	McDonald's Corp.	500.00	
Do	System Environmental Corp.	500.00	
Do	Genentech, Inc.	500.00	
Do	Parry & Romani Associates		
Do	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.	500.00	
Do	Loral Vought Systems Corp.	2,500.00	125.00
Do	International Dairy Foods Association		
Do	International Dairy Foods Association		
Do	International Dairy Foods Assn		
Do	Hewlett-Packard Co.	4,500.00	250.00
Do	American Petroleum Institute	2,500.00	841.65
Do			3,675.00
Do	American Medical Assn	12,600.00	
Do	Public Service Co of Colorado		
Do	Kelly Anderson & Associates, Inc (For U.S. Banknote Corp.)	3,231.00	
Do	Securities Industry Assn	240.00	227.65
Do	Rhone-Poulenc, Inc.	2,000.00	
Do	Ashland Oil, Inc.	750.00	
Do	Blue Cross and Blue Shield Assn		
Do	Potomac Electric Power Co.		
Do	American Nuclear Energy Council		
Do	Gulf States Utilities Company		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For Bibby Ranch Co.)	558.15	762.45
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For Boy Scouts of America)	4,300.00	4,211.00
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For IEMCA)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For National Automatic Merchandising Assn)		
Do	National Council of Community Mental Health Centers		
Stephen Townsend, 12300 Twinbrook Parkway, Suite 320 Rockville, MD 20852		33.42	3.60

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Wanda Townsend, 1724 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Cable Television Assn, Inc.	3,000.00	1,489.29
Toy Manufacturers of America, Inc. 200 Fifth Ave., #740 New York, NY 10010		7,000.00	8,364.00
Transportation - Communications International Union, 815 16th St., NW #511 Washington, DC 20006	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: Michigan Municipal/Cooperative Group)	4,741.00	4,741.00
Thomas C. Traeger, 1350 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005			9,462.00
Travel & Tourism Government Affairs Council, 1133 21st Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Deere & Company		
Travel Industry Assn of America, Two Lafayette Centre 1133 21st Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Blue Cross & Blue Shield Association	1,087.50	78.00
S. Bradley Traverse, 1667 K Street, NW #1230 Washington, DC 20006	Phillips Petroleum Co	1,000.00	
Bernard R. Tresnowski, 1310 G Street, NW, 12 Floor Washington, DC 20005	Van Scyoc Associates, Inc (For: American Forest & Paper Assn)	6,250.00	
Olivia Trible, 1776 Eye St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Van Scyoc Associates, Inc (For: Anheuser-Busch Companies)	12,500.00	
Jeffrey S. Trinca, 1420 New York Ave., NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20005	Van Scyoc Associates, Inc (For: Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corp.)	5,000.00	
Do	Van Scyoc Associates, Inc (For: Assn of Health Insurance Agents)	1,250.00	
Do	Van Scyoc Associates, Inc (For: Kellogg Company)		
Do	Van Scyoc Associates, Inc (For: National Assn of Private Enterprise)	4,875.00	
Do	Van Scyoc Associates, Inc (For: National Assn of Water Companies)	3,750.00	
Do	Van Scyoc Associates, Inc (For: National Realty Committee)	3,750.00	
Do	Van Scyoc Associates, Inc (For: Schering-Plough Corp.)		
Do	Van Scyoc Associates, Inc (For: US&G Insurance)	1,250.00	
Julie Trocchio, 4455 Woodson Road St. Louis, MO 63134	Catholic Health Assn of the United States	1,089.28	
Michael G. Troop, 900 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Savings and Community Bankers of America	12,000.00	
Gregory A. Trout, 1800 K Street, NW #1018 Washington, DC 20006	PSI Energy, Inc	5,000.00	4,429.99
Tucker & Associates, 1350 Eye Street, NW #870 Washington, DC 20005	Regional Transportation District	2,000.00	
Tucker Flyer & Lewis, 1615 L Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036-5601	National Realty Committee	2,030.00	
Michael R. Tuosto, One Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 710 Washington, DC 20001	Public Service Electric and Gas Company	193.50	
David Turch & Associates, 517 2nd Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	City of Rialto	4,800.00	3,270.42
Do	Golden Rule Insurance Company	9,000.00	4,939.74
Do	Recovery Engineering	6,000.00	3,037.66
William J. Turenne, 1901 L Street, NW, Suite 705 Washington, DC 20036	Eli Lilly & Company		
J. Terry Turner, 2200 Mill Road, #600 Alexandria, VA 22314	Interstate Truckload Carriers Conference	700.00	350.00
Pamela J. Turner, 1724 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	7,714.00	450.79
Terry Turner, 1641 Besley Rd., NE Vienna, VA 22182	Seafarers International Union	5,000.00	5,000.00
Turner Broadcasting System, Inc, 820 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20002		11,244.00	11,244.00
Max Turnipseed, 451 Florida Street Ethyl Tower, Room 927 Baton Rouge, LA 70801	Ethyl Corporation	1,350.00	48.50
James S. Turpin, 8532 Barrington Court Springfield, VA 22151	American Nukem		
Tuttle & Taylor, 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW Suite 407 Washington, DC 20007	Blue Diamond Growers	8,662.50	556.88
Do	Sunkist Growers, Inc	39,612.50	2,325.38
Twenty-First Century Technologies, 1945 Old Gallows Road, #580 Vienna, VA 22182	PRC	17,239.75	13,663.14
John R. Tydings, 1129 20th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Greater Washington Board of Trade		
Joseph D. Tydings, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #7500 Washington, DC 20006	Anderson Kill Olick & Oshinsky (For: Population Crisis Committee)		
Craig Tyle, 1600 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Investment Company Institute	153.85	
George Randall Tyree, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	32.50	
U.S. Border Control, P.O. Box 10800 8001 Forbes Place Springfield, VA 22015		11,058.54	10,416.91
U.S. Independent Microwave Television Assn, 2300 M Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20037			
U.S. Public Interest Research Group, 215 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	American Day Treatment Centers, Inc	129,637.44	131,822.93
U.S. Strategies Corp, 1055 N. Fairfax Street, #201 Alexandria, VA 22314	City of Las Vegas		
Do	Continental Medical Systems		
Do	Curaflex Health Services, Inc		
Do	Healthsouth Rehabilitation Corp		
Do	Integrated Health Services, Inc		
Do	USA Healthnet, Inc		
U.S.-China Business Council, 1818 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	United Technologies Corp	5,302.75	5,302.75
Matthew Ubben, 1401 Eye Street, NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20005	American Physical Therapy Assn/Private Practice Section	1,080.00	
Stephen J. Ubl, 606 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Erla Industry Committee	3,000.00	201.38
Mark J. Ugoretz, 1400 L St., NW Ste. 350 Washington, DC 20005	Federation for American Immigration Reform	2,062.00	
Laura Uhl, 1666 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 400 Washington, DC 20009	Dow Chemical Company	450.00	40.00
John R. Ulrich, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #575 Washington, DC 20006	Hoechst Celanese Corp	3,000.00	404.12
Robert D. Umphrey Jr., 919 18th St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006			
Unifi, Inc., P.O. Box 15109 Greensboro, NC 27419			24,756.31
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001			
United Shareholders Assn, 1667 K St., NW, #770 Washington, DC 20006	Computer & Business Equipment Manufacturers Assn	6,000.00	3,998.10
University of Michigan Medical Center, 300 North Ingalls, Room N14A18 Ann Arbor, MI 48109	EG&G, Inc	3,000.00	196.21
Anne I. Urban, 1250 Eye Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	American Fed of Teachers, AFL/CIO	13,624.98	148.35
Richard P. Urian, 1850 K Street NW, #1190 Washington, DC 20006		3,346.00	80.00
Jane Usdan, 555 New Jersey Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	Mid-America Dairymen, Inc	26,000.00	1,545.00
USA NAFTA, 1317 F Street, NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20004	American Insurance Assn		
Francis J. Vacca, 100 North Carolina Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc		
Robert E. Vagley, 1130 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn		
Anthony Valanzano, 1825 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Valanzano & Associates (For: American International Group)		
Do	Chubb Corporation	2,500.00	124.60
Do	Colonial Life & Accident Insurance Co	28,800.00	407.68
Do	Valanzano & Assoc's (For: Natural Disaster Coalition National Comm. on Property Insur.)	11,000.00	47.75
R. Thomas Van Arsdall, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	Northwest Airlines, Inc	8,750.00	500.00
William R. Van Dresser, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20005	Orbital Sciences Corporation	500.00	
Van Dyk Associates, Inc, 1250 24th St., NW, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20037	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	500.00	
Do	SPACEHAB	500.00	
Van Fleet Associates, Inc, 499 South Capitol St., SW, #520 Washington, DC 20003	National Council of Farmer Cooperatives		
Do	American Veterinary Medical Assn		
Van Fleet Metzner & Meredith Corp, 499 S. Capitol Street, SW, #520 Washington, DC 20003	American Gas Assn		
Do	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn		
Do	Cadillac Gage Textron	6,000.00	199.69
Do	Harsco Corporation	27,000.00	9,817.25
Do	American Gas Assn	31,248.00	666.42
Do	American Investors Life	3,000.00	11.09
Do	DGA International	350.00	17.15
Do	Electrospace Corporation	10,500.00	263.50
Do	Fischer Imaging Corp	3,600.00	77.81
Do	FLIR Systems, Inc		
Do	General Instrument Corp/Litton Applied Technologies	21,000.00	3,448.97
Do	Magnavox Government & Industrial Relations Co	22,350.00	
Do	Martin Marietta Corp	18,750.00	341.16
Do	Miltope Corp	7,500.00	150.91
Do	NCube	7,500.00	699.52
Do	Sea Beam Instruments, Inc	9,000.00	464.89
Do	Southern Maryland Naval Alliance	10,800.00	264.78
Do	Thermo-Tex	7,500.00	136.05
Do	Vanguard Research	4,000.00	17.28
Van Ness Feldman & Curtis, P.C., 1050 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20007	Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission		
Do	Arctic Slope Regional Corp	300.00	
Do	Bar-S Foods Company	350.00	
Do	Barron Collier Co		
Do	Bio Resources, Ltd		
Do	Blackfeet Tribe		
Do	Bumble Bee Seafoods, Inc		
Do	Clean Coal Technology Coalition		
Do	Consumers United for Rail Equity [CURE]		
Do	Doyon, Ltd		
Do	Electric Transportation Coalition	384.00	
Do	Geothermal Resources Assn	552.00	
Do	GNB, Inc	192.50	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Intertribal Agricultural Council		
Do	Jicarilla Apache Tribe		
Do	Kenai Natives Assn		
Do	Koncor Forest Products Company		
Do	Large Public Power Council [LPPC]		
Do	Lower Colorado River Authority		
Do	Mack Trucks, Inc	775.00	20.00
Do	McKesson Corp		
Do	National Endangered Species Act Reform Coalition	2,970.00	
Do	National Nutritional Foods Assn		
Do	National Wetlands Coalition	4,792.50	
Do	Natural Gas Supply Assn		
Do	Navajo Nation		
Do	Price Waterhouse	144.00	
Do	Sacramento Municipal Utility District	426.00	
Do	Seneca Resources, Inc		
Do	Toyota Motor Corporate Services of North America, Inc	1,100.00	30.00
Do	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc		
Do	Uranium Producers of America		
H. Stewart Van Scoyoc, 1420 New York Ave., NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20005	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: Altair Ochsner Medical Foundation)	3,750.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: American Forest & Paper Assn)	6,250.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.)	12,500.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corp.)	5,000.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: Assn of Health Insurance Agents)	1,250.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates (For: Champion International Corp.)	2,500.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates (For: Coalition of EPSCoR States)	11,250.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: Dresser Industries, Inc.)	2,500.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates (For: Du Pont de Nemours & Company, E.I.)	2,500.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates (For: International Paper)	2,500.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: Kellogg Company)		
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: National Assn of Water Companies)	3,750.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: National Association of Private Enterprise)	4,875.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: National Institute for Water Resources)	5,000.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: National Realty Committee)	3,750.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates (For: Quanex)	8,375.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: Schering-Plough Corp.)		
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: Tulane University)	6,750.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates (For: University of Alabama System)	6,750.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates (For: USF&G Insurance)	1,250.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates (For: Weyerhaeuser)	2,500.00	
Do	Van Scoyoc Associates, Inc (For: WINSM Consortium)		
John A. Vance, 1725 M St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036-4502	Pacific Gas & Electric Co	1,693.50	
Marjorie Vanderbilt, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #100 West Washington, DC 20024-2571	American Nurses' Assn	11,955.20	183.71
Norman C. Vanderkooi, New Hampshire Petroleum Council 11 Depot Street Concord, NH 03301	American Petroleum Institute	324.00	183.50
Charlene Vanner, 6203 A Waterway Drive Falls Church, VA 22044	Capital Cities/ABC, Inc	638.33	
Glenn Vanselow, P.O. Box 61473 Vancouver, WA 98666-1473	Pacific Northwest Waterways Assn	7,248.00	
Norman W. VanCor, 111 Tallwood Drive Southington, CT 06489	Yankee Gas Services Company	625.77	133.75
Todd VanHouse, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	Farm Credit Council		
Robert C. Varah, c/o Rogers & Wells 607 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Dofasco, Inc	456.00	676.02
Barbara J. Varca, 1015 15th Street, NW, #401 Washington, DC 20005	Syntex (U.S.A.), Inc	1,200.00	2,057.63
Varet Marcus & Fink, P.C., 607 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005-2000	New York Mercantile Exchange [NYMEX]		
Patricia C. Vaughan, 205 E. 42nd Street, #1504 New York, NY 10017	Risk & Insurance Management Society, Inc		
Audrey S. Vaughn, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036	Alabama Power Company		
Philip M. Vaughn, 800 Connecticut, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006	Flour Corp	5,000.00	4,295.52
Paul S. Vayer, 50 Hillcrest Avenue New Britain, CT 06053	Gryphon International	3,525.00	
Haleh Vaziri, 516 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Association of American Publishers	4,000.00	
Nicholas A. Velotes, 1718 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20009	United Video, Inc	3,500.00	200.00
Venabie Baetje Howard & Civiletti, 1201 New York Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	CNA Insurance Co		
Carol Verby, 7361 Calhoun Place Rockville, MD 20850	International Mass Retail Assn	10,000.00	200.00
Robert J. Verdico, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #10th Fl. Washington, DC 20006	Pennzoil Co	1,500.00	
Frank Verstraten, 1155 15th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Defenders of Wildlife	1,261.57	
Sara Vickerman, 1244 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Communicating for Agriculture, Inc	9,000.00	210.36
Linda Vickers, 1706 23rd St., South Arlington, VA 22202	National Assn of Crop Insurance Agents	19,999.98	1,101.37
Do	American Assn of Classified School Employees	223.75	
David Vienna & Associates, 401 Wythe Street, #2-A Alexandria, VA 22314	California Department of Insurance	6,975.00	
Do	California Franchise Tax Board	3,807.50	
Do	California Public Employees' Retirement System	8,775.00	
Do	Pacific Stock Exchange, Inc	2,050.00	
Do	State Board of Equalization (Calif)	2,100.00	
Mary Vibstadt, 2000 K Street, NW, Suite 203 Washington, DC 20006	Dial Corp		
Susanne Vikoren, 1350 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: American Communities for Cleanup Equity)	8,220.00	1,587.60
Ralph Vinovich, 1875 Eye Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Tobacco Institute	1,000.00	82.58
Vinson & Elkins, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20004-1007	Attorneys' Liability Assurance Society, Inc		
Do	Bank Tax Group	9,725.00	
Do	BMC Software, Inc		
Do	Citicorp Washington, Inc		
Do	Cook Inlet Region, Inc	142.50	
Do	E. M. Warburg Pincus & Co, Inc		
Do	Federal Express Corp		
Do	Goldman Sachs & Co	1,350.00	
Do	Merrill Lynch & Co, Inc		
Do	Panhandle Eastern Corp	38,057.50	
Do	Texas Veterans Land Board		
Do	Time-Warner, Inc		
Walter D. Vinyard Jr., Vinyard and Associates 555 13th St., NW, #800 East Washington, DC 20004	United Savings Assn of Texas FSB		
Do	Continental Insurance Companies	500.00	
Joseph A. Violante, 807 Maine Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024	National Fraternal Congress of America	2,000.00	
Virginia Association of Railway Patrons, P.O. Box 867 Richmond, VA 23207	Disabled American Veterans	14,972.72	
George A. Vivrette Jr., 1440 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20005	American Automobile Assn	600.00	16.42
Dina Vizaccaro, 1620 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	American Automobile Manufacturers Assn	14,419.00	
David Viadeck, 2000 P Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Public Citizen	1,200.00	
John R. Vogt, 1445 New York Avenue, NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20005	Public Securities Assn	10,000.00	177.25
Nick J. Volchek, 7325 Del Norte Drive Scottsdale, AZ 85258	AT&T		
Volkswagen of America, Inc, 490 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, #7204 Washington, DC 20024	Paralyzed Veterans of America		
Douglas K. Vollmer, 801 18th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Career College Assn, Inc	19,162.50	
Ian D. Voiner, 1201 New York Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Cohn & Marks (For: Direct Marketing Assn)	1,250.00	
Do	Cohn & Marks (For: Maclean Hunter Cable TV)		
Do	Cohn & Marks (For: USA Network)		
John M. Volpe, 1825 Eye Street, NW, Suite 400 Washington, DC 20006	Heublein, Inc	6,562.50	100.00
Volpe Buskey & Lyons, 918 16th Street, NW, #602 Washington, DC 20006	Equipment Leasing Assn of America		
Sarah C. Von der Lippe, 80 Trowbridge St. Cambridge, MA 02138	Kids Project	250.00	
Ingrid A. Voorhees, 1801 K Street, NW, Suite 400K Washington, DC 20006	Arte & Hadden (For: Nintendo of America)	62.50	683.00
Philip H. Voorhees, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Parks & Conservation Assn	1,146.00	116.00
Vorys Sater Seymour & Pease, 1828 L Street, NW, #1111 Washington, DC 20036	American Environmental Company		
Do	Committee of Publicly Owned Companies	1,604.85	
Do	CVI, Inc	980.00	
Do	Dale Michael A/K/A Riviera Bowling Lanes		
Do	Foreign Credit Insurance Assn Management Co, Inc		
Do	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc		
Do	Ohio Advanced Technology Center, Inc		
Do	Ohio Assn of Broadcasters	59.22	5.00

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Oho Forestry Assn		
Do	Oho Soft Drink		0.48
Do	Professional Lawn Care Assn of America		
Do	Snow Aviation International, Inc		
Carmen Delgado Votaw, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #309 Washington, DC 20036	Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.		
Frank J. Voyack, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	International Assn of Bridge Struct & Ornamental Iron Wkrs	20,160.63	4,291.54
John A. Vuono, Vuono Lavelle & Gray 2310 Grant Building Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Procompetitive Rail Steering Committee		
Thomas D. Wacker, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037	National Telephone Cooperative Assn		
Rex B. Wackerle, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #2300 Arlington, VA 22209	Northrop Corp	5,000.00	345.27
Sadami Wada, 9 West 57th Street New York, NY 10019	Sony Corp of America	1,400.00	
Robert J. Wade, 1850 M Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc		
Robert Waffle, 1421 Prince Street, #230 Alexandria, VA 22314	International Hardwood Products Assn(IHPA)	875.00	977.50
Joan Wages, 601 24th Street, NW #904 Washington, DC 20037	Association of Professional Flight Attendants	9,000.00	781.00
Do	Independent Federation of Flight Attendants		
Pamela Hyde Wagner, 4301 North Fairfax Drivve, #360 Arlington, VA 22203-1608	National Utility Contractors Assn	4,125.00	819.00
Timothy C. Wagner, 4301 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 360 Arlington, VA 22203-1608	National Utility Contractors Assn	7,400.00	59.12
Andrew F. Wahquist, 1350 I Street, NW, #870 Washington, DC 20005-3305	McDonnell Douglas Corp		
Frederick P. Waite, 1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 1100 Washington, DC 20004-2404	Ackerman & Bishop (For: American Wire Producers Assn)	12,400.00	
Do	Ackerson & Bishop (For: Chiquita Brands International, Inc.)		
Herbert R. Waite, 1036 South Collier Blvd. Unit 105 Marco Island, FL 33937	J.P. Morgan/Morgan Guaranty Bank	8,000.00	351.78
Susan Stephenson Walden, 1350 Eye Street, NW, #810 Washington, DC 20005	Johnson & Johnson	275.00	73.20
Doug Walgren, 8312 Hunting Hill Lane McLean, VA 22102	Association of Chiropractic Colleges	7,500.00	
Do	Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries, Inc	12,000.00	
Do	Merck & Company	15,000.00	
Richard P. Walker, 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #352 Washington, DC 20004	University of Pittsburg Medical Center	15,000.00	
Walker-Free Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Central and South West Services, Inc	7,750.00	4,353.27
Do	American Telephone & Telegraph Co	5,000.00	
Do	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc		
Do	Broadcast Music, Inc	4,375.00	
Do	Coalition for Competitive Capital		
Do	Coalition on Superfund		
Do	CSX Corporation	3,750.00	
Do	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	450.00	
Do	GAF Corp		
Do	Mexican Department of Commerce & Industrial Development	12,500.00	
Do	Mid Continent Oil and Gas Assn		
Do	MBNA America Bank NA		
Do	National Assn for the Superconducting Super Collider		
Do	National Stone Assn		
Do	Northville Industries Corp		
Do	Sony Music Entertainment, Inc	15,000.00	
Do	Sony Pictures Entertainment, Inc	7,500.00	
Do	Southern Company Services, Inc	3,750.00	
Do	USA Group, Inc		
Mary L. Wallace, 7272 Wisconsin Avenue Bethesda, MD 20814	Wheelabrator Environmental Systems, Inc, et al.	5,000.00	
Wallace & Edwards, 1150 Connecticut Ave., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20036	American Soc of Hospital Pharmacists	3,780.00	
Do	Alabama Farmers Federation	3,500.00	449.22
Do	American Soc of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers	10,000.00	
Do	American Sugar Cane League	22,500.00	
Do	Calgene, Inc	10,000.00	
Do	Cash America International	3,750.00	
Do	Cotton Warehouse Assn of America	22,500.00	
Do	Domino Sugar Corp	7,500.00	
Do	Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corp	5,000.00	
Do	Service Corporation International	7,500.00	
Do	St. Louis Ship Holdings		
Do	U.S. Canola Association		
David B. Waller, 1657 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Williams Companies, Inc		
Richard J. Walsh, 6770 Lake Elenor Drive Orlando, FL 32809-3330	General Mills Restaurants, Inc	1,062.50	164.65
John C. Walton, 1401 North Oak Street, #302 Arlington, VA 22209	John E. Chance & Associates, Inc	6,000.00	
Do	General Dynamics Corp	15,000.00	
Do	Grumman Corporation	18,333.32	1,671.05
Do	National Assn of Dredging Contractors		
Do	National Rifle Assn of America	35,000.00	1,494.39
Do	Textron, Inc	19,166.56	788.77
Do	Thiokol Corp	14,000.00	177.36
Bonnie B. Wan, 700 11th Street, NW, Suite 660 Washington, DC 20001	Kimberly-Clark Corp		
Alan S. Ward, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Baker & Hostetler (For: Soap & Detergent Assn)		
Clarence D. Ward, 1727 Hoban Road, NW Washington, DC 20007	Martin Marietta Corporation	4,847.00	
Michael D. Ward, c/o Virginia Petroleum Council, 701 E. Franklin Street, #105 Richmond, VA 23219	American Petroleum Institute	25.00	
Stephen E. Ward, 1401 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1030 Washington, DC 20005	Shell Oil Company	1,500.00	
Barbara F. Warden, 1757 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	International Union United Auto Aerospace & Ag. W of AUAW	17,336.44	609.24
Michael O. Ware, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co	2,500.00	
Michael A. Waring, 1771 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters	1,000.00	155.77
Ann D. Warner, 2120 L Street, NW, #305 Washington, DC 20037	International Bridge Tunnel & Turnpike Assn	3,588.00	3,588.00
Ernest R. Warner Jr., 1133 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	DGA International, Inc (For: Dir Int'l Aff of the Gen Def for Armaments)		
Do	DGA International, Inc (For: Sofreavia)		
Do	DGA International, Inc (For: SNECMA)		
James H. Warner, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	DGA International, Inc (For: Zenith Data Systems)		
David E. Warr, 655 15th Street, NW, #410 Washington, DC 20005	National Rifle Assn of America		
B. Jack Warren, P.O. Box 95385 Atlanta, GA 30347	Bristol-Myers Squibb Company	1,000.00	
Richard F. Warren, 918 16th Street, NW, Suite 402 Washington, DC 20006	Forest Farmers Assn		
Tristan Carter Warren, 1771 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Furniture Manufacturers Assn	750.00	539.97
Barbara J. Washburn, 1660 L Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters	6,500.00	654.32
Gregory J. Washington, 1050 17th Street, NW, Suite 500 Washington, DC 20036	General Motors Corp	3,000.00	3,057.15
Washington & Christian, 805 15th Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Texaco, Inc		
Do	City of Cleveland	5,534.00	586.93
Do	City of Miami	1,196.00	120.75
Do	City of Oakland	4,500.00	114.90
Do	Coca-Cola Company	907.00	13.54
Do	Gabonese Republic		
Do	Government of the People's Republic of Angola		
Do	Government of Antigua		
Do	Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority	1,000.00	9.29
Do	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission	1,077.00	193.46
Washington Independent Writers, Inc, 733 15th Street, NW, #220 Washington, DC 20005	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita)		
Washington Public Affairs Group, 4801 Massachusetts Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20016	Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria	105,000.00	18.38
Washington Strategic Consulting Group, Inc, 805 15th Street, NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20005	National Association of Chain Drug Stores	500.00	
Robert A. Waspe, P.O. Box 1417-D49 Alexandria, VA 22313-1417	ConAgra, Inc	2,900.00	500.75
Many Kirley Waters, 888 17th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006	Healthcare Financial Management Assn		
Robbi-Lynn Watnik, 1050 17th Street, NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20036	GEC-Marconi Electronic Systems Corp	1,300.00	242.00
Austen W. Watson, 1215 Jefferson Davis Hwy., #1203 Arlington, VA 22202	Security Traders Assn, Inc	7,978.00	101.38
John L. Watson III, One World Trade Center, #4511 New York, NY 10048	National Grange	5,500.00	
Leroy Watson, 1616 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Lung Assn	1,000.00	5,531.54
Sherri D. Watson, 1726 M Street, NW, Suite 902 Washington, DC 20036-4502	Conference of State Bank Supervisors		
James B. Watt, 1015 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn		
Arthur B. Watts, 4496 Alfred Street Cocoa, FL 32927	Tele-Communications, Inc	45.00	
Carolyn Herr Watts, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Broiler Council	3,750.00	
Douglas R. Watts, 1155 21st Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Coal Assn	1,650.00	
George B. Watts, 1155 15th St., NW, #614 Washington, DC 20005	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc	10,500.00	534.25
Bruce H. Watzman, 1130 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Petroleum Institute	21,958.00	2,065.14
Philip A. Waxman, 2800 Quebec St., NW, #536 Washington, DC 20008	Stephens Group, Inc	1,000.00	
William H. Weatherspoon, North Carolina Petroleum Council P.O. Box 167 Raleigh, NC 27602			
A. Vernon Weaver, 111 Center Street Little Rock, AR 72201			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Barbara G. Webb, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, Suite 202W Washington, DC 20024	Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America	7,193.12	103.77
Sandra M. Webb, 1150 18th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Brown & Root Services Corp	37,500.00	214.35
Jack Weber, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., n.w. #900 Washington, DC 20004	Federal National Mortgage Assn (Fannie Mae)	2,500.00	
Philip J. Weber, 3900 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20016	Farm Credit Council		
William R. Weber, 50 F Street, NW, Suite 900 Washington, DC 20001	International Taxicab and Livery Assn		
Webster Chamberlain & Bean, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #1000 Washington, DC 20006	National Fisheries Institute		
Lee J. Weddig, 1525 Wilson Boulevard, #500 Arlington, VA 22209	James W. Bunge & Associates	4,000.00	
Robert K. Weidner, 2300 M Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20037	Rural Utah Public Lands Council		
Do	Battery Council International		
Weinberg Bergeson & Neuman, 1300 Eye Street, NW, #1000 West Washington, DC 20005	National Assn for Plastic Container Recovery (NAPCOR)		
Do	Portable Rechargeable Battery Association		
Do	Unilever U.S., Inc.	1,000.00	27.00
Robert A. Weinberger, 816 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	National Society of Professional Engineers	1,500.00	
Donald G. Weinert, 1420 King St. Alexandria, VA 22314-2715	Prodigy Services Company	500.00	
Sandra G. Weiss, 445 Hamilton Ave. White Plains, NY 10601	Jaffe Raitt Heuer & Weiss, P.C.		
Arthur A. Weiss, One Woodward Avenue, Suite 2400 Detroit, MI 48226	American Foreign Service Assn	5,400.00	
Walter F. Weiss, 1762 Church Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	TechLaw, Inc (For: Shulter & Low (for: Nissan R&D, Inc.))		
Robert A. Weissman, 14500 Avion Parkway, #300 Chantilly, VA 22021	National Parks & Conservation Assn	1,146.00	116.00
Michael C. Weland, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Safe Buildings Alliance		
John F. Welch, 655 15th Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	American Grain Inspection Institute		
Paul S. Weller Jr., 1529 K St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Computer Consultant Businesses (NACC)B	225.00	
Meredith K. Wellington, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20036	United Parcel Service	11,000.00	129.40
Arnold Wellman, 316 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #304 Washington, DC 20003	National Assn of Independent Colleges and Universities	13,752.00	58.00
Jane V. Wellman, 122 C Street, NW, Suite 750 Washington, DC 20001	Southwestern Bell Corp		913.33
Kent M. Wells, 1667 K Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Citicorp Washington, Inc.	1,987.50	
Robert C. Wells, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	Central & South West Services, Inc.	15,680.00	2,884.78
Frederick C. Wendorf, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #352 Washington, DC 20004	National Grocers Assn	500.00	
Thomas F. Wenning, 1825 Samuel Morse Dr. Reston, VA 22090	Common Cause	18,362.52	318.00
Fred Wertheimer, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Dow Corning Corp	5,000.00	
James K. Wessel, 1800 M Street, NW, #325 South Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Retail Druggists	1,500.00	300.00
Charles M. West, 205 Daingerfield Road Alexandria, VA 22314	Fertilizer Institute	25,000.00	420.69
Ford B. West, 501 Second Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	National Business Aircraft Assn	2,500.00	235.94
William Preston West Jr., 1200 18th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036			
West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Assn, P.O. Box 848 Nogales, AZ 85621			
J. C. West, P.C., 1090 Vermont Ave., NW #800 Washington, DC 20005	City of Detroit	38,886.87	12,192.48
Western Coal Traffic League, 1224 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036		5,000.00	5,000.00
Westland Development Co., Inc, 401 Coors Boulevard, NW Albuquerque, NM 87121			
Michelle Westover, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Trust for Historic Preservation		
John F. Wetzel Jr., 50 F St., NW Washington, DC 20001	Association of American Railroads	312.08	273.11
Wexler Group, 1317 F Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Allied-Signal, Inc		
Do	American Airlines, Inc	378.00	
Do	American Institute for Foreign Study Scholarship Foundation		
Do	American Public Transit Assn		
Do	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.	848.00	18.25
Do	ARCO		
Do	Catholic Health Association of the United States		8.00
Do	Century Council		93.40
Do	Comcast Corporation	1,200.00	103.75
Do	Consortium of State Maritime Schools		
Do	Coopers & Lybrand		80.91
Do	Crow Tribal Council	1,397.00	26.65
Do	Defense Rations Manufacturers Assn		
Do	Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd		
Do	FHP		147.05
Do	General Motors Corp		
Do	Grand Trunk Western Railroad, Inc		
Do	Hughes Aircraft Company and Space and Communications Group	262.50	47.00
Do	Intermountain Rural Electric Assn		
Do	J.P. Morgan & Co, Inc		
Do	Johnson & Johnson	375.00	
Do	Joslin Diabetes Center		
Do	Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory		
Do	Massachusetts Maritime Academy		
Do	Motion Picture Assn of America, Inc		
Do	National Gypsum Co		
Do	New England Aquarium		
Do	Oceanic Institute		
Do	Ohio Edison		6.50
Do	Science Applications International Corp		
Do	U.S. Bioscience		
Do	Navistar International Transportation Corp	4,000.00	
Do	American Waterways Operators, Inc	5,000.00	9,109.07
Do	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.		
Do	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc		
Do	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co		
Do	American Dental Assn	6,250.00	138.00
Do	Alabama Power Co	45,516.00	21,004.28
Do	Hughes Aircraft Company		
Do	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	3,216.00	
Do	Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association		
Do	Union Camp Corporation	4,144.00	48.00
Do	Avondale Industries, Inc	21,250.00	7,426.55
Do	Energy Tax Policy Alliance	900.00	73.88
Do	AMGEN	8,000.00	
Do	Coastal Corporation	20,000.00	
Do	Goldman Sachs & Co	5,000.00	
Do	Tobacco Institute	25,000.00	
Do	Tenneco, Inc		
Do	Oregon Trail Coordinating Council	562.50	
Do	American Assn of Retired Persons	666.51	60.00
Do	National Assn of Realtors	1,750.00	41.26
Do	Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc	336.00	
Do	Harris Corporation	3,500.00	1,901.50
Do	Tobacco Institute	600.00	57.90
Do	National Agricultural Chemicals Assn		
Do	Texas Instruments, Inc	250.00	133.66
Do	U.S. Telephone Assn	2,000.00	
Do	County of Los Angeles	22,500.00	5,050.00
Do	Giddings & Lewis, Inc	5,999.99	2,681.21
Do	National Constructors Association	9,999.99	1,826.23
Do	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For: Central Utah Water Conservancy District)	1,406.00	
Do	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For: Clark County Nevada)	1,406.00	
Do	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For: Clark County Nevada-McCarran International Airport)	1,406.00	
Do	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For: Las Vegas Valley Water District)	1,406.00	
Do	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For: Public Service Co of New Mexico)	1,406.00	
Do	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For: Sierra Pacific Power Co.)	1,406.00	
Do	Marcus G. Faust, P.C. (For: State of Montana Dept of Natural Resources & Conservation)	1,406.00	
Do	American Farm Bureau Federation	8,444.00	73.62
Elizabeth D. Whitley, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #800 Washington, DC 20024	General Dynamics Corp	1,000.00	251.76
Robert L. Whitmire, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1000 Arlington, VA 22202	Oryx Energy Company	500.00	341.11
William F. Whitsitt, 13155 Noel Road Dallas, TX 75240-5067	Pizza Hut, Inc		
Larry H. Whitt, 9111 E Douglas Wichita, KS 67207	J. I. Gray & Associates		
Robert Whittaker, c/o Fleishman Hillard, Inc 1301 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Arnold J. Landre MD		
Do			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Pamela J. Whited, 1401 Eye Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Pacific Resources, Inc.	500.00	
Whitten & Diamond, 1725 DeSales St., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Pioneer Seed Co., Inc.	3,000.00	195.88
Whitworth & Associates, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #747 Washington, DC 20004	Mesa, Inc.	3,000.00	
Do	Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition	4,000.00	
William E. Wickert Jr., 1667 K Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006	Bethlehem Steel Corp.	125.00	
Anne Marie Wiedemer, 1350 I Street, NW, #840 Washington, DC 20005	Ralston Purina Company	7,500.00	735.00
Helen C. Wiederhorn, 1350 I Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Ford Motor Co.	3,930.00	3,005.88
Philip R. Wiedmeyer, 600 North 18th Street Birmingham, AL 35203	Alabama Power Co.	34,723.21	2,926.48
Wiggin & Dana, One Century Tower P. O. Box 1832 New Haven, CT 06508-1832	Villa Banfi, U.S.A.		
Robert Wigington, 1220 19th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Airport Association Council International	17,175.00	
W. Scott Wilber, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn.	3,975.00	
Shirley J. Wilcher, 122 C Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Independent Colleges and Universities	9,210.00	31.00
Brian Wilcox, 750 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20002-4242	American Psychological Assn	4,000.00	18.00
Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1202 Washington, DC 20036			
Harry G. Wiles II, 1023 15th St., NW, # 400 Washington, DC 20005	Wine & Spirits Wholesalers of America, Inc.		883.48
Wiley Rein & Fielding, 1776 K Street, NW, 12th Fl. Washington, DC 20006	Aeronautical Radio, Inc.		
Do	Allied Marketing Group	384.00	
Do	Association of Telemessaging Services, International	8,734.00	72.00
Do	CBS, Inc.		
Do	Firemen's Fund Insurance Cos.		
Do	Marine Mammal Coalition		
Do	Merchants National Bank		
Do	National Assn for Information Services		
Do	Newspaper Assn of America (NAA)		
Do	Olan Mills, Inc.	1,792.00	87.88
Do	Prodigy Services Company	4,284.00	34.88
Do	United Parcel Service	454.00	
Do	United Student Aid Funds	1,520.00	8.00
Do	W.F. Young, Inc.	3,900.00	13.00
Guenther O. Wilhelm, 1899 L Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Exxon Corporation		
Carl B. Wilkerson, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc.		
Julia Bullard Wilkie, 206 E Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	National Roofing Contractors Assn	2,343.75	964.45
E. John Wilkinson, 1899 L Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Vulcan Materials Co.	1,700.00	540.00
Wilkinson Barker Knauer & Quinn, 1735 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Aetna Life Insurance	12,929.00	765.28
Do	Bank of America		
Do	Bank of Boston		
Do	Barnett Banks, Inc.		
Do	First Interstate Bank		
Do	Fleet/Norstar Financial Group	22,901.00	2,886.00
Do	Hobby Straus Dean & Wilder		
Do	Northwest Hydroelectric Assn	3,000.00	58.43
Do	RECOLL Management Corp	3,577.34	450.70
Do	RMJ Options Trading Corp		
Do	Solano Water Authority	2,920.00	56.00
Do	Summit Energy Storage, Inc.		
Do	Suntrust Banks, Inc.		
Do	Turlock Irrigation District	3,500.00	207.00
Do	VISA USA, Inc.		
Do	Wachovia Bank and Trust		
Do	Wells Fargo & Company		
Faith Williams, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #460 Washington, DC 20037	New York Life Insurance Company	225.00	
Jack L. Williams, 451 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	Ark-Best Co.	1,450.00	250.00
Do	Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co (ARLKA)	1,250.00	300.00
Do	Electro Com Automation, Inc.	1,550.00	350.00
Do	Riceland Foods, Inc.	1,400.00	350.00
Do	Tyson Foods, Inc.	1,400.00	350.00
Do	Amoco Corporation	50.00	322.77
Leonard B. Williams, 1615 M Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	National Medical Enterprises, Inc.	4,980.00	
Lucinda L. Williams, 733 15th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	National Rifle Assn of America		
Marshall Williams, Box 1000, Building A3 Leavenworth, KS 66048	National Wildlife Federation	1,500.00	272.33
Michael E. Williams, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	MCI Communications Corp.	2,148.36	
Patricia Williams, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-2266	Society for Human Resource Management		
Patrick H. Williams, 1801 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Radio Relay League, Inc.	15,000.00	
Percy V. Williams II, 606 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc.	2,000.00	4,340.00
Perry F. Williams, 225 Main St. Newington, CT 06111	Rohm & Haas Co.	500.00	
Richard T. Williams, 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	JM Family Enterprises, Inc.		
Robin L. Williams, 1667 K St., NW, #210 Washington, DC 20006	American Home Products	7,630.00	
Williams & Connolly, 725 12th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Association of Family Farmers		
Williams & Jensen, P.C., 1101 Connecticut Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Robert M. Bass Group	290.00	
Do	British Petroleum	787.00	
Do	Century 21 Real Estate Corp.		
Do	College Board		
Do	College Construction Loan Insurance Assn		
Do	Colonial Pipeline Company	240.00	
Do	Continental Airlines Holding, Inc.	15,150.00	
Do	Credit Suisse Financial Products USA		
Do	CIGNA Corp.	3,655.00	
Do	Estee Lauder, Inc.	570.00	
Do	First Boston Corp.		
Do	Gilao, Inc.		
Do	Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc.		
Do	GAMMA Corp.		
Do	Kelly Appleman Hart & Hallman		
Do	Keystone Provident Life Insurance Co.		
Do	Marks Murase & White		
Do	Mustang Fuel Corporation		
Do	National Assn of Rehabilitation Agencies		140.00
Do	National Board for Professional Teaching Standards		
Do	National Soft Drink Assn	540.00	
Do	Norfolk Southern Corp.	290.00	
Do	Normandy Foundation		
Do	Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.		
Do	Owens-Illinois, Inc.		
Do	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn		
Do	Pittston Co.	1,110.00	
Do	Recording Industry Assn of America, Inc.	8,300.00	
Do	Southern Pacific Transportation Co.	580.00	
Do	Southwest Airlines		
Do	Student Loan Marketing Assn (Sallie Mae)		
Do	Texaco, Inc.	1,450.00	
Do	Turner Broadcasting System, Inc.	7,640.00	
Do	TTI Company		
Do	U.S. English		
Do	U.S. Telephone Assn.		
Do	Universal Foods, Inc.		
Do	USAA Financial Service Co.		
Do	Eastman Kodak Company (Imaging Group)		
Do	Port of Portland	12,403.00	
Do	Independent Petroleum Assn of America		1,129.00
Do	General Atomics	1,060.64	81.54
Do	Association of Directory Publishers	2,059.00	
Do	Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc.		
Do	Council of Appraisal & Property Professional Societies		580.00

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Morgan Guaranty Trust Co	2,987.00	152.61
Do	National Assn of Independent Fee Appraisers		
Do	Standard Commercial Tobacco Co, Ltd		
Do	Time Warner		
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp		
Do	Yamaha Motor Co, Ltd, et al.	2,204.00	
Do	Yamaha Motor Manufacturing Corp of America	87.00	
Do	Aetna Life & Casualty Co		
Do	American Cyanamid Co		15.00
Do	American Honda Motor Co, Inc		
Do	Capital Cities/ABC, Inc		
Do	Citibank, N.A.		
Do	Computer Systems Policy Project		
Do	Cook Inlet Communications, L.P.		
Do	Council for Responsible Nutrition		
Do	CPC International, Inc	5,921.00	22.50
Do	G-IV Family Coalition, Inc		
Do	Handgun Control, Inc		
Do	International Metals Reclamation Company, Inc		
Do	Long Island Savings Bank		
Do	McDonald's Corporation		
Do	PepsiCo, Inc		22.50
Do	Swiss Bankers Assn		
Do	American Movers Conference	8,865.00	233.88
Do	Arter & Hadden (For: Nintendo of America, Inc.)	4,500.00	
Do	National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Assn	337.50	683.00
Do	National Cattlemen's Assn	413.00	8.00
Do	Asea Brown Boveri, Inc	1,000.00	
Do	USX Corporation	5,900.00	
Do	Wilson & Wilson (For: Cadmium Council)		
Do	Wilson & Wilson (For: Hecla Mining Company)		
Do	PPG Industries, Inc	25.00	16.00
Do	Wisconsin Electric Power Co		
Do	Winburn Associates, Inc (For: American Assn of Equipment Lessors)		
Do	Winburn VanScocor & Hooper (For: American Insurance Assn)	45,000.00	
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: American Insurance Assn)	15,000.00	
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Bell Atlantic Capital Corp)		
Do	Winburn Associates, Inc (For: Bradford Exchange)		
Do	Winburn Associates, Inc (For: Burlington Northern Railroad Co.)		
Do	Winburn Associates, Inc (For: Burlington Northern Services, Inc.)		
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: BR Services)	15,000.00	
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Chicago Northwestern Railroad)	10,000.00	
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Delta Air Lines)	10,000.00	
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Equipment Leasing Assn)	22,500.00	
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Fluor Corp.)	25,000.00	
Do	Winburn Associates, Inc (For: Hartford (The))		
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Hartford Insurance Group)	45,000.00	
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Leggett & Platt)	21,000.00	
Do	Winburn Associates, Inc (For: National Assn of County Office Employees)		
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: National Assn of County Office Employees)	3,000.00	
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Norfolk Southern Railroad)	20,000.00	
Do	Winburn Associates, Inc (For: Pennzoil)		
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Pfizer, Inc.)	15,000.00	
Do	Winburn Associates, Inc (For: Philip Morris)		
Do	Winburn & Jenkins (For: Philip Morris)	81,000.00	
Do	Shearson Lehman Brothers, Inc	500.00	32.02
Do	Maritime Institute for Research & Industrial Development	6,690.48	
Do	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Do	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	600.00	277.34
Do	Winkelmann & Associates, Inc (For: American Resort & Residential Development Assn)	6,000.00	
Do	Wilkes Artis Hedrick & Lane	4,768.75	
Do	National Assn of Life Underwriters	887.50	82.00
Do	Bedminster Bioconversion Corp		
Do	Compaq Computer Corporation		
Do	Cooper Tire & Rubber Company	2,756.25	15.75
Do	Digital Equipment Corp		
Do	ELGARD Corp		
Do	Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Jackson	6,168.75	100.39
Do	Gross Pointes-Harper Woods Study Comm for Detroit City Airport		
Do	Harpo, Inc	340.00	
Do	Illinois State Medical Society	16,283.75	911.69
Do	International Council of Shopping Centers	1,470.00	41.60
Do	Lockheed Air Terminal, Inc		
Do	National Marine Manufacturers Assn		
Do	Port of Pascagoula (Jackson County, MS)	8,000.00	5,077.50
Do	Regional Transit Authority	264.23	
Do	Robinson Terminal	1,897.50	81.00
Do	Student Loan Funding Corp		
Do	SPR Task Force for Southeast Mississippi		
Do	Waggoner Engineering, Inc	16,197.50	842.00
Do	National Wildlife Federation	491.70	925.69
Do	America West Airlines, Inc		
Do	American Automobile Manufacturers Assn		
Do	Amoco Performance Products, Inc		
Do	Bristol-Myers Squibb		
Do	BASF Corp		
Do	BASF Structural Materials, Inc		
Do	Coalition for Responsible Waste Incineration [CRWI]	1,025.00	44.00
Do	Fibertite Corp		
Do	Goldman Sachs		
Do	Hercules Aerospace Co		
Do	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe		
Do	Macrowision, Inc		
Do	MCI Communications Corp		
Do	MTN Coalition	650.00	
Do	National Assn of Demolition Contractors		
Do	National Vehicle Leasing Assn		
Do	Navajo Nation		
Do	North American Chemical Company		
Do	Organization for International Investment [OFII]	23,833.57	40.00
Do	Refractory Ceramics Fiber Coalition		
Do	RAT Coalition		
Do	Sabreliner Corp		
Do	Salomon Brothers, Inc		
Do	Securities Industry Assn		
Do	Smith Corona		
Do	Snappy Car Rental		
Do	St. Thomas & St. John Chamber of Commerce		
Do	Thrifty Rent-A-Car System, Inc		
Do	Credit Union National Assn, Inc	2,000.00	
Do	Burger King Corp		22.80
Do	International Paper Co	4,137.00	217.19
Do	Albert Einstein Medical Center	12,750.00	1,718.43
Elizabeth Winick, 805 15th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005			
Melanie Wisniewski, P.O. Box 020783 Miami, FL 33102-0783			
Lyn M. Withey, 1620 Eye Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006			
S.R. Wojidak and Associates, Inc, The Bellevue - Suite 850 200 S. Broad Street Philadelphia, PA 19102			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Centennial Health Services, Inc.		689.13
Do	Certain Teed Corporation		1,661.16
Do	Children's Hospital of Philadelphia	54,750.00	2,139.37
Do	Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh	15,750.00	
Do	Commission on Economic Opportunity of Luzerne County	3,000.00	
Do	Crucer-Keystone Health System		
Do	Episcopal Hospital		
Do	Healthcare Management Alternatives, Inc.	9,000.00	650.14
Do	Hill Group		
Do	Hospital of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine		
Do	Magee-Womens Hospital	12,750.00	2,199.24
Do	Mercy Health Corporation	21,750.00	1,702.17
Do	Mercy Health Plan		621.63
Do	National Down Syndrome Society		
Do	North Philadelphia Health System		
Do	Presbyterian University Hospital		
Do	Public Financial Management		
Do	Systems Control, Inc.		
Do	Thomas Jefferson University Hospital		
Do	University of Pennsylvania		
Do	Norfolk Southern Corp	30,000.00	1,180.88
Do	Alliance to Save Energy	1,000.00	
Do	American Standard, Inc.		2,000.00
Do	Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries	5,750.00	2,762.59
Do	(For: American Insurance Assn)	394.35	
Do	American Council of Life Insurance	800.00	
Do	Amoco Corporation	1,200.00	186.90
Do	Procter & Gamble Co	507.59	
Do	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America		
Do	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	2,367.00	
Do	American Council of Life Insurance	200.00	
Do	Teco Energy, Inc	20,100.00	10,957.00
Do	Taft Stettinius & Hoffer (For: Special Committee for Health Care Reforms)		
Do	National Assn of Air Traffic Specialists	7,800.00	615.00
Do	Woods Research Associates, Inc.		
Do	American Civil Liberties Union	2,315.00	
Do	Northrop Corp	1,400.00	8.77
Do	LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae		
Do	International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation	480.00	64.00
Do	AMVETS	6,800.00	
Do	American Assn for Marriage & Family Therapy	4,700.00	
Do	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	65,500.00	21,190.00
Do			
Do	Greater Buffalo Athletic Corp	12,000.00	9,431.49
Do	HRM	42,000.00	535.80
Do	National Assn of Professional Insurance Agents		
Do	Profit Sharing Council of America		
Do	American Insurance Assn	497.05	120.00
Do	PepsiCo, Inc.		
Do	Texas Instruments	2,100.00	50.00
Do	American Assn of Airport Executives		
Do	American Bus Assn	2,411.74	328.29
Do	American International Group, Inc.		
Do	American Orthotic & Prosthetic Assn	10,707.56	560.02
Do	American President Companies		
Do	American Soc of Assn Executives	2,341.42	95.09
Do	Ares-Serono, Inc.	1,945.38	16.31
Do	BellSouth Corp		
Do	Bermuda, Government of	2,532.75	84.39
Do	Bituminous Coal Operators Assn	23,800.00	761.92
Do	Connaught Laboratories, Inc.	9,153.50	763.42
Do	Cosmetic Toiletry & Fragrance Assn, Inc.		
Do	Crescent Cities Jaycees Foundation, Inc.	2,296.77	25.66
Do	CSX Corporation	200.00	
Do	Grand Metropolitan/Pillsbury	4,998.58	42.49
Do	Grand Metropolitan, Inc.	362.69	
Do	HDTV 1125/60 Group	2,250.00	160.00
Do	Intermarine USA	2,400.00	298.55
Do	Kelly Assisted Living/Kelly Services		
Do	Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co	2,889.50	336.17
Do	Lonesome Dove Petroleum Company	2,771.50	18.56
Do	Manville Corporation	7,581.00	22.05
Do	Maxxam	1,517.95	50.70
Do	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co		
Do	Montana Department of Transportation	340.00	
Do	Mylan Laboratories, Inc.		
Do	National Assn of Small Business Investment Companies	2,000.00	17.20
Do	National Assn of Temporary Services		
Do	National Funeral Directors Assn	4,996.53	663.25
Do	National Liquor Stores Assn	1,666.67	250.14
Do	National Retail Hardware Assn	3,305.88	247.09
Do	Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co		
Do	Pfizer, Inc.	3,000.00	299.00
Do	Philip Morris Management Corp		
Do	Polaris Industries		
Do	SmithKline Beecham	4,500.00	177.23
Do	Sony Corp of America	2,052.72	132.00
Do	South Dakota Dept of Transportation	340.00	
Do	Squibb Corporation		
Do	Tobacco Industry Labor Management Committee	4,664.25	724.72
Do	U.S. Telephone Assn	3,750.00	10.64
Do	Westinghouse Airtship Industries	4,000.00	428.91
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	978.32	19.50
Do	Defenders of Wildlife	80.71	
Do	Sun Co, Inc.	1,519.00	350.02
Do	Delta Air Lines, Inc.	110.00	125.00
Do	Transportation Trades Department, AFL-CIO	1,799.00	
Do	United Technologies	1,800.00	4,621.41
Do	Associated General Contractors of America		
Do	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	500.00	
Do	West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Assn	500.00	
Do	Food Marketing Institute	400.00	
Do			759.52
James Wyerman	800 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006		
Thomas L. Wyllie	555 13th St., NW, #1010 East Washington, DC 20004-1109		
David S. Wynett	1629 K Street, NW, #501 Washington, DC 20006		
Edward Wytkind	400 North Capitol Street, NW, #861 Washington, DC 20001		
Jill Yacone	1401 Eye Street, NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20005		
Nick Yakisch	1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006		
T. Albert Yamada	1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 304 Washington, DC 20036		
Nancy Foster Yanish	800 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006		
Yankee Gas Services Company	599 Research Parkway P.O. Box 1030 Attn: Steve Piascik Menden, CT 06450		
Mary J. Yarington	2000 K St., NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006		
Bruce Yarwood	1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005		
Edward R. Yawn	701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004-5475		
Edward L. Yingling	1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036		
John S. Yodice	500 E Street, SW, #930 Washington, DC 20024		
D. Scott Yohe	1629 K St., NW, #501 Washington, DC 20006		
Andrew Yood	1220 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005		
Ann S. Young	1350 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20036		
Stephen G. Young	1800 Washington Road Pittsburgh, PA 15241		
	CONSOL, Inc.		76.02
	National Comm to Preserve Social Security	3,745.00	
	American Health Care Assn	25,000.00	2,360.92
	Edison Electric Institute	1,058.48	171.94
	American Bankers Assn	10,000.00	
	Yodice Associates (For: Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn)	450.00	130.40
	Delta Air Lines, Inc.	200.00	
	American Petroleum Institute	3,500.00	234.27
	Association of America's Public Television Stations		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Thomas F. Youngblood, 1201 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005-3931	American Hotel & Motel Assn	2,388.18	
Betsy Younkins, 1220 L Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute	8,000.00	148.70
Eugene A. Yourch, 50 Broadway New York, NY 10004	Federation of American Controlled Shipping	200.00	
M. Marty Youssefiani, 1615 L Street, NW, Suite 1150 Washington, DC 20035-6	Republic of Azerbaijan		
Michael J. Zabek, 125 North West Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2754	Fleet Reserve Assn		
Paulette Zakzeski, 1521 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Cotton Council of America	7,000.00	180.04
Deborah D. Zandarski, 468 Hall NW P.O. Box 4021 Warren, OH 44482-4021	Ohio Prison Education Network		72.00
Jerry Zanelli, 1127 11th Street Sacramento, CA 95814 Do	County of Placer		
Janice Zarro, 1726 M Street, NW, Suite 701 Washington, DC 20036	San Joaquin Partnership		
Thomas K. Zaucha, 1825 Samuel Morse Drive Reston, VA 22090	Malinckrodt Medical, Inc.		
Renee E. Zavioico, 555 13th Street, NW, #1010 East Washington, DC 20004-1109	National Grocers Assn	500.00	
Leo C. Zefretti, 49 Graham Place Breezy Point, NY 11697 Do	Sun Company, Inc.	2,000.00	1,168.24
Philip F. Zeidman, 1401 New York Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Building & Construction Trades Dept, AFL-CIO		
Eugene J. Zeisler, 7901 Westpark Drive McLean, VA 22102	New York Telephone		
Don J. Zeller, 1615 M Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	American Business Conference, Inc.		
Steven L. Zeller, Box 3005 Columbus, IN 47202-3005	AMT - The Assn for Manufacturing Technology	3,300.00	250.00
Alan P. Zupp, 1401 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 1100 Washington, DC 20005	Amoco Corporation	1,850.00	559.87
Ronald L. Ziegler, P.O. Box 1417-D49 Alexandria, VA 22313	Cummins Engine Company, Inc.		
Arlene Zielek, 3724 West 107th Street Chicago, IL 60655	National Cooperative Business Assn	1,250.00	
Joelle Zieman, 919 18th Street, NW, Suite 450 Washington, DC 20006	National Assn of Chain Drug Stores, Inc.	1,000.00	690.00
Elaine Ziomba, 601 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W. #600 North Building Washington, DC 20004	National Congress of Parents & Teachers		
Kelly Ziglar-Clay, 805 15th Street, NW, #1110 Washington, DC 20005	Illinois Power		
Fred Everett Zillingier II, 501 Second Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Northern States Power Company	6,000.00	336.18
Mary Beth Zimmerman, 1725 K Street, NW, #914 Washington, DC 20006	Mortgage Insurance Companies of America	6,474.97	
W. Craig Zimpher, One Nationwide Plaza Columbus, OH 43216	Fertilizer Institute	9,000.00	1,138.14
Ziontz Chestnut Varnell Berley & Slonim, 2101 Fourth Avenue, #1230 Seattle, WA 98121 Do	Alliance to Save Energy		
Do	Nationwide Insurance Companies	1,000.00	1,250.00
Nancy Zirkin, 1111 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribes		
Gary M. Ziska, 1100 South Washington Street, 1st floor Alexandria, VA 22314-4494	Makah Indian Tribe		
Robert R. Zogman, 1801 K Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20006	Northern Arapaho Indian Tribe		2,535.40
John L. Zorack, 1111 14th St., NW, #1001 Washington, DC 20005 Do	American Assn of University Women	5,000.00	
Charles O. Zuver, 805 15th St., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005 965, Inc., 513 Capitol Court, NE, #300 Washington, DC 20002 Do	National Beer Wholesalers Assn		525.70
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	1,200.00	
Do	American Therapeutic Recreation Association	3,600.00	
Do	Federal Express Corp	10,500.00	
965, Inc., 513 Capitol Court, NE, #300 Washington, DC 20002 Do	Credit Union National Assn, Inc.	12,000.00	75.00
Do	General Electric Co		75.00
Do	Kaman Diversified Technologies	50.00	
Do	Newport News Shipbuilding	25.00	
Do	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	75.00	

QUARTERLY REPORTS*

*All alphanumeric characters and monetary amounts refer to receipts and expenditures on page 2, paragraphs D and E of the Quarterly Report Form.

The following reports for the fourth calendar quarter of 1992 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

(NOTE.—The form used for report is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective headings. This page (Page 1) is designed to supply identifying data, and Page 2 deals with financial data.)

PLEASE RETURN 1 ORIGINAL TO: THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OFFICE OF RECORDS AND REGISTRATION, 1036 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

PLEASE RETURN 1 ORIGINAL TO: THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, OFFICE OF PUBLIC RECORDS, 232 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Is this an Amendment?
 YES NO

NOTE on ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".

(b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

- (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
- (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

CHECK IF ADDRESS IS DIFFERENT THAN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE on ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER —State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE on ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have

terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) description, (b) quantity distributed, (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed.)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and, if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. *If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out items "D" and "E" on the back of this page.* Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly Report."♦

STATEMENT OF VERIFICATION

[Omitted in printing]

NOTE on ITEM "D."—(a) IN GENERAL. The term "contribution" includes *anything of value*. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—§ 302(a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.—(i) *In general*. Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals*.—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multi-purpose Organizations*.—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of \$500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.—(i) *In general*. In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of \$500 or More*.—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to \$500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "NONE" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. Dues and assessments
2. Gifts of money or anything of value
3. Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "5")
7. Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received—"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . loan . . ."—§ 302(a).

9. TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. Repaid to others during this Quarter
12. "Expense Money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter.

Contributors of \$500 or More (from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?
Please answer "yes" or "no": _____

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last day of this Quarter, total \$500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Name and Address of Contributor (Period)
\$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N.Y.
\$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
\$3,285.00	TOTAL

NOTE on ITEM "E."—(a) IN GENERAL. "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—§ 302(b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE. In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) IN CONNECTION WITH LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "NONE" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. Public relations and advertising services
2. Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than Item "1")
3. Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. Telephone and telegraph
7. Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. All other expenditures
9. TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others—"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . loan . . ."—§ 302(b).

12. TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. Lent to others during this Quarter
14. Repayments received during this Quarter

Recipients of Expenditures of \$10 or More

If there were no single expenditures of \$10 or more, please so indicate by using the word "NONE".

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of, the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Date or Dates	Name and Address of Recipient	Purpose
\$1,750.00	7-11:	Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.	Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
\$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15, 9-15:	Britten & Blaten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.	—Public relations service at \$800.00 per month.

\$4,150.00 TOTAL

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Catharine R. Batky, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #220 Washington, DC 20004-2604	Burlington Northern Railroad Co	1,750.00	1,081.99
Robin Battaglini, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #3000 Arlington, VA 22209	ITT Defense Technology Corp	1,000.00	50.00
John L. Bauer Jr., 1667 K St., NW, #650 Washington, DC 20006	Armc, Inc	1,800.00	1,526.59
Charles E. Baxter, P.O. Box 1682 Austin, TX 78767	Blue Cross Blue Shield of Texas	2,500.00	2,922.21
James R. Baxter, 3517 Launcelot Way Annadale, VA 22003	Associated Specialty Contractors	2,000.00	2,000.00
Bayless Boland & Madigan, 1072 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Alyeska Pipeline Service Company	1,000.00	11.75
Do	CoreTech	500.00	
Do	Distilled Spirits Council of the U.S.	750.00	
Do	Hauser Communications, Inc	2,000.00	75.18
Do	National Food Processors Assn	95.40	
Do	Newmont Mining Corporation	170.00	36.57
Do	Southwest Airlines	323.00	
Do	Southwestern Bell Corp	525.00	
Do	Stewart & Stevenson Services, Inc	2,000.00	
Do	Trimble Navigation, Ltd	400.00	
Beacon Consulting Group, Inc, 1012 Pennsylvania Ave, SE Washington, DC 20003	Big Brothers & Big Sisters of America		116.44
Do	Museum of Science & Industry	5,000.00	245.70
Do	Mystic Seaport Museum	6,000.00	536.99
Do	National Coalition for Volunteer Protection		82.65
Do	National Crime Prevention Council	13,500.00	780.80
Do	National Museum of Health & Medicine Foundation	14,000.00	1,670.40
Do	TDS Healthcare Systems Corp	10,830.00	6,161.83
Bruce A. Beam, 801 Pennsylvania Ave, #214 Washington, DC 20004	American Electric Power Service Corp	189.50	591.99
Dorothy A. Beam, 1510 Laburnum Street McLean, VA 22101	Richard J. Sullivan Associates (For: Association of American Railroads)		
Do	Richard J. Sullivan Associates, Inc (For: Design Professionals Coalition)	7,000.00	
Do	Richard J. Sullivan Associates, Inc (For: National Utility Products Co)		
Do	Richard J. Sullivan Associates, Inc (For: Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District)		
Do	Richard J. Sullivan Associates, Inc (For: Southern Pacific Transportation Co)	3,000.00	
Do	Richard J. Sullivan Associates, Inc (For: Water Environment Research Foundation)		
Do	Richard J. Sullivan Associates, Inc (For: Williams & Jensen)		
Edward A. Beck III, 1615 L Street, NW Suite 1205 Washington, DC 20036	Smith Helms Mulliss & Moore	2,800.00	35.55
Elizabeth W. Beckwith, 300 5th Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	American Osteopathic Assn	5,000.00	
Edwin L. Behrens, Market Square 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #720 Washington, DC 20004-2604	Procter & Gamble Co	260.36	
David Beier, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1223 Washington, DC 20006	Genentech, Inc	3,000.00	315.79
Kenneth J. Beirne, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	2,500.00	
Donald K. Belch, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Stelo, Inc	89.45	462.98
Denise Bell, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	2,500.00	1,349.39
Stephen E. Bell, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #350 Washington, DC 20004	Salomon Brothers, Inc	5,000.00	
Lisa Bellucci, 15th & M Streets, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Home Builders of the United States		
Terre Bell, 1015 Fifteenth Street, NW, #802 Washington, DC 20005	American Consulting Engineers Council	1,250.00	
Mike Benner, 1300 L St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO	3,598.32	
Bergner Boyette & Bockmoy, Inc, 1101 16th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Avianca Airlines	2,000.00	
Do	Bell Atlantic Corp	5,000.00	1,025.00
Do	Capital Research & Management Company	2,000.00	500.00
Do	China External Trade Development Council	2,000.00	150.00
Do	Edison Electric Institute	2,000.00	525.00
Do	Elanco Animal Health	1,000.00	500.00
Do	Enseco	1,000.00	720.00
Do	Flo-Sun Land Corp	4,000.00	1,662.99
Do	Fox Broadcasting Company	3,000.00	586.63
Do	Friendship in Freedom Assn	1,000.00	550.00
Do	Gilao, Inc	2,000.00	642.00
Do	Mallinckrodt, Inc	2,000.00	530.00
Do	McDonnell Douglas Corp	1,000.00	500.00
Do	Metpath	1,200.00	298.62
Do	Murry's, Inc		140.00
Do	National American Wholesale Grocers Assn [NAWGA]	7,000.00	975.00
Do	National Assn of Business & Educational Radio, Inc	500.00	333.40
Do	National Soft Drink Assn	3,000.00	658.00
Do	Ogden Martin Systems, Inc	2,000.00	1,220.51
Do	Okelanta Corp	5,000.00	1,812.99
Do	Orange & Rockland Utilities	4,000.00	1,435.00
Do	Philip Morris Co, Inc	2,000.00	530.00
Peter A. Berle, 950 Third Avenue New York, NY 10022	National Audubon Society	1,000.00	
Jason S. Berman, 1020 19th St., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Recording Industry Assn of America, Inc	3,000.00	
Mary E. Bernhard, 1615 H St., NW Washington, DC 20062	Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.		
Max N. Berry, 3213 O St., NW Washington, DC 20007	American Importers Meat Products Group		
Do	Centre National Interprofessionnel de L'Economic Laitiere		
Do	Federation des Exportateurs de Vins & Spiritueux de France		
Do	Florida Department of Citrus		
Margot Bester, 1101 - 30th Street, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20007	Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: Advanced Network Systems)		
Do	Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: Prodigy Services Corporation)		
Do	Murphy & Demory, Ltd (For: U.S. Telephone Assn)		
John F. Betar, 730 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Association of Bank Holding Cos	6,000.00	
Beveridge & Diamond, P.C., 1350 Eye Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Conference of National Park Concessioners		
Moe Biller, 1300 L St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO	14,896.28	4,217.48
Biocraft Laboratories, Inc, 18-01 River Road Fair Lawn, NJ 07410	Parsons Behle & Latimer (For: Energy Fuels)		
David R. Bird, P.O. Box 11898 201 South Main Street Salt Lake City, UT 84147-0898	Orbital Sciences Corp	658.00	951.00
Mark E. Bitterman, 12500 Fair Lakes Circle, Suite 350 Fairfax, VA 22033	Newspaper Association of America	6,000.00	
Cathleen Black, 11600 Sunrise Valley Drive Reston, VA 22091	Puerto Rico Federal Affairs Administration	9,000.00	
Black Manafort Stone & Kelly, Inc, 211 North Union Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	Wilderness Society	210.57	
Louis Blumberg, 900 - 17th Street NW Washington, DC 20006	Graham & James (For: American Hawaii Cruises)	1,416.25	
Lawrence D. Blume, 2000 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Miles, Inc	1,113.75	
Do	Graham & James (For: Milk Specialties Co)		
Do	National Knitwear & Sportswear Assn	1,875.00	
Seth M. Bodner, 386 Park Avenue South New York, NY 10016	American Soc of Asset Executives	300.00	
Robert Spurrier Boege, 1575 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Dehydrated Onion & Garlic Assn	3,000.00	
Boggs and Gates, 601 Thirteenth St., NW #370S Washington, DC 20005	United Sport Fishermen	1,500.00	
Do	American Osteopathic Association	10,250.00	
Stacy A. Bohlen, 300 5th Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Philip Morris Management Corp	5,000.00	251.58
James E. Boland, 1341 G Street, NW, 9th Floor Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America	5,300.00	
Mark P. Bolduc, 1125 15th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	American Assn of Nurseries	2,250.00	39.12
Benjamin C. Bolusky, 1250 Eye Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	Western Regional Council	1,551.00	
Bonneville Associates, Inc, 185 South State Street, Suite 930 Salt Lake City, UT 84111	American Assn for Marriage & Family Therapy	7,500.00	346.08
Lizbet Boroughs, 1100 17th Street, NW, 10th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Daimler-Benz Washington, Inc	15,000.00	8.00
Albert D. Bourland, 1350 I Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	Fluor Corporation	3,100.00	
Betty Hudson Bowers, 800 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	American Assn for Marriage & Family Therapy		
Michael Bowers, 1100 17th Street, NW, 10th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Bowmer Courtney Burleson Normand & Moore (For: Naman Howell Smith & Lee (for: Temple Junior College))		
Jim D. Bowmer, P.O. Box 844 Temple, TX 76503	Washington Gas Light Company	300.00	
Charles H. Bowser, 1511 K Street, NW, Suite 431 Washington, DC 20005	Health Insurance Assn of America, Inc		
Robert K. Boyd, 1100 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20080	Newspaper Association of America	7,000.00	210.17
Carolyn A. Boyer, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	Association of State DAM Safety Officials	800.00	44.90
Paul Boyle, 529 14th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20045	Entergy Services, Inc	9,600.00	
Martha Braddock, 6808 Hathaway Street Springfield, VA 22152	American Fed of State County & Municipal Employees	10,537.74	44.28
Henry E. Braden, 2122 N. Galvez Street New Orleans, LA 70119	Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors' Nat'l Assn		
Cynthia P. Bradley, 1625 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Federal Strategies (For: American Independent Refiners Assn)		
Dennis M. Bradshaw, 4201 Lafayette Center Drive Chantilly, VA 22021-1230	Federal Strategies (For: Berry Petroleum Company)		
Raymond F. Bragg Jr., 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, #700-E Washington, DC 20007	Legislative Strategies (For: Calcasieu Refining Company)		
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Consolidated Natural Gas Service Company, Inc)		
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Huntway Refining Company)		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Laketon Refining Company)		
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition)		
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: State of New Mexico (Natural Gas Programs))		
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: SEC Donohue)		
Do	Troutman Sanders		
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: U.S. Oil and Refining Company)		
David L. Brandon, 1129 Twentieth Street, NW, #705 Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Inc	17,000.85	331.46
Roy Braenstein, 1300 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO	6,800.00	
Michael F. Brinck, 4647 Forbes Boulevard Lanham, MD 20706	AMVETS	4,000.00	69.06
Robert J. Brinkmann, 11600 Sunrise Valley Drive Reston, VA 22091	National Newspaper Assn	10,149.25	
Mary E. Brooks, 1730 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	League of Women Voters of the U.S.		
Brother Industries (USA), Inc., 2950 Brother Boulevard Bartlett, TN 38133	Nonprescription Drug Manufacturers Assn [NDMA]	2,800.00	150.00
J. Robert Brouse, 1150 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Dunlap & Browder, Inc	20,000.00	8,068.21
Joseph Brower, 418 10th St., SE Washington, DC 20003	Philadelphia Electric Company	700.00	136.20
David C. Brown, 601 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 620-North Building Washington, DC 20004	Monsanto Co	1,000.00	
David S. J. Brown, 700 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Psychological Assn		
Dianne C. Brown, 750 First St., NE Washington, DC 20002-4242	Crowley Maritime Corp		
Donald K. Brown, 1121 L St., #610 Sacramento, CA 95814	Summa Corporation		
Do	Bi-State Development Agency	8,350.00	7,150.00
James P. Brown, 232 N. Kingshighway, #202 St. Louis, MO 63108	City of St. Louis - City Hall	4,700.00	3,200.00
Do	Lambert-St. Louis International Airport	26,600.00	8,800.00
Jerry M. Brown, Post Office Box 1321 Springfield, VA 22151-0321	Bio-Technology General Corporation	6,000.00	400.00
Lori D. Brown, 80 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	American Fed of Government Employees	1,115.48	70.00
S. M. Henry Brown Jr., 1776 Eye Street, NW, #275 Washington, DC 20006	Energy Services, Inc	7,358.00	762.68
Valerie L. Brown, New Jersey Law Center I Constitution Square New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1500	New Jersey State Bar Assn		
William R. Brown Jr., 122 C Street, NW, #330 Washington, DC 20001	National Rural Letter Carriers Assn	40,523.00	
Arthur W. Brownell, 1620 Eye St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	International Paper Co	10,000.00	756.19
Brownstein Zeidman & Lore, 1401 New York Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Pennrose Properties		
Do	Related Companies of Florida		
Do	Related Companies, Inc		
Do	Starrett Housing Corporation		
Do	Technical Assistance Corp - of the City of St. Louis		
Thomas P. Bruderie, 7272 Wisconsin Ave. Bethesda, MD 20814	American Soc of Hospital Pharmacists		
Wolf Brueckmann, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	10,200.00	
J. M. Brunkenhoef, 400 North Capitol Street, NW, #856 Washington, DC 20001	United Transportation Union	6,250.00	91.83
Kenley W. Brunsdale, 6071 Aries Drive Salt Lake City, UT 84118	Fabian & Clendenin (For: Wasatch County)	6,000.00	1,500.00
Trudy M. Bryan, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co, Inc		
Barbara L. Bryant, 1101 17th Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Physical Therapy Assn, Private Practice Section		
Judith A. Buckalew, 1600 M Street, NW, Suite 702 Washington, DC 20036	Zeneca Pharmaceuticals Group	12,875.00	657.70
Robert Buckler, 405 Sibley St., #120 St. Paul, MN 55101	National Board of Fur Farm Organizations	9,000.00	
Jeremiah S. Buckley, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: Citicorp Mortgage Finance, Inc.)	8,050.00	
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: Massachusetts Bankers Assn)	12,650.00	
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: Massachusetts State Carpenter's Guaranteed An-nuity Fund)	2,587.00	
John G. Buckley, 901 15th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005-2301	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: Massachusetts State Carpenter's Pension Fund)	862.50	
Betsy Buffington, 23 North Scott #27 Sheridan, WY 82801	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: Residential Services Corp of America)		
Roderick Burnell, 200 SW Market, Suite 1210 Portland, OR 97201	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: Savings Bank of Life Insurance)		
Diane B. Burke, 1625 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	New England Fuel Institute	500.00	
J. J. Burke Jr., 40 E. Broadway Butte, MT 59701	Sierra Club	300.00	49.47
David G. Burney, 1101 17th St. N.W., #609 Washington, DC 20036	Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Oregon	1,500.00	
Melinda Burrell, 418 7th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	American Fed of State County & Municipal Employees	15,297.24	
Larry D. Burton, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Montana Power Co	292.00	
James J. Butera, 1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	U.S. Tuna Foundation	176.74	
Do	World Federalist Assn	12,000.00	3,000.00
Butera & Andrews, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	BP America, Inc	5,224.02	
Do	Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston	4,700.00	
Do	Savings Bank of the Finger Lakes	2,000.00	
Do	Anchor Savings Bank	1,000.00	
Do	ADVANTA Corporation	1,500.00	
Do	CRISIS	3,000.00	
Do	Dime Savings Bank of New York	2,500.00	
Do	Dreyton Company	1,000.00	
John G. Buckley, 901 15th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005-2301	Edison Electric Institute		
Betsy Buffington, 23 North Scott #27 Sheridan, WY 82801	Euro-Nevada Mining Corp, Inc	1,000.00	
Roderick Burnell, 200 SW Market, Suite 1210 Portland, OR 97201	Federation for American Immigration Reform		
Diane B. Burke, 1625 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Franco-Nevada Mining Corp, Inc		
J. J. Burke Jr., 40 E. Broadway Butte, MT 59701	Household International	10,000.00	
David G. Burney, 1101 17th St. N.W., #609 Washington, DC 20036	NVR Savings Bank		
Melinda Burrell, 418 7th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Peoples Bank	1,000.00	
Larry D. Burton, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	River Bank America	1,000.00	
James J. Butera, 1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	Rochester Community Savings Bank	1,000.00	
Do	Savings Banks Assn of New York State	1,500.00	
Butera & Andrews, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	Savings Banks Life Insurance Fund	1,000.00	
Do	Superior Bank, FSB	1,500.00	
Do	Texas Savings & Loan League	2,000.00	
Do	Wilderness Society		
Sydney J. Butler, 900 Seventeenth Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Ak-Chin Indian Community Council	143.00	
William Byler Associates, Inc., 1155 Conn. Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	Havasupai Tribe Council		
Do	San Carlos Apache Tribe		
Do	United States Independent Microwave Television Assn [USIMTA]		
Lynnea Bylund, 2300 M Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20037	MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings, Inc	15,000.00	116.47
C & C Consulting Group, Inc., 1925 North Lynn Street, #1101 Arlington, VA 22209	Western Resources	15,000.00	143.29
Do	Daughters of Charity National Health Systems		
Patrick J. Caccione, 4600 Edmundson Road St Louis, MO 63134	National Food Processors Assn	600.00	100.00
John R. Cady, 1401 New York Avenue, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Medtronic, Inc		
Dominique Cahn, 555 13th Street, NW, #1260 East Washington, DC 20004	International Mass Retail Assn	6,250.00	
Morrison G. Cain, 1901 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 10th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Electronic Industries Assn	750.00	
David B. Calabrese, 2001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Psychological Assn	1,625.00	
Thomas Caldwell, 4-30-1-202 Nishi-Shinjuku Tokyo 160 Japan	American Psychological Assn	835.00	
Barbara J. Calkins, 750 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20002-4242	Bank of America		
Wayne J. Camara, 750 First St., NE Washington, DC 20002-4242	Grupo de Economistas y Asociados		
Nancy Camm, 1101 17th St., NW, #1002 Washington, DC 20036		1,985.83	6,797.36
Camp Barsh & Tate, 2550 M St., NW, #275 Washington, DC 20037	Home Finance Coalition, Inc		
Campaign for U.N. Reform-Political Education Committee, 713 D Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	National Multi Housing Council	3,870.00	
Jeanne Campbell-Campbell-Raupe, Inc 1010 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	39,000.00	29,241.53
W. Donald Campbell, 1050 23rd Street, NW, #620 Washington, DC 20036	New York Power Authority	2,295.00	2,200.00
Campbell Falk & Selby, 1101 30th Street, NW, #550 Washington, DC 20007	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America	15,150.00	315.78
Do	General Electric Co	700.00	
Sharon M. Canavan, 1125 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Gilaxo, Inc	150.00	
Anne C. Canfield, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800-South Washington, DC 20004	Council on Foundations, Inc		
Hugh C. Cannon, 1500 K Street, NW, #650 Washington, DC 20005	Harris Corporation		
Caplin & Drysdale, Chtd, One Thomas Circle, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Bethlehem Steel Corp	160.00	
Melissa Coggeshall Carey, 4135 Lorcom Lane Arlington, VA 22207	National Assn of Wheat Growers	500.00	
Maurice E. Carino Jr., 1667 K St. N.W., #600 Washington, DC 20006	Lafarge Corp (For: Cement Kiln Recycling Coalition)		
Margie Carriger, 415 2nd St., NE, #300 Washington, DC 20002	TRW, Inc	67.00	
David Carroll, 1212 New York Avenue N.W., #500 Washington, DC 20005	National Coal Assn	3,600.00	1,060.73
John R. Carter, 1001 19th Street, North, #800 Arlington, VA 22209	Schmitzler Apteker & Shepard, PC (For: Council of Nursing Home Suppliers)	2,835.00	
Susan B. Carter, 1130 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Neece Cator & Associates, Inc (For: Southeastern Lumber Manufacturers Assn)		
Frank H. Case III, 2600 Virginia Ave., NW, 10th Floor Washington, DC 20037-1905	Alabama Power Co	17,550.00	1,666.59
G. Thomas Cator, 1050 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Rochester Telephone Corp	3,175.00	
Harvey E. Cauthen Jr., 2 Dexter Ave. Montgomery, AL 36104	Taubman Company, Inc	1,564.00	
Andrew F. Caverly, 180 South Clinton Ave. Rochester, NY 14646-0700			
Cement Kiln Recycling Coalition, 1212 New York Ave. NW Suite 500 Washington, DC 20005			
Cendrowski, Selecky & Reinhart, 2050 N. Woodward, #310 Bloomfield Hills, MI 48013			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Chadbourne & Parke, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	AES Corporation		
Do	Biomass Energy Partners		
Do	BTR, Inc.		
Do	Cogentrix, Inc.		
Do	Diamond Energy, Inc.		
Do	Nappi Chemicals, Inc.		
Do	OESI Power Corp.		
Do	Purdue Frederick Company		
Thomas Champion, 601 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #620 N. Bldg. Washington, DC 20004	Ruan Transportation Management Systems		
Ed Chandler, 7901 Westpark Drive McLean, VA 22102	Consolidated Edison Company of New York	23,250.00	1,645.48
William J. Chandler, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	AMT - The Assn for Manufacturing Technology	15,400.00	500.00
Nancy Chapman, 1723 U Street, NW Washington, DC 20009	National Parks & Conservation Association	4,875.00	87.04
Richard A. Charter, 6947 Cliff Ave. Bodega Bay, CA 94923	N. Chapman Associates, Inc (For: Society for Nutrition Education)	4,500.00	342.07
Leslie Cheek III, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East, SW, #4200 Washington, DC 20024	County Administrative Office County of Santa Cruz	13,500.00	6,226.15
Chernikoff & Company, 1320 18th Street, NW, #100 Washington, DC 20036	Cruin & Forster Corp	35,470.00	346.00
Do	American Museum of Natural History		
Do	Arena Stage	1,292.00	1,398.75
Do	Art Museum Princeton University		50.00
Do	Bishop Museum		
Do	Capital Childrens Museum		
Do	Cleveland Museum of Natural History	1,151.00	1,257.75
Do	Corcoran Gallery of Art		
Do	Directors Guild of America	1,245.00	1,351.75
Do	Field Museum of Natural History	17,350.00	410.35
Do	Ford's Theater	1,151.00	1,257.75

SENATE—Tuesday, May 18, 1993

(Legislative day of Monday, April 19, 1993)

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable HARRIS WOFFORD, a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

Commit thy works unto the Lord, and thy thoughts shall be established.—Proverbs 16:3.

Almighty God, we are profoundly grateful for a political system in which the purpose of government is to "secure human rights" and whose power is derived from the "consent of the governed." We thank You for elected leaders who take seriously their obligation to the people who put them in office.

But Your word declares that, "The powers that be are ordained of God." Therefore, elected leaders have an obligation to God as well. Grant, gracious God, that our elected leaders will take seriously this obligation as well. Give them wisdom to walk the fine line between representation and leadership. Help them understand that leadership requires that they give people not what they want but what they need—what is right in the sight of God. You have promised, Lord, that if we commit our works unto Thee, You will establish our thoughts. May this be a matter of first importance to Your servants in the Senate. Your will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven.

We pray in His name who came not to destroy the law and the prophets but to fulfill them. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the standing order, the majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, this morning there will be a period for morning business, during which Senators will be permitted to speak. That period will end at 10:45 a.m., at which time it is my intention to seek consent of the Senate to proceed to consideration of a number of nominations made by the President to a number of Federal agencies. There are 16 in all. They have been on the calendar for periods as far back as April 28 and as recent as May 13.

I will have a more complete statement on the process for considering nominations and other legislative matters at 10:45 a.m. For now, I will simply state that we have been attempting for several days to obtain the consent of our Republican colleagues to permit us to proceed to these nominations. We have not been able to obtain that consent; that is, objection has been made. And, accordingly, we will have to proceed as I indicated last Thursday we would do, and that is to seek consent on the Senate floor, and if that consent is not forthcoming, I will make a motion to proceed to each nominee. That motion is not debatable and, of course, subject to a vote. It is my hope that if we do reach that point, the Senate will agree to the motion and that we can get on with the business of approving these various nominees.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my leader time. Am I correct in my understanding that, under the previous order, all of the leader time of the distinguished Republican leader is reserved as well?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is correct.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 10:45 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. THURMOND. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. THURMOND pertaining to the introduction of S. 969 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the standing order, the

time between 9:45 and 10:45 will be under the control of the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The President pro tempore.

LINE-ITEM VETO III

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, last week I traced the history of the Roman people from the founding of the capital city of Rome in 753 B.C., through the 243 years of the monarchy to the fall of the monarchy in 510, when Tarquinus Superbus was expelled, and the founding of the republic in 509 B.C., at which time the two first Roman consuls, Lucius Junius Brutus and Tarquinus Collatinus, were chosen.

The Roman consul was the supreme civil and military magistrate of Rome under the republic. There were to be two consuls elected annually, each for a term of 1 year. Each consul could veto the actions of the other consul.

The plebeians continued in their struggle to achieve admission to the offices and privileges of the patricians because the monopoly of the patricians over the magistrates with Imperium deprived the plebeians of a voice in determining public policy and deprived them of the commands in the army.

The plebeian soldier shared equally with patrician soldiers the dangers in war, and equality of political rights could not be forever kept from the plebeians. Custody of the civil and criminal law, the knowledge of civil and criminal law, of legal procedures, and the enforcement of the laws, all these were the monopoly of the patrician magistrates and priests, who naturally manipulated them to the benefit of their own class.

One of the causes for great discontent in the later stages of struggle was the fact that the plebeian farmers could not find the moneys with which to rent public land in order to make ends meet. The indebtedness of the plebeian landholders was caused, in the main, by their forced absence from their lands because of military service, and also by the burden of the property tax that was levied for military purposes. Additionally, as I say, they could not acquire the capital with which to rent public land or buy additional land. Adding to this condition was the severity of the harsh laws of debt, which enabled the creditor to seize the debtor and sell him into slavery.

The first objective of the plebeians was to acquire for themselves an officer who would act as their spokesman and who would defend them against the oppressiveness of, and exploitation by, the patricians and they, therefore, as I stated last week, retired to the Sacred Mount, seceded from the city, and threatened to become a separate city or state. They won the concession from the patricians of having an officer of their own, who could protect them against the dictates of magistrates, and that officer was the tribune.

There would be two tribunes, either of whom could veto the actions of the other tribune or the actions of any magistrate or the actions of the Senate or the actions of a private person.

The patricians recognized the tribunes as public officials in a sense, but not as magistrates in the strict sense of the term, because they were not elected by the whole people; they were elected only by the plebeians. The patricians also acknowledged the authority of the tribune to intervene on behalf of any person seeking aid from unjust actions by a patrician magistrate or a private person.

Legal status was given to meetings of the plebeians as long as the assembly was convened by a tribune and presided over by a tribune. But the meetings of the plebeians constitutionally were recognized as not being meetings in which the actions taken would apply to the people as a whole, because the meetings were summoned by a tribune and only the plebeians were summoned by the tribune. As a consequence, their actions did not constitute actions by the whole people.

The plebeian assembly took place in the Roman forum. It was not a comitia but a concilium, because only plebeians had been summoned. It was called the concilium plebis—a concilium meaning a meeting not of the whole people but of only a part of the people. The resolutions that were adopted in the concilium plebis, or in the meetings of the plebeians, were called plebiscites, and were binding only on the plebeians. A plebiscite was not recognized as a law that applied to the whole people because it was not created by a body representative of the whole people. For the plebiscite to be valid for the whole people, it had to be ratified by the Roman Senate.

Last week, we noted the development of the following magistracies following the fall of the monarchy and the establishment of the republic—the consul, the dictator, and the censor. There was also created a magistracy referred to as the aedileship. The aedile originated as a subordinate officer of the plebeians. He was to act as an assistant to the tribunes in the oversight of the archives, the management of the prison, and the supervision of public buildings. There being two tribunes, there were two aediles.

In time, the patricians also elected two such officers and, therefore, there were four aediles. The aediles had care over the streets of Rome, over the water supply, over the market, and especially supervision over weights and measures. They also had the responsibility for the regulation of traffic and for the public games. In the later republic, as the wealth of the city grew and as political rivalries increased, the conduct of the public games became more and more important, and gave an opportunity to the aediles to make themselves popular and gain votes. Therefore, the aedileship became a stepping stone politically.

The lowest of the regular magistracies was the quaestorship. In the beginning of the republic, the consuls appointed two financial quaestors, one quaestor to serve each consul. As time went on, the Romans increased the number of quaestors to four, and they were elected by the tribal assembly. Two were to serve as the state treasurers. They had control over the aerarium, which was the state treasury located in the temple of Saturn below the capitol. They were to be supervised, however, by the Senate, which had full control over the aerarium. The other two quaestors were assistants to the consuls, whom they accompanied to war, where they served as quartermasters in charge of supplies and the payment of the troops.

Another magistrate was created, the office of praetor. The praetor was one of the higher magistrates. He possessed the Imperium—meaning the absolute authority to command the armies, the authority to interpret the laws and to execute the laws, the authority to inflict the death penalty.

He was not allowed to leave Rome more than 10 days at one time. He had the special responsibility of administering justice in the city. During the absence of both consuls from the city—if they were in the field with the legions—the praetor could convene the Senate or the assembly, and he had the responsibility for the defense of Rome.

So, now we have the consul, the dictator, the censor, the tribune, the aedile, the quaestor, and the praetor.

The plebeians would not rest content, however, with the tribunate and the aedileship, and so they continued to press for admission to the other offices. It was not until 367 B.C. that the Licinian plebiscite required that of the two consuls elected annually, one had to be a plebeian. But this was an enactment that was violated by the Comitia Centuriata over the next 25 years, and it was not until 342, under a stricter formulation of the measure, that we begin to see plebeians elected on a regular basis, one annually of the two consuls.

Of course, once the plebeians gained admission to the consulship they could no longer be barred from the other

higher magistracies, such as the dictatorship or the censorship. And as it had long been the custom that ex-consuls, and later ex-praetors, were to be enrolled in the Senate's membership, the attainment of these higher magistracies meant an ever-increasing representation in the Senate by the plebeians. Therefore, we now see the plebeians becoming more and more represented by their own people in the Senate.

Now, what about the other assembly or assemblies under the republic? Was there just to be the Senate? No. The comitia was an assembly of the Roman people summoned by a magistrate.

The earliest comitia were the assemblies of the curiae. The curia was the smallest division of the Roman people. In the era of the kings, the monarch could call upon the Comitia Curiata for advice. This was an assembly of 30 curiae, 10 for each of the Romulian tribes. Originally, there were three tribes. Later, urban tribes were created, and then additional rustic tribes were added.

The number of tribes finally reached 35 in the year 241 B.C. This number was never exceeded. The sixteen oldest rustic tribes bore patrician names.

Early, following the fall of the monarchy, the Comitia Centuriata came to be substituted for the Comitia Curiata. The Comitia Centuriata was made up of centuries of soldiers. A century was 100 soldiers.

The old Comitia Curiata affirmed the appointments of magistrates. It witnessed adoptions and the writings of wills. It also witnessed the installation of priests, on which occasions the pontifex maximus would preside over the curiata assembly.

The Comitia Centuriata came into being in the earlier years of the republic, and progressively supplanted the Comitia Curiata. The Comitia Centuriata elected the magistrates with Imperium, as well as the censor. They declared war or peace, they enacted laws, and they acted as judges in some capital cases.

In 287 B.C., the Hortensian Law gave greater legislative authority to the Tribal Assembly than was accorded to the Comitia Centuriata.

So, here we saw, in the age of the kings, the assembly of the curiae, the Comitia Curiata, and, shortly after the fall of the monarchy, the establishment of the assembly of centuries, the Comitia Centuriata. We also saw the development of the concilium plebis.

Now we see the most powerful of all the assemblies, the Comitia Tributa—the Tribal Assembly.

In all of these, however, the actions of the assemblies were only valid if the Senate approved their actions. The Senate could exercise a veto over the actions of any of the assemblies.

We, therefore, see that the Senate remained supreme. The making of alli-

ances and treaties, the formulation and the execution of foreign policy, the waging of war, the control of the aerarium. The public treasury. The government of the colonies and the provinces, the management and distribution of public lands, the power over the purse—all of these were the exclusive functions of the Senate, and they gave it enormous power. The Senate also acted as judge in such crimes as assassination, treason, and conspiracy.

The Senate met in Rome, or within a mile of the city. It met in a place that was public and consecrated. It was summoned by a magistrate with Imperium, or later, by tribune.

Upon the convening of the Senate, the magistrate made his report or presented the subject for discussion. After this was done, each Senator was asked for his opinion in the order of rank. The senior patrician—the Princeps Senatus—was given precedence.

And, in time, as the Senate became to be made up of ex-magistrates, the highest of the ex-magistrates in the Senate would be called upon for his opinion; and then the next highest, then the next highest—the ex-censors, ex-consuls, ex-praetors, ex-aediles, and so on.

After they had given their opinions, the vote was taken on each of the opinions by division. Senators in favor would go to one wall and be counted, Senators in opposition would go to another wall and be counted. There were other methods of division, just as there are several ways of taking a division here in this Senate.

There was absolute freedom of speech in the Roman Senate until the time of Augustus. He placed a limit on Senate speeches. But under the old republic, freedom of speech was assured. The Senate met from dawn until sunset.

Senators, by custom, were not allowed to engage in banking or in public contracts, and they could not own a ship with carrying capacity sufficient to engage in foreign commerce. They were predominately a landlord class.

Senators wore the latus clavus—a broad, purple, vertical stripe, either stitched onto, or woven into, the Roman tunic. They also wore the white toga, especially on formal occasions. They wore a special shoe, a red sandal, and it was fastened by straps that went around and up the leg.

Roman Senators were given special seats at religious ceremonies, and at the theater, and at other public entertainments. They were not allowed to leave Italy without permission of the Senate. It reminds us of rule VI of the standing rules of the U.S. Senate, by which, Senators are supposed to get permission of the Senate for leave of absence.

How were the Senators appointed? In the era of the kings, they were appointed by the king. When the monar-

chy came to an end in 510 B.C., and the republic was established in 509, and the two first consuls were elected by the Comitia Curiata, the consuls then appointed Senators. In those early days, heredity, wealth and being a member of a distinguished patrician family, were factors that guided the selection of Senators.

The censors, much later, enrolled members into the Senate. It was the plebiscite of Ovinus, a tribune, that formulated regulations by which Senators were to be enrolled in that body. Following the Ovinian plebiscite, the censors were expected to abide by the law, which required, in the enrollment of Senators, that precedence be given to all worthy ex-magistrates.

The Senate, therefore, became, largely, a body of ex-magistrates, men who had served as consuls, praetors, and other magistracies; men who had had command of the armies. Consuls commanded legions; praetors also had authority to command the legions. So, here was an experienced body of generals and former high administrative officials. Consequently, the Senate was the gathering of the wisest, the most experienced men in public life.

Now, let us take just a moment to talk about the Roman family. The capital stone, the cornerstone of the Roman social structure was the family. The father had complete authority over everyone in the family. It was there that the sons and daughters were taught discipline and respect for authority. They were taught to reverence, and to sacrifice to, the gods. They were taught to venerate their ancestors. This discipline and respect for authority were carried over by the Roman into his public relations, and it aroused in him a sense of duty to the interests of the state that was a basic quality of the Roman character. For the Romans, the highest virtue was piety, which meant the dutiful performance of all of one's obligations—to the gods, to one's kinsmen, and to the state.

It was particularly to the state that the Roman was expected to exhibit loyalty and devotion. Family, friends, life itself were to be sacrificed, if necessary, for the good of the state.

One cannot doubt the importance of these values in Roman life. Later generations of Romans would look back to the lives of statesmen and generals of this period, the period of the early and middle republic, to find examples of patriotism worthy of emulation.

A sense of duty ran deep. A Roman who was suited and inclined for public service felt that it was his responsibility—his destiny—to serve the state, in public office, certainly in public life. It could be in the military. But this was his duty.

The Romans believed in the principle that was enthusiastically enunciated and maintained by Cicero that it was

the civic duty of the citizen to serve in public office and in public life.

Since public office and public service were never regarded as a profession, no remuneration was given to Roman magistrates. Senators served without pay. They had seats for life unless they were guilty of grave misconduct. But there was no remuneration for these high officials. They served for the honor of serving the state. The only remuneration for Roman magistrates was for journeys or special celebrations or for military commands and expenses, and so forth. It was one's duty to serve the Roman state. Senators believed that service in that body was the highest honor, and that attendance at sessions of the Senate was an integral part of that service.

This high sense of duty emerged from a dialog between the Emperor Vespasian and the Senator Helvidius Priscus, as written by Epictetus. When the Emperor Vespasian sent word to Helvidius not to attend a meeting of the Senate, Helvidius answered:

It is in your power not to allow me to be a member of the Senate, but as long as I am one, I must attend its meetings.

Plutarch tells us that the same high sense of duty was demonstrated by Marcus Porcius Cato the Younger, who lived between 95 and 46 B.C. "There was no meeting of the Senate which he did not attend, in order to keep a watchful eye upon all partial remissions of fines and duties and all unreasonable grants." * * * Whenever the Senate was summoned to meet he was the first to give his attendance and the last to withdraw. * * * He thought that a good citizen ought to be as solicitous about the public, as a bee is about her hive." Those are the words of Plutarch concerning Cato the Younger.

Hence, Mr. President, we see the storm self-discipline, the respect for authority, the high sense of duty, the old Roman virtues that formed the sterling Roman character. We see the development over time of various magistracies that were held by men who served not to fulfill pecuniary ambitions, but men who had the ambition to give themselves to the service of the Roman state.

We have discussed the consuls and the praetors, who had the Imperium—the authority to command armies, to execute the law, to execute soldiers under their command or to execute the people within the city of Rome—execute without trial. At a later point, this power was taken away from the consuls in that they could not execute individuals within the city of Rome or within 1 mile of the city without trial.

We have again seen a separation of powers—the quaestors who had supervision over issuance of payments to soldiers and who also had supervision over the public treasury, the aerarium in Rome, always, however, under the control of the Senate. The Senate had

the complete power over the purse. The consuls could issue their vouchers in the field, but the Senate, before those vouchers could be paid, had to approve the payments.

These were checks and balances, one consul being able to veto the acts of the other consul, one tribune being able to veto the acts of the other tribunes or consuls or other higher magistrates, with the exception of the dictator. We have followed the creation of the various assemblies, the various comitias, and we have observed that their actions could be vetoed by the Senate.

So here in the Roman Republic—from its earliest days, through the early republic and the middle republic, certainly—the Senate was supreme, and its power over the purse was supreme.

Little wonder that the average Roman was inspired as he looked back upon the examples of statesmen and generals of earlier times, inspired to give of his best, inspired to serve his country. Little wonder that the Romans acquired control over the surrounding tribes and stretched their supremacy from the Gallic north throughout the entire Italian peninsula. And little wonder that this small, fledgling city that was founded on the river Tiber, came to be the greatest city of antiquity and to rule over the greatest empire of antiquity.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia yields the floor.

Who seeks recognition?

DENISE PAONE—AN OUTSTANDING CAREER IN NURSING

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, earlier this month, on May 12, the New England Medical Center held a dinner honoring its employees who have reached the 25-year milestone in service. Among those honored was a native of Revere, Denise Paone, who completed her registered nurse training at St. Catherine Laboure Nursing School in 1968 and then joined the staff of the New England Medical Center. While working full time there, she continued her studies, earning a B.A. in nursing from Northeastern University, and an M.A. in nursing from Salem State University.

All who know Denise Paone are impressed by her outstanding ability, her compassion, and her extraordinary dedication to her duties in supervising the medical-surgical clinic at the New England Medical Center. It is a privilege to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Denise on her quarter century of exceptional service, and I hope that her next 25 years will be as successful as the first.

IRRESPONSIBLE CONGRESS? HERE IS TODAY'S BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as of the close of business on Friday, May 14, the Federal debt stood at \$4,247,908,515,485.90, meaning that on a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$16,537.90 as his or her share of that debt.

COST OF FEDERAL REGULATION: \$4,000 PER HOUSEHOLD

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the storm clouds of economic disaster have been gathering over America for the better part of a half century while big-spending politicians in the Congress paid little or no attention. Indeed they mocked those who tried to warn that Congress was in the process of heaping deadly destruction upon the working men and women—citizens who struggled constantly to cope with the spend-and-tax philosophy of liberal politicians who controlled Congress year after year.

Federal regulators infesting the bureaucracy looked constantly for new ways to add to the burdens of citizens operating the small businesses across the land. Congress dutifully approved the deluge of new regulations, either by legislation or by silent acquiescence.

So, Mr. President, there is now much wringing of hands by an administration that last year misled 43 percent of the voters into believing that there were easy answers and quick solutions to the Nation's problems. In fact, what the new administration has been proposing is more of the bad medicine that made the Nation and its economic stability sick in the first place. Burdens imposed by the Federal regulators have become heavier and heavier.

Nowhere are those burdens more clearly identified than in studies by Dr. Thomas D. Hopkins, the Gosnell professor of economics at the Rochester Institute of Technology in Rochester, NY. Dr. Hopkins asserts that the annual cost per household of complying with Federal regulations is in the range of \$4,000 and rising. The cost of Federal taxes, per household, totals about \$10,000 per household, Dr. Hopkins says.

Small wonder, Mr. President, that American's business and industry are so often being mutilated in the world marketplace. The U.S. Government, which professes to support free enterprise, is constantly crippling America's ability to compete—and the American taxpayer is paying the price.

President Clinton and his Katzenjammer Kids at the White House apparently believe they can reinvent Government. Their concept is as old as tyranny itself—to promote the growth and expansion of Government power over the working men and women of America.

Mr. President, Congress voted last week to elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to Cabinet status. It's now the Department of the Environment. Among the proposed amendments to this unwise legislation, was a wise proposal that the economic impact of promulgating environmental regulations be taken into account. This sensible amendment was shot down by the Senate's liberal majority. Who is going to pay for this gross error of judgment? The American taxpayers, of course.

According to Dr. Hopkins' study, the cost of environmental regulation has skyrocketed from \$42 billion in 1977 to \$122 billion at the end of 1992. He estimates the cost of the environmental regulatory burden will rise to \$178 billion by the year 2000. And this is just one area of Federal regulation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Hopkins' study, "The Cost of Federal Regulation" and an article published in the March Rochester, NY, Democrat and Chronicle be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COST OF FEDERAL REGULATION (By Thomas D. Hopkins)¹

We are in the midst of a major escalation in the cost of regulation, a trend that in some ways represents the exercise of power without accountability. The regulation of which I speak includes any mandate that the federal government places on people, business or local governments, specifying either what you must do or what you must not do. Much of this regulation is absolutely essential. The Cuyahoga River in Ohio used to catch on fire periodically from the chemicals being dumped into it. That is no longer allowed to happen thanks to regulation. But much regulation also is either poorly designed or just plain silly. Recently a California producer got in trouble with federal regulators who ordered him to stop labeling his product Rocky the Range Chicken. His chickens were allowed to range outside rather than being cooped up all the time and they were advertised as being raised in a stress-free environment. After a federal investigation of chicken living conditions, the government partially backed down, allowing Rocky the Range Chicken to remain on the label, but not allowing mention of stress, the level of which remains in contention. And I'll restrain myself from delving into the new ketchup regulations that took effect in 1992. Suffice it to say that consenting adults are involved, using a Bostwick Consistometer to calculate the distance a specific volume of ketchup flows in 30 seconds on a level plane.

The vast majority of regulations lie somewhere between the indispensable and the bizarre. Regulation is a powerful way to change the behavior of people and of organizations. From Washington's and perhaps O-

¹Arthur J. Gosnell, Professor of Economics, College of Liberal Arts, Rochester Institute of Technology. This is a revision of "The Costs of Federal Regulation," Journal of Regulation and Social Costs, March 1992. I am indebted to John F. Morrall III for his encouragement and comments on the research underlying this paper.

tawa's perspective it also looks like a relatively low cost tool. The federal budget hardly budges when a major change is mandated by regulation. For example, when the Congress wants a new water treatment plant built it has two basic choices. It can write a check or it can issue a regulation. Either way, the same bricks and mortar will be used to construct the plant. With a check, the cost is made explicit and either federal taxes have to be raised to pay for it or the deficit gets bigger. With a regulation, the cost is hidden in that the federal government doesn't have to pay the bill. The factory owner or local government that must comply with the regulation pays the cost.

Most of the cost of government—taxation—is closely monitored and measured, notwithstanding some argument about how well it is kept under control. But the cost of regulation is neither well-measured nor well-controlled. The Congress has no particular incentive to let the public know about the size of regulatory costs, for it realizes how upset people get when they learn how big their tax bill is. If they also had to keep track of and publicize regulatory costs, there would be that much more pressure created to constrain government actions. So if you are a Congress that wants to get something done without making the deficit worse or federal taxes higher, you can reach into your policy tool kit and pull out a regulation. Regulation looks beguilingly inexpensive to the federal government, which helps explain why we have so many of them.

Quite apart from direct compliance costs, regulation generates a variety of indirect costs as well. The regulated producer may contract, move elsewhere, or cease to operate, cutting jobs and the local tax base. Its altered service or product may be less appealing to consumers. Productivity may decline in the short run as unit costs rise, and in the long run as funds for plant expansion or improvements are absorbed by regulation-

driven projects. The bill for all these costs is paid partly by those regulated and partly by the rest of society. Businesses try to shift such costs into higher product prices, creating problems for international competitiveness and the consumer's cost of living. State and local governments facing federal mandates boost their tax rate or curtail their services.

Just how large is the regulatory bill? By my reckoning, \$500 billion annually is spent by those regulated just to comply with all federal mandates.² That is over and above any costs paid by the federal government itself. The accompanying charts highlight the costs, grouping all regulation into five broad categories. Two of these categories are social regulation. These are controls on environmental hazards and on other risks that people face in daily life. Two are economic. These are controls on product prices and availability. The fifth is paperwork requirements of process regulation.

To place this total cost number in context, Figure Three shows that each American household would be billed roughly \$5,700 annually in addition to taxes, if federal regulatory compliance costs were shared equally and collected directly. From another perspective, total federal receipts in 1991 were \$1,100 billion—just twice the total compliance cost of regulation. This 2 to 1 ratio between government tax receipts and regulatory costs certainly does not correspond to the relative emphasis each receives either in the government's statistics or in its decisionmaking.

My numbers underestimate regulatory costs, partly because I have no figures on the adverse effects that regulation has on innovation and investment. Moreover, because of data inadequacies underlying my estimates, they are only crude indicators of patterns.

Looked at over time, a ten-year period of gradually declining costs dating from the regulatory reform efforts of the Carter Ad-

ministration seems to have ended about 1988, as new regulations, mostly in the environmental area, began to swamp cost reductions that had been created by the earlier reforms. Since 1988, in the U.S., we have had a sharp increase in the number of regulatory actions government-wide. In October 1991, the government reported that 59 different federal agencies were then at work on nearly 5,000 new regulations. As new regulations get completed, they are printed in a daily publication called the Federal Register. In 1991 it ran to 67,715 pages. Once they appear in the Federal Register, these new regulations are inserted into the body of already existing regulations. That is called the Code of Federal Regulations. It merely takes up 21 feet of library shelf space, at the moment.

These indicators fall short of providing a basis for judgment about regulation. Such judgment requires information on the benefits of regulation as well as on the costs. More important still, it requires analysis of incremental effects, rather than total effects. Only then is it possible to assess whether a particular regulation is the most economical way to achieve a particular objective. A very costly regulation is certainly justifiable on efficiency grounds if it delivers benefits that society values even more highly than those costs. This efficiency criterion, however, is not the only one used in government decisionmaking. In fact, one could say it rarely prevails, despite its ability to maximize the size of the economic pie. Concerns about fairness and protecting certain segments of society are more likely to drive most public decisions, even when one result is lessened efficiency. This may help explain why the incremental information needed for benefit-cost analysis is so rarely produced, especially on the benefit side.

Now a few comments on each of my five categories of regulatory costs.

TABLE 1.—ANNUALIZED REGULATORY COSTS IN BILLIONS OF 1991 DOLLARS

Year	Environmental regulation	Other social regulation	Economic regulation efficiency costs	Economic regulation transfer costs	Process regulation	Total regulatory costs
1977	42	29	120	228	122	540
1978	46	31	116	219	122	534
1979	50	33	112	210	123	528
1980	53	35	107	201	127	523
1981	56	33	103	192	130	514
1982	58	31	99	183	128	499
1983	64	29	94	174	128	490
1984	68	28	90	165	132	483
1985	72	28	86	157	134	476
1986	78	28	82	148	134	469
1987	83	29	77	139	156	483
1988	87	30	73	130	153	473
1989	93	32	73	130	159	487
1990	100	34	73	130	174	511
1991	115	36	73	130	189	542
1992	122	42	73	130	197	564
1993	133	45	73	130	200	581
1994	136	47	73	130	202	588
1995	150	49	73	130	205	607
1996	155	52	73	130	208	617
1997	161	53	73	130	211	628
1998	168	56	73	130	214	640
1999	173	58	73	130	217	650
2000	178	61	73	130	221	662

TABLE 2.—FEDERAL RECEIPTS AND REGULATORY COST PER HOUSEHOLD IN 1991 DOLLARS

Year	Households (thousands)	Federal receipts per household	Total regulatory costs per household	Combined federal burden per household
1977	74,982	10,179	7,205	17,384
1978	76,914	10,420	6,947	17,367

TABLE 2.—FEDERAL RECEIPTS AND REGULATORY COST PER HOUSEHOLD IN 1991 DOLLARS—Continued

Year	Households (thousands)	Federal receipts per household	Total regulatory costs per household	Combined federal burden per household
1979	78,845	10,872	6,697	17,569
1980	80,776	10,685	6,471	17,156

TABLE 2.—FEDERAL RECEIPTS AND REGULATORY COST PER HOUSEHOLD IN 1991 DOLLARS—Continued

Year	Households (thousands)	Federal receipts per household	Total regulatory costs per household	Combined federal burden per household
1981	81,979	11,050	6,273	17,323
1982	83,181	10,480	6,000	16,480

²For details on estimation procedures, see Hopkins, "Cost of Regulation," RIT Public Policy Working Paper, December 1991, and Hopkins, "Costs of

Regulation: Filling the Gaps," Report to Regulatory Information Service Center, Washington, DC, August 1992.

TABLE 2.—FEDERAL RECEIPTS AND REGULATORY COST PER HOUSEHOLD IN 1991 DOLLARS—Continued

Year	Households (thous- ands)	Federal receipts per household	Total reg- ulatory costs per household	Combined federal burden per household
1983	84,384	9,628	5,801	15,429
1984	85,586	10,166	5,643	15,809
1985	86,789	10,716	5,482	16,197
1986	88,458	10,754	5,302	16,056
1987	89,479	11,519	5,403	16,922
1988	91,066	11,658	5,197	16,855
1989	92,830	11,971	5,251	17,223
1990	93,347	11,901	5,424	17,324
1991	94,312	11,179	5,683	16,861
1992	95,392	11,255	5,831	17,085
1993	96,329	12,072	5,934	18,008
1994	97,243	12,886	5,935	18,822
1995	98,180	13,510	6,049	19,559
1996	99,082	14,149	6,083	20,232

Source of data on number of households: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1990 (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990), p. 45, supplemented by updates obtained by telephone from Census Bureau, along with author's extrapolated estimates for other years not included in the Abstract.

Source of data on government receipts: Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1992, Part Seven, Table 1.3: Mid-session Review; The President's Budget and Economic Growth Agenda, July 24, 1992, Part 2, Table 2-12, adjusted to 1991 dollars using the Consumer Price Index.

ENVIRONMENTAL

The cost of environmental controls has been on the rise continuously since 1977. Mandated compliance costs in this area reached at least \$115 billion by 1991. It is quite likely that the full social costs of air and water regulations in the 1980's exceeded my estimates substantially—perhaps by as much as 50 per cent, as price changes reflecting initial spending rippled through the economy, creating productivity problems. About half of this environmental regulatory cost was to control water pollution. About a third was for air pollution—auto emission, smoke stack controls, and so forth. The rest was for solid waste.

The net benefits of environmental regulation may be positive or negative. By 1990 the benefits of air pollution regulations probably were exceeding the compliance costs, perhaps by as much as \$10 billion. For water pollution regulations, on the other hand, the results were just the opposite. The best information available suggests that costs exceeded benefits by roughly 20 billion dollars per year in the water pollution area. For other environmental areas, we lack comparable data. The general trend appears to be the adoption of regulations whose benefits do not exceed their costs. The 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments very likely will impose additional compliance costs of \$30 billion annually while generating far smaller additional benefits. This trend is driven in part by the fact that many of the low cost options for lessening risks have already been adopted.

OTHER SOCIAL REGULATIONS

Many regulatory programs target risks that workers and consumers face unrelated to environmental quality. Product defects, misleading information, health hazards, energy shortages, job and pension concerns, discrimination, and inaccessible facilities have spawned regulations at dozens of federal agencies. OSHA, NHTSA, FDA, CPSC merely begins the familiar list of Washington acronyms. While the costs are substantial, there are few benefit estimates for these programs. The main exception is for highway safety regulations; probably there the costs are substantially smaller than the benefits. That is probably not the case with very many other sub-categories of social regulation. The two early warning regulatory documents are the Unified Agenda of Federal Regulations, which reports everything in the works, and the Regulatory Program of the

U.S. Government, which comes out once a year and has a more extensive discussion of the more significant regulations in the pipeline. Even a casual reading of these two documents suggests the pace of other social regulation has picked up dramatically since 1987. So costs certainly are mounting.

ECONOMIC REGULATION

These are government restrictions on entry (who may do business) and on allowable prices and quantities. These are much less burdensome than they were in the 1970's in the U.S., thanks largely to the 1977–1982 wave of deregulation in transportation, energy and communication; but many persist. Moreover, economic regulation has not receded much since 1982, even though there is ample room for further deregulation. International trade restrictions probably now dominate this class of regulatory costs.

Unlike the situation with environmental regulation, it is difficult to find substantial benefits for economic regulation. Generally, whatever benefits arise are so swamped by their costs that economists typically focus on the net damage—terming it efficiency costs or dead-weight losses. These are simply wasted resources, losses imposed on one part of society that are not offset by gains to anybody else. By 1984, for example, U.S.-Japanese negotiated auto trade restrictions were creating annual efficiency losses of \$5 billion, reflecting about \$14 billion in higher consumer prices that were only offset partially by \$9 billion in higher U.S. auto profits.

Regulation is an effective way to redistribute wealth among segments of the society. Termed transfer costs, this reshuffling exceeds a hundred billion dollars annually. For example, since textile import restrictions limit U.S. consumer access to inexpensive clothing, domestic producers gain windfalls from domestic consumers well in excess of a billion dollars a year according to the Congressional Budget Office. When transfers are this large, beneficiaries are quite willing to expend considerable resources on lobbying and on other rent seeking activities to protect their transfers.

This transforms a "mere" distributional issue into one of real resource usage. For example, when the concept of rent seeking is broadened to encompass lobbying activity aimed at spending and taxation as well as regulation, cost "... estimates cluster in the range of ... \$300–700 billion."³ Since regulatory costs represent roughly one-third of the total federal burden as shown in Figure 3, perhaps a third of this \$300–700 billion lobbying cost estimate can be attributed to regulation, which produces a number close to my own independently derived estimate of transfer costs.

PROCESS REGULATION

A variety of process regulations also create costly burdens. In 1991 paperwork requirements alone consumed some six billion hours of private sector time—mostly to comply with our tax laws. This deprives the private sector of an important resource: namely, time. Available research on valuing time suggest this burden translates into well over a hundred billion dollars annually. Furthermore, many other federal spending programs have reporting and paperwork requirements that fall on state/local governments as well as on the private sector. One example is health care cost reimbursement. Cost estimates for these paperwork requirements,

while conjectural, are in the range of \$25 billion annually. There are, of course, unquantified benefits associated with these requirements such as lessened tax fraud, but whether these benefits could be achieved at lower cost is an open question.

In closing, I merely would re-emphasize my finding that since 1986, in the U.S. environmental and other social regulatory costs began rising more rapidly, while further progress in economic deregulation stalled, and paperwork burdens continued unabated. The sheer size of this burden would be cause for concern even if all regulation were optimally crafted, but unfortunately such benefit estimates as exist suggest that, with some important exceptions, regulation is not proving to be a very good bargain. I hope that we here today can have a candid and productive exchange of views on the severity of this regulatory cost problem and on responsible ways to better cope with it in our two nations.

Note.—Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 not reproducible in the RECORD.

[From the Rochester (NY) Democrat and Chronicle, Mar. 30, 1992]

WHAT OFFICIAL WATCHDOGS COST YOU

(By Thomas D. Hopkins)

The Carter and Reagan administrations had at least one thing in common: Both were able to bask in the glow of declining regulatory cost. A wave of deregulation in transportation, energy and communications between 1977 and 1982 generated large and continuing cost reductions. The savings masked increasing costs of other regulations.

But no longer. We now are in for a long period of steadily rising regulatory costs.

Unlike most spending programs, government regulations create costs not generally financed through federal taxation. Business and state-local governments pay most of the compliance costs.

Businesses tend to shift such costs into higher product prices, creating problems for U.S. competitiveness and the consumer's cost of living; local governments boost tax rates or are forced to curtail services.

Regulation absorbs resources that otherwise might be boosting productivity and innovation, and it limits choices available (for example, import quotas restrict consumer access to less costly clothing).

My study groups all federal regulation into five cost categories and tracks each over the period 1977–2000. For 1990, the five total nearly \$400 billion.

Environmental controls have been on the rise continuously since 1977 and rapidly are coming to dominate the other four categories. EPA data show mandated compliance expenditures in 1990 reached \$99 billion. Roughly half of this was for water pollution. The 1990 Clean Air Act amendments will add another \$25 billion annually.

Many other regulatory programs exist that reduce risks to people in the workplace and as consumers—OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration), NHTSA (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration), FDA (Food and Drug Administration), and CPSC (Consumer Product Safety Commission) begin the familiar list of Washington acronyms. More than 50 federal agencies have regulatory powers.

These social regulations cost at least \$29 billion in 1990. Such costs fell between 1980 and 1986 before resuming their upward course. The FDA says its new food labeling rules, just one example, will cost \$1.7 billion over the next two decades.

Government restrictions on who may do business and on prices are much less burden-

³Jonathan Rauch, "The Parasite Economy," National Journal, April 25, 1992, p. 984.

some than they were, thanks to deregulation, but many persist, creating both economic efficiency costs (\$46 billion) and economic transfer costs (\$95 billion).

By 1984, for example, "voluntary" import restrictions on Japanese cars were creating annual efficiency losses of \$5 billion, reflecting \$14 billion in higher consumer prices only partially offset by \$9 billion in higher U.S. auto profits.

Finally, various process regulations create other costs. In 1990, paperwork requirements alone consume over 5 billion hours of private sector time, mostly to comply with tax laws. At a \$20 average hourly rate, that amounts to a \$100 billion private sector burden. Additionally, health care process costs due to federal rules may account for \$22 billion of the \$500 billion spent annually on health care.

The annual cost per household of complying with all federal regulations is in the range of \$4,000 and rising. For comparison, all federal taxation amounts to roughly \$10,000 per household.

Whether this regulatory burden is excessive cannot be answered from my findings. Such conclusions require examination of the benefits created by these government activities. What my research does establish is that regulatory costs are substantial and growing. Magnitudes this large warrant a more vigorous effort to firm up the cost estimates and to examine regulatory benefits with greater care in the interests of more rational public policy.

HONORING AMBASSADOR PAMELA HARRIMAN

MR. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to applaud the selection of Pamela Harriman as Ambassador to France, and to congratulate both Ambassador Harriman and President Clinton on her swearing-in yesterday.

Few relationships are so complicated as that between the United States and France. Our traditional alliance stretches back to Washington and Lafayette. Our common interests are many, yet our quarrels and disputes seem almost equally long and varied.

In the coming years our Nation's representative in Paris must deal with issues ranging from the resolution of the Uruguay round of the GATT; Airbus subsidies; oilseed and other agricultural trade negotiations; broadcasting and telecommunications; support for reform in Eastern Europe, Russia and other post-Soviet States; the war in Bosnia; and the future American military role in Europe.

Thus, few diplomatic assignments are so sensitive, complicated and difficult as that of Ambassador to France. This will be no easy posting. But I believe no one in America is a better choice for it than Pamela Harriman. Perhaps no living American combines such a deep knowledge of European issues, leaders and politics with such a depth of understanding of American policy and Government.

Ambassador Harriman's experience is unmatched. She was born and raised in England at the height of the British Empire. She was educated at the

Sorbonne and during her studies there was a personal witness of Europe's slide through appeasement toward the Second World War. She watched crises and decisions at the highest levels of European and American politics from the Second World War to the formation of the European Community, to the reform effort in Russia today.

Here in the United States, through the Democratic Party and as an informed observer and participant in American politics generally, she has served the public interest as expert adviser on foreign affairs, political strategist, and tireless fundraiser. She has more than excelled in all of these roles.

In short, Ambassador Harriman knows all the leaders and has grappled with all the important issues, in Europe and the United States alike. And at a time of extraordinary change in Europe and around the world, our country is profoundly fortunate to have such a public servant.

I, and countless others, have had the benefit of her support in campaigns, and the even greater privilege of learning from her. We will profit throughout our lives from our association with her; and I am confident that our country will derive a lasting benefit from her service in Paris.

Our first Ambassador to France was Benjamin Franklin. His work in Paris during the Revolutionary War has served ever since as an example of what American diplomacy can achieve. Franklin's successor was no less a figure than Thomas Jefferson himself. As they say, these are big shoes to fill. But I am confident that no American can fill them as well as Pamela Harriman.

The President has made an outstanding choice with this appointment. I congratulate him, and I congratulate my dear friend Ambassador Harriman.

AVIATION SAFETY: A PROTECTION THE PUBLIC DESERVES

MR. PRESSLER. Mr. President, since the small aircraft accident near Dubuque, IA, on April 19, 1993, which killed South Dakota Gov. George S. Mickelson and seven other well-respected South Dakota citizens, I have been outspoken in my criticism of the Federal Aviation Administration's [FAA] decision to ignore National Transportation Safety Board [NTSB] warnings issued against the Mitsubishi MU-2 small aircraft—the same type of airplane that crashed in Dubuque. While the FAA generally has a high acceptance rate of NTSB recommendations—90 percent in urgent cases—the Federal safety agency still chose to reject the warnings about the MU-2 aircraft. Why?

As ranking member of the Senate Aviation Subcommittee, I have requested a subcommittee hearing to examine the working relationship be-

tween the FAA and the NTSB. At that hearing we expect to hear testimony from both FAA and NTSB officials, as well as other independent experts from the aviation industry. Many people have contacted me to express interest in the upcoming hearing. I have received letters and phone calls from concerned citizens, both within and outside of the aviation industry.

Mr. President, I would like to share some of the concerns I have heard from individuals who are worried that the FAA no longer puts public safety first. It would seem that the resources of the Federal Government are not being used fully and effectively to prevent small aircraft accidents.

In a letter from Mr. Bert Werjefelt, president of Vision Safe Corp.:

It is quite clear that the FAA has a pattern of arbitrarily obstructing and/or procrastinating on the enforcement of some basic safety regulations. The FAA is treating the unsafe conditions of defective propellers and smoke in the cockpit in the same way they were treating the aircraft icing problem. The FAA knew for many years that icing was the cause of several accidents and that there was a simple solution to remedy the unsafe conditions. Yet, FAA deliberately let the accidents continue.

According to Arthur Wolk, an aviation litigator in Philadelphia:

The Federal Aviation Administration is usually just asleep at the switch when it comes to aviation safety, always finding itself a little behind and too late with safety improvements on aircraft. Most often it is only after major accidents take a large toll of human life, and the FAA becomes publicly embarrassed, that it does something.

Mr. President, after hearing these concerns, I sent letters to President Clinton and my colleague, the distinguished Republican leader, expressing my intent to put a hold on David Hinson's nomination as the new FAA Administrator. While media reports about Mr. Hinson have been quite favorable, particularly with respect to his safety record as chairman of Midway Airlines, I still intend to examine this nomination closely. I also intend to discuss with Mr. Hinson these and other aviation issues before and during Senate Commerce Committee consideration of his nomination. If I am unsatisfied with his qualifications and commitment to address Federal aircraft safety policy and procedures, I will keep a hold on his nomination until such time that I am completely satisfied that safety concerns will be his top priority. The next FAA Administrator must convince me he will resolve the questions that have arisen from the Dubuque, IA, crash.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of a letter cited above and an article from the Honolulu Star Bulletin be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VISION SAFE CORP.,
Kaneoke, HI, April 29, 1993.

Hon. LARRY PRESSLER,
U.S. Senate, Senate Russell Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR PRESSLER: I have with interest read an article from yesterday's Orange County Register regarding your concerns about aviation safety and the inexcusable foot dragging that goes on at the FAA of not enforcing vital safety regulations in the face of known unsafe conditions. After reading the article, I talk to your Legislative Assistant Ann Waltner and discussed with her the similar concerns of your colleague Senator Inouye and his recent introduction of S-787 (April 19, 1993) which calls on the FAA to enforce its existing safety regulations, to ensure that pilots are able to see to safely control and land their aircraft during emergencies with dense continuous smoke in the cockpit.

It is quite clear that the FAA has a pattern of arbitrarily obstructing and/or procrastinating on the enforcement of some basic safety regulations. The FAA is treating the unsafe conditions of defective propellers and smoke in the cockpit in the same way they were treating the aircraft icing problem. The FAA knew for many years that icing was the cause of several accidents and that there was a simple solution to remedy the unsafe conditions (practiced in other parts of the world). Yet, FAA deliberately let the accidents continue (see attached news article from the Newhouse Wire Service, which appeared in the Honolulu Star Bulletin recently!).

Whether the unsafe conditions concern smoke in the cockpit, defective propellers or icing, I stress strongly that NO new regulations are required. What is required however, is that the FAA cease its continuing violation of Federal Safety Laws and instead ENFORCE the existing safety regulations in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 as amended, Title VI section 601(b), to prevent the recurrence of accidents and, in accordance with the Federal Aviation Regulations 39.1, which requires the issuance of airworthiness directives when it is determined that unsafe conditions exist (i.e. smoke in the cockpit, propellers, icing). FAA, on the other hand, argues, in a very obstructionist manner that no FAA action is required. Or, if there is, then there is a need for the lengthy process of establishing new FAA regulations. This is not the case. These are merely deliberate FAA obstructions and delays. Enforcement of the existing law is what is required.

I commend you for seeking prompt action on these serious safety matters which concern all of us. I hope that any hearing, investigation or legislation that you support will include several other, but equally important, safety issues the FAA is presently deliberately ignoring. Your Legislative Assistant Ann Waltner indicated this to be your desire. (She also appeared to be very knowledgeable on the issues.)

Enclosed herewith is some recent, up to date information on the long and acrimonious dispute with the FAA on the smoke in the cockpit issue, which summarizes the many lineal feet of files we have on the matter. I have also included information on S-787. These documents and issues fully echo your concerns on the propeller issue. If you or your staff have any questions or deem that I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

BERT WERJEFELT,
President.

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Mar. 20, 1993]

PASSENGERS DIE AS AGENCIES DELAY SAFETY RULES

(By Keith C. Epstein)

In swirling snow, USAir's Flight 405 pulled away from New York's LaGuardia Airport, bound for Cleveland. The two men at the controls had taken the usual winter precautions, checking for ice and spraying the wings with antifreeze.

Moments later, as they readied for takeoff, they wished their Fokker F-28 could get a last-minute shower of de-icing chemicals the way jets do in Denver and at many European airports.

"The only sure-fire way," the pilot said to his co-pilot while waiting on the runway.

They didn't realize just how precarious their situation was.

But the federal government knew—and had known for seven years before that tragic March 1992 flight.

U.S. safety officials repeatedly had pinpointed the cause of nine crashes—planes with wings similar to that of Flight 405, wings with a high vulnerability to trace amounts of ice.

Yet the federal agencies charged with protecting the traveling public had done nothing to require simple, proven remedies advocated for years, such as checking the wings by hand or spraying with a stronger antifreeze just before takeoff.

Neither has the government acted on recommendations for making trucks, school buses and commuter planes safer, often failing to heed warnings issued more than a decade ago.

The airlines knew about the kind of danger encountered in the LaGuardia accident, but without federal requirements most had done nothing to address it.

As a result, the pilots of Flight 405 last March were forced to use outmoded methods of coping with ice on wings. The plane barely lifted before flipping into Flushing Bay in a fiery crash that claimed 27 lives.

Passenger Denise Miller watched her father die in a burst of flames. Miller, who now uses a wheelchair, asks: "How many plane crashes have to occur? How many people have to die before somebody finally does something?"

An investigation by The Plain Dealer of Cleveland has found that long after wreckage is examined for clues, causes determined and solutions urged, thousands of Americans still risk death or injury in accidents because the problems weren't fixed.

These deadly delays by federal bureaucrats are not limited to air travel.

Motorists have died because many big trucks have faulty brakes—while for 14 years the government failed to require proven solutions such as anti-lock brakes and automatic brake adjusters costing only \$204.

Children trapped in school buses when front or rear doors jammed were drowned or burned—while for 19 years the government failed to require an extra emergency exit costing \$557.

One firm has offered emergency side doors as an option since the 1950s.

Passengers have died in commuter airlines that crashed on routine approaches to airports—while for 18 years the government failed to require the same low-altitude alarms it mandated for large jets. It would seem to be a bargain for commuters even at \$14,600 for each \$3 million aircraft.

"The same stupid stuff keeps happening," said retired aviation investigator Rudolf Kasputin. "It's not just frustrating. It makes me want to throw up."

Federal agencies have acted on only two of 18 long-ignored safety concerns identified by the government's National Transportation Safety Board in 1990 as urgently needed improvements that could save nearly 3,000 lives each year.

"Everything takes too long nowadays," said Anthony J. Broderick, the Federal Aviation Administration's associate administrator.

Experts describe a bureaucracy increasingly paralyzed by fear of lawsuits from regulated industries, hobbled in conflicts with other agencies, buffeted by meddling members of Congress and political appointees, and crippled by weak leadership unable to choose priorities or stick to deadlines.

"If the average American knew how things work here, they wouldn't believe it," said Fred Emery, former director of the Federal Register, official publication of government rules. "They'd think it's a god-awful mess."

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is now closed.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BOXER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

HOLDS IN THE SENATE

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, there has been much discussion and some confusion over the definition and use of holds in the Senate. Some believe that holds give Senators the right to indefinitely postpone and, therefore, defeat outright nominations or legislation in the Senate. That is not true. It has not been the case. It is not now the case. It will not be the case as long as I am majority leader.

Although Senate rules do not make any provisions for holds, both Democratic and Republican leaders have developed informal systems by which Senators notify the leaders of potential problems with bills or nominations.

When I became majority leader in 1989, Senator DOLE and I discussed a uniform policy regarding schedule notifications by Senators. This policy was presented in both party conferences in June of 1989, and I will shortly—indeed, I will right now read that policy. It is dated June 19, 1989. It is a document entitled "Leadership Policy on Schedule Notifications," and it reads as follows:

Over a period of time, the Democratic and Republican leadership have developed a system by which Senators ask the leaders to consult them regarding reservations or problems with particular legislation. These notifications are commonly called "holds".

The leaders will find it necessary to schedule matters on which Senators have re-

quested consultation. When it is necessary to consider an issue, any Senator with an interest should be prepared to be on the Floor to defend his or her interests.

In order to develop a common understanding of what notifications mean, the leaders have agreed on the following principles.

1. It is the responsibility of every Senator to notify his or her respective leader, in writing, about any need to consult with that Senator on a bill or nomination. This notification should be made in a timely fashion. Each leader will develop his own notification system.

2. The leaders will respect the confidentiality of communications from Senators. However, in order to facilitate the scheduling of legislation, Senators, who ask to be consulted prior to the scheduling of a bill or nomination, should be prepared to discuss the issue with the relevant Committee Chairman and/or ranking member or sponsor of the measure. The leaders will encourage this type of consultation between Senators prior to Floor consideration.

3. The leaders will give as much advance notification as possible to any Senator who has asked to be consulted prior to the scheduling of legislation and nominations. Whenever possible, the leaders will announce a specific time for a unanimous consent request to go to a matter. Any Senator wishing to object to a unanimous consent request to go to legislation or to be involved in the arrangements under which a measure will be considered should be on the Floor at the announced time.

Madam President, that concludes the statement of leadership policy on schedule notifications, which Senator DOLE and I agreed on and announced in June 1989.

Essentially, our policy on notifications states that it is the responsibility of each Senator to provide timely notification to his or her respective leader about any problem with a bill or a nomination. Any Senator who has asked to be notified regarding the scheduling of any matter must be willing to be present on the floor when the matter is considered. While the confidential nature of communications with the leadership is respected, Senators with concerns are encouraged to discuss any potential problems with the relevant committee chairman and ranking member.

As majority leader, I attempt to give as much advance notice as possible to Senators who have asked to be consulted regarding the scheduling of a matter. Whenever possible, I set a specific time for interested Senators to be present on the floor for a unanimous-consent request.

As a general rule I try to respect requests by Senators for advance notifications of action on a matter in order to delay consideration for a period of time to permit review of the matter or to permit consultation with a nominee. I believe this is a reasonable procedure and I think a Senator is entitled to a reasonable period of time to prepare for legislation or to consult with a nominee.

So I do believe that Senators have the right, as a part of this process, to

raise policy concerns with the administration. But it should be clear that no Senator has the right to insist that the administration agree with his or her position on a policy or on a project, as a specific price to be paid for action on a nominee or on legislation.

That is to say, a Senator cannot reasonably expect that a hold can be used as a way of indefinitely postponing or killing outright a bill or a nomination, simply because the administration does not agree with the Senator's position on a particular policy or a project.

So, simply stated, every Senator is entitled to as much advance notice as possible regarding the majority leader's intention to proceed to legislation or to a nomination. Every Senator has a right to ask that consideration of legislation or of a nomination be delayed for a reasonable time to permit review of legislation or consultation with a nominee. No Senator has, or has ever had, to my knowledge, the right to kill outright legislation or a nomination through this process.

I will continue to honor reasonable requests for delay for appropriate purposes. I will not agree to do so indefinitely, for what I regard as an inappropriate purpose.

With regard to the present situation, I notified Senator DOLE privately last week that I would have to move to consider nominations currently on the Executive Calendar unless unanimous consent were provided. Such consent was not provided and I announced my decision publicly on Thursday, May 13, for the information of all Senators who have concerns about any of the nominees on the Executive Calendar.

I wish to make clear that I believe there has been good cooperation on nominations in this Congress. I believe that the Republican leader and all of our colleagues have acted in good faith with respect to nominations and I note that we have been able to clear most nominations promptly.

I further note that on the Executive Calendar today there are 16 nominations: 5 were placed on the calendar on May 13; 2 were placed on the calendar on May 12; 2 were placed on the calendar on May 6; 6 were placed on the calendar on May 5; and 1 was placed on the calendar on April 28.

Therefore, as is clear from these dates, the maximum length of time which a nomination has been on the calendar is approximately 3 weeks in the case of one nomination; and with respect to the others less than 2 weeks; in the case of seven of the nominations, less than 1 week.

So I believe that these have been reasonable requests by Senators, for a variety of purposes to have the nominations delayed. However, it now appears that, at least with respect to some of these nominations, the delay would continue indefinitely and at some point it is necessary to proceed to attempt to get the nominations approved.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MITCHELL. Therefore, Madam President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to Calendar No. 68, the nomination of Leslie B. Samuels of New York to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objections?

Mr. HELMS. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I move to proceed to the nomination, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second on the request?

Mr. DOLE. Could I suggest the absence of a quorum?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order is to determine whether there is a sufficient second.

Is there a sufficient second?

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is not a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I renew my request for the unanimous consent of the Senate to proceed to Calendar No. 68, the nomination of Leslie B. Samuels of New York to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Leslie B. Samuels of New York to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Mr. DOLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader.

Mr. DOLE. Madam President, I listened carefully to the comments of the majority leader regarding the status of nominations on the Executive Calendar. I completely agree that when possible, we should move expeditiously on every nominee. I continue to support the agreement we made back in June 1989.

Since becoming the Republican leader, I have had the privilege and opportunity to speak to literally hundreds, maybe a thousand, nominees in the past several years. Every one of these

Republican nominees had one thing in common with the nominees of President Clinton: They were real people with real families who became concerned when their nominations were delayed. And sometimes—not too often—sometimes the Senate failed to recognize this and at times the process became sort of a political scoreboard.

Obviously, as we have made it clear, there are reasonable requests which cause delays. At times, there are legitimate needs to obtain information in the confirmation process after it leaves the committee. If some Member who may not have been on the committee, or someone on the committee, needs clarification or needs a personal visit, those have always been honored by majority leaders over the years. Sometimes these matters need to be addressed before the Senate gives its constitutionally required advise and consent. Of course, it has to be done or should be done in a manner so the issue can be resolved in a timely fashion.

As the majority leader has pointed out, I think with maybe one or two exceptions, I do not think anybody has taken advantage of the nominees on today's calendar. I think we are moving expeditiously. I will not repeat what the majority leader said with respect to the length of time each nominee has been on the calendar.

It has been true in the past that some nominees have been on the calendar for months and months without any action. Somebody suggested to me—I am not certain it is totally accurate—that a nominee in the Bush administration was held up for 3 months because she would not guarantee it would rain. I do not know even if it rained or not. In any event, the nomination was held up for 3 months.

Then there was a report by a Democratic task force on the confirmation process released December 18, 1991, and it said:

The President should seek to engage in prior consultations with the leadership of the Senate in an effort to minimize unnecessary conflict and controversy in the confirmations process.

Now, obviously, we will be pleased to do that, but it seems to me that we have a perfect right as outlined by the majority leader; at the same time the nominees have some rights, too. They have families. They have obligations. And we need to move as expeditiously as we can. That means we may have lengthy debates on a nominee. The nomination may be defeated on the Senate floor, but that is part of the process and how the process works.

I do not believe that any slight delay caused by a review of the records should be construed as holding up the process. In fact, I read today in one of the papers that I am holding some nominee who was confirmed last Tuesday. He is enjoying his work, wrote me a nice letter thanking me for my sup-

port. But I read an article by a well-respected commentator, Norm Ornstein, that I have a hold on the nomination. I am certain it comes as a surprise to Mr. Weise, the new Customs Chief. But in any event, sometimes those things happen.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I thank the Republican leader for his comments, and I wish to add only the following: One thing that I learned upon becoming leader—and I know the distinguished Republican leader had learned long before that—is that this is not an entirely partisan matter. Many of the holds on President Bush's nominees were by Republican Senators, and I fully expect that holds will be placed on President Clinton's nominees by Democratic Senators.

So merely noting the length of delay that a nominee is on the calendar or was on the calendar does not in and of itself tell you what the cause of the delay is, whether it is partisan or not. Indeed, in almost all cases, it has not to do with specifically partisan matters but, rather, a Senator wishing to advance some other policy or personnel objective that lead to the delay. And so I thank my colleague for his comments.

As I noted earlier, the 16 names on the calendar now have not been there for an inordinate period of time. Indeed, only one of them was placed on the calendar prior to this month and that is the one to which we are now proceeding.

I believe the chairman and ranking member and others with an interest in that nomination are present, and so I will now yield the floor.

Mr. MOYNIHAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Madam President, I rise for the simple purpose of suggesting that the Senate proceed directly to confirm Leslie B. Samuels, who has been nominated by the President to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in this case Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy.

This is a position of great importance in the Treasury. It is a position that over several generations—and I see my distinguished friend and learned friend, the former chairman of the committee here—is the one our committee continuously looks to for objective advice about facts and probable consequences of different courses we take. He/she is responsible for the Office of Tax Policy. That office is small but has a very high level of professionalism which over several generations has been the repository of our collective memory, our data, and our experience with tax matters.

Mr. Samuels would succeed Fred Goldberg, who performed the job with great responsibility, integrity. This is a position we see as an office of trust in the United States. We depend on this

person to give us the best information the Treasury has about revenue flows, the best advice about the probable consequences of policy, and, of course, to advocate the Secretary's position and the President's position.

Over the years, there have been wonderful creative persons in the post. I can recall when I was first in Washington as Assistant Secretary of Labor having the great honor to get to know Stanley Surrey, then Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy, a man of immense insight, energy. His concept of tax expenditures has made its way into the vocabulary of American public finance. It was Stanley Surrey's particular fate that few of his ideas for tax reform ever were really adopted by the Kennedy or the Johnson administrations in which he served. But two decades later, in 1984, in the celebrated Treasury I proposal, it was pure, if I may coin the term, "Surreyan." All his large ideas about cleaning the Tax Code, cleaning out the loopholes and the avoidances and the ambiguities and circularities and getting rates down by broadening the base, there it was.

He had left behind a group of career Treasury officials who refined the idea and satisfied themselves about its basic standard, and there it was sent to us—it was President Reagan's proposal, Treasury I, modified in Treasury II. It came to the Congress, came to the Finance Committee, and in 2 years' time under the leadership of my honorable friend, the able and learned junior Senator from Oregon, chairman of the Finance Committee, the Tax Reform Act of 1986 was passed, an epic event, and one in which many Senators were involved: Senator BRADLEY of New Jersey, of course; Senator PACKWOOD of Oregon; I was a member of the group, core group as we called ourselves. And yet none of it could have been done without the work of this Office of Tax Policy.

I see my friend nodding in agreement; Senator PACKWOOD agrees, as would anyone knowledgeable in this field.

In Mr. Samuels, we have a nominee of great experience and qualification. He is not only a lawyer of the Harvard Law School but he graduated from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. His particular work has been in multinational corporations and other international tax issues, which are of increasing importance to us, particularly as we shall be dealing with the results expected under the Uruguay round, the GATT negotiations, and, of course, the North American Free-Trade Agreement.

Madam President, I hope I would have need to say no more about this distinguished public servant who was unanimously reported from the Committee on Finance.

With approbation of all our Members, I am happy to be bringing it to the

floor, and say, here is the choice of the President, of our colleagues, and, obviously, the choice of our former colleague, the Secretary of the Treasury. It is the unanimous recommendation of the Committee on Finance.

I see my friend, the ranking member, has risen. So, Madam President, I yield the floor.

Mr. PACKWOOD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. PACKWOOD] is recognized.

Mr. PACKWOOD. Madam President, I do not propose to oppose the nominee. I find him qualified. I am very loathe to oppose any nominees of the President. He has been elected, and he is entitled to have his Cabinet. Unless I found somebody really persona non grata, which as a matter of conscience is I could not vote for, I will support President Clinton's nominees. Certainly this nominee does not fall into that category.

However, this nominee and the Treasury Department generally has a view about what they call family income that I find disturbing and misleading as far as the public is concerned. In any tax program put forth, you will say, who does it affect—the poor, rich, or middle-income Americans? Somebody will put out a chart that says nobody under \$50,000 or \$30,000 or \$20,000 will be affected by this program. To the average American, when they hear a statement that no one under \$20,000 will be affected, they compare that figure to their own income which is generally based upon how much they made last year. For example, if I earned \$500 a week, for 52 weeks, I made \$26,000. That is the way normal people think. Or, if you do your own tax return, the income shown on the last line on the 1st page of your form 1040 what you would call "adjusted gross income," is what you normally think of as your income. If somebody says, "What is your adjusted gross income?" most people would have a pretty good idea. For most Americans that is roughly what they made in wages.

Family economic income is a totally different concept, and it is a misleading concept. Family economic income presumes that the average family should count as their income a variety of things that the average family would never conceivably think to count as part of their income. Family economic income includes normal items like wages, business profits, interests, dividends, and realized capital gains. An example of a realized capital gain is when you sell a stock which has appreciated, you have realized a gain and that counts as income.

However, under current tax law, tax-exempt interest from municipal bonds is not counted as income. Under family economic income, it is. Also, under family economic income, the non-

taxable portion of Social Security is counted as income. I do not know very many people that think the nontaxable portion of their Social Security is income. Of course, for income tax purposes it is not treated as income. For family economic purposes, it is.

The annual earnings credited to your life insurance policy, the so called inside buildup, is not treated as income for tax purposes. Let me give you an example describing inside buildup. Let us say your life insurance annual premium is \$1,000 a year. The insurance company invests your premiums. Let us say your policy premiums earn an interest rate of 10 percent. So on your \$1,000 premium, the insurance company credits you with \$100 of interest. You, the policyholder cannot withdraw your premiums paid or interest without paying a large penalty. The insurance company accumulates your premiums and interest and it continually builds up, the so-called inside buildup. You never see it. You never get it. You do not see any of these amounts this year. However, family economic income counts that \$100 as part of your income. Even though you do not have it, you do not touch it, you do not smell it, you do not feel it, it is counted.

Most people do not count their employer's contributions to pension plans, health insurance, or life insurance as part of their annual income. You are working at a normal job, and your employer pays \$250 a month for your health insurance. That equals \$3,000 for the year. Under the family economic income concept that \$3,000 counts as part of your income. The average American does not think of it as income, but under family income it is counted. Any kind of Government transfer payments—food stamps, welfare—are counted as family economic income. For many poor families, these payments are large amounts. However, none of these payments are treated as income for tax purposes.

One of the most interesting items shown as income under family economic income is or assumed, rental value of your home. Of all of the things, if you were to say to the average American, "We are going to count as income what you could rent your home for if you did not live in it," the average American would say, "If I don't live in this home, where am I going to live?" Those who define family economic income say it does not make any difference. If your house is worth \$100,000, under President Clinton's methodology he assumes you could rent it for \$1,000 a month. That \$1,000 counts as family economic income.

Finally, family economic income includes a generic thing called unreported income. For example, mother is living with you. She is receiving Social Security. Her Social Security is counted as part of your family economic income.

The upshot of all of this is that as a rule of thumb family economic income is about 50 percent higher than adjusted gross income. So, if you make \$20,000 a year working in a factory, your family economic income is probably \$30,000. When President Clinton says, "My tax program will affect nobody under \$30,000," he means family economic income under \$30,000. Thus, what he really means is that as far as the average American is concerned, no one below \$20,000 is affected by his tax program. So, if you are making \$25,000 or \$26,000 and the President says, "This does not affect anybody under \$30,000," you may think "I am home free, this doesn't affect me." The heck it does not affect you. You have just been misled by a definition that nobody on Earth but career tax economists understand or would assume to be normal income.

Mr. Samuels is a strong proponent of family income. We asked the Treasury Department to give us an income breakdown of the President's tax plan by adjusted gross income. They can do it. They have the tax figures to do it. They will not give it to us.

I have a letter that I ask unanimous consent be put in the RECORD from Secretary BENTSEN addressed to me today saying they are not going to supply us this information. I will tell you why they won't provide it. They do not want the American public to know that the President's tax plan actually impacts a lot more lower income people than they want to lead us to believe. That is the sole reason that we cannot get this information. And only the Treasury Department and the IRS can give it to us.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, DC., May 18, 1993.

Hon. BOB PACKWOOD,
Ranking Republican Member, Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR BOB: Thank you for your letter requesting additional information about the Administration's revenue proposals. I appreciate the need for detailed information to evaluate the proposals. As you are aware, statutory language was made available April 30.

You also repeat a request for Treasury to prepare additional distribution tables for the Administration's proposals based on adjusted gross income (AGI). Distribution tables show the effect by income class of all taxes, including excises, payroll taxes, and the corporate income tax, as well as the individual income tax. Professional economists are in agreement that the fairness of the tax system can only be assessed if the income measure used in the tables provides a reasonable ranking of families by their economic well-being. Family Economic Income, the income classifier used by the Treasury Department to prepare distribution tables, and similar broad-based income measures provide reasonable rankings; AGI would not.

AGI is a concept specific to the individual income tax and was never intended to be a

proper measure of income for distribution tables. AGI omits a number of income items that clearly are part of a family's economic well-being. For example, AGI excludes tax-exempt interest, most government transfer payments, IRA and other deductible retirement savings contributions, and employer-provided fringe benefits such as health insurance. Also excluded are most pre-tax corporate profits, which are the base for the corporate income tax. AGI may include more income than a family actually earns in a year. For example, capital gains are generally included in AGI in the year the gains are realized even though the gains may have accrued over many years, and gains are not adjusted for inflation.

Family Economic Income is a broad measure of income that includes items of income omitted from AGI, and adjusts the measure of certain items included in AGI (for example, capital gains are measured on an inflation-adjusted, annual accrual basis). Unlike AGI, which may be redefined by changes in the income tax, Family Economic Income is independent of the tax law itself, so families are classified in the proper income class even when the tax law changes. (Significant changes to the definition of AGI, for example, were made in the Tax Reform Act of 1986.) Further, Family Economic Income includes all income of all family members for all families; AGI is reported on tax returns, which are not filed by a significant number of families with AGIs below the tax filing thresholds, while some families have two or more filing units (each of which reports only its part of the family's AGI).

For lower- and middle-income families, over 90 percent of Family Economic Income on average is included in AGI or is in other forms of cash income, and over 95 percent is in cash or fringe benefits. Only for high-income families, those with Family Economic Incomes of \$100,000 or more, do non-cash forms of income represent a meaningful share of the total.

Professional tax economists at universities, in research centers, and in State governments all use broad income measures in distribution tables. The Congressional Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) and the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) also use measures of income considerably broader than AGI in their distribution tables. The Treasury Department has used Family Economic Income continuously in its distribution tables since 1984, and used a very similar concept in distribution tables during the Ford Administration.

The Treasury Department continues to believe that a distribution table using AGI as the income measure would confuse, rather than clarify, assessment of the Administration's revenue proposals.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely,

LLOYD BENTSEN.

Mr. PACKWOOD. Madam President, let us for just a moment talk about the tax plan that is coming. I am going to speak in rough generalities because there is a difference between the way the House of Representatives and the Senate counts or scores the tax plan for budget purposes. The House and Senate budget resolutions and the specific committee instructions are scored slightly differently because, for example, in the Senate the Finance Committee has sole jurisdiction of Medicare and Medicaid. When the Finance Com-

mittee reports out a bill making some cuts in those programs, they are all in the Finance Committee's jurisdiction. In the House that jurisdiction is divided between two committees. So you cannot actually compare what the Finance Committee is instructed to do with what the House Ways and Means Committee is instructed to do. That is the reason I am speaking in rough generalities. But I do not think I am off by more than \$10 billion in total. I realize \$10 billion is a lot of money, but in a budget of roughly \$1.5 trillion, it is a relatively small amount.

If we were today going to vote on the so-called reconciliation package, which is in essence the President's tax package, this is roughly what we would have: \$343 billion in new taxes, less about \$71 billion in tax reductions, for a net tax increase of about \$272 billion. In addition, the President's package user includes fees of somewhere between \$10 and \$15 billion, but I will use a \$10 billion for purposes of this debate. User fees are what people pay for the use of something. I will give you an example.

Barge operators now pay almost 20 cents a gallon user fee. The President's initial budget raised that to \$1.20, a 600-percent increase. On a \$2 per bushel of corn, because they transport it by barge, it is roughly an 8-percent increase. This is a fair sized increase for farmers, let alone the barge people. At the moment, as the House is considering this, that user fee has now been cut from \$1.20 to 60 cents. This is a three-fold rather than a sixfold increase. But this is not counted under budget scoring as a tax increase. I would like to see President Clinton explain that to the person who is paying it. "This is not a tax; this is a user fee." You can talk until you are blue in the face. It is like trying to explain to a person about the rental value of his home being included in family economic income. You can talk all night long, but he won't understand it, nor should he.

You will have gross new taxes of about \$343 billion, net new taxes of about \$272 billion, and user fees of about \$10 billion. Thus, roughly \$282 billion of this bill that we will be voting on, called the reconciliation bill, is net new taxes.

The bill does not have the bulk of the spending cuts that we are promised. Compare the nonexistent spending cuts against this \$282 billion in new taxes that are going to put into effect when this bill passes. A number of these tax increases are retroactive to the first of this year. You talk about discouraging business. They are going to be retroactive to the first of the year. Against the \$282 billion are roughly \$70 billion of cuts, that is all, that will be in this bill. And of the \$70 billion, half of those will come from the Finance Committee, the bulk of which will be Medicare and Medicaid cuts. Half of the \$70 bil-

lion will come from the one committee. Of the remaining \$35 billion, \$10 billion or \$11 billion are these user fees which the administration counts as a spending cut. It is not a spending cut, it is a tax increase. Subtract that from the \$35 billion and you have \$25 billion. Of the remaining \$25 billion, the Government Affairs Committee is ordered to produce about \$10 billion of that. Subtract that from the \$25 billion and you have \$15 billion. All the rest of Government, in the bill that we will consider shortly, has to produce only \$15 billion in cuts.

So you have \$282 billion in increased taxes, new taxes, and roughly \$70 billion in cuts. This leaves you with about \$210 billion left over. Here is where the rub goes: Later on this year, we are to get a variety of bills in this Congress that detail spending cuts elsewhere, but also have a great deal of spending increases elsewhere. But we have been suckered on that deal before. "Give us the taxes now, and we will give you the spending cuts later." I do not intend to get suckered on that again, and I am going to oppose this so-called reconciliation bill until we reverse the process and put the spending cuts in law first.

If an argument is going to be made that the public is willing to increase taxes, maybe on a 1-for-1 basis, a dollar of increased taxes for a dollar in cuts, maybe that can be sold to the public, but this bill is not selling such a proposal. It is saying here are the taxes first; we promise you we will do the spending cuts later.

The history of Congress is not that. The history of the U.S. Government is that when we increased taxes, we spent them; we did not apply it to the deficit. It does not matter that the President has stated, "Let us have a deficit reduction trust funds." We have never followed that; we instead spent it. I predict that if we raise these new taxes, we will spend them, also. We will not cut spending. We will spend it on new programs or expansion of existing programs.

Mr. Samuels, who is our nominee for the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Tax Policy will be an integral part of this process. He is the one person in the Government who is the principal adviser to the Secretary of Treasury and to the President on tax policy, on recommendations to the President as to the kinds of taxes we should have, and to a slightly lesser degree, recommendations to the President as to where spending cuts should go.

So, first, I will support the nominee because I think the President is entitled, within reason, to the advisers he wants. Second, the definition of family economic income, in my judgment, is not a fraud; it is an economist's way of defining income that an average citizen does not comprehend, and if they comprehended it, they would not accept the definition as a real definition

of income. But family economic income does make it appear that the President's new taxes are really more progressive than they are. If you take the normal definition of income that an average citizen understands as income, the President's tax program hits income levels at a lot lower level than he says it does.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Will my friend yield for a question?

Mr. PACKWOOD. Yes.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Is it not the case that in analyzing the impact of Treasury, No. 1, the Reagan administration's first proposal that led to the 1986 Tax Reform Act, the Treasury then, as since, used the concept of family economic income?

Mr. PACKWOOD. Yes, but there is a difference. The previous Treasury Departments would give us the adjusted gross income statistics, such as for the impact of capital gains proposals.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. But we have been using family economic income. We are in agreement. This has been the practice of the Treasury really going back to the Ford administration, but fine-tuned in the mid-1980's.

Mr. PACKWOOD. I cannot remember the actual figures on this. The Treasury Department has used these method since probably the Ford administration.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Musgrave at Harvard and Pechman at the Brookings Institution have used very similar broad-based income concepts in their distribution studies. The conceptual basis of family economic income is the Haig-Simons definition, which is widely accepted by economists as the proper income concept for measuring ability to pay. I do not claim to understand it, but it defines income as consumption plus change in net worth. I will tell you what I have been told.

Mr. PACKWOOD. That is wonderful. Let us explain that to the public.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. All I say is that I tell you what I have been told.

Mr. PACKWOOD. All I am saying is that as we come forward with the tax plan, I do not want somebody making \$25,000 a year thinking they will be unaffected; they will be hit by these taxes.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. You would not want the person with a half million dollars a year income from tax-exempt bonds being recorded as having no adjusted gross income, which is the case.

Mr. PACKWOOD. That is what we do now for income taxes and probably will continue to do. This family economic income concept is a concept only for statistical purposes to show who the tax bill impacts. It does not change the taxes you owe or make people pay taxes on interest from municipal bonds. It changes the tables for purposes of comparison.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. It was the judgment of the Reagan and Bush administra-

tions, and now the Clinton administration, that it gives you the best comparisons. It is a judgment that cannot be proven otherwise, but it is certainly not a discontinuity, something that is suddenly appearing.

Mr. PACKWOOD. Tell the average citizen, whose mother is living with him, that her Social Security counts as his income in determining whether he will be hit by Clinton's new taxes, and we will soon be out of office.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. If you tell the average person with a \$500,000 a year income from tax-exempt bonds that his adjusted gross income is zero, he would have a certain amount of cognitive disidence, I believe the term is.

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, let me conclude by saying that I am not going to oppose the nominee. His qualifications are good. I disagree with his theory on family economic income, as I did under President Ford and under President Bush. I think the average citizen is entitled to know whether the burden of taxes is going to fall on them or not, and they will not know it from Clinton's definition of family economic income.

The much more important issue as to whether this affects people making \$20,000 or \$30,000 is the fact that we are about to vote on a bill—within the next month—that is going to increase taxes about \$280 billion and is going to decrease spending by about \$70 billion. That will probably be the type of bill we will vote on.

Then the public is going to be told, "but we are going to promise and deliver more spending cuts later." To that, I say hogwash; we will not. We will spend the money, and the deficit will not go down; it will go up.

That debate, however, is a battle for another time. The only reason I raise it now—and I may raise it a time or two before we get to the bill—is that under the peculiarities of the budget act, called the budget reconciliation bill, there is a limited time for debate of only 20 hours, 10 hours equally divided on each side. Many people are going to want to speak on it. So I want the opportunity from time to time, before we get to the bill, to explain that it is a shell game, and that this is not the entire President's budget. This is basically the President's tax increase program.

The remainder of the budget and whatever spending cuts are involved come later if and when Congress agrees to the spending cuts, and that is not something we have done in the past.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BREAX). The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, it is rare that I put a hold on any nomination, but I felt so strongly in this case about open government that I felt compelled to do so. The nomination we are considering today is a man whom I do not

personally oppose, but a man who is to be responsible as Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy.

It seems basic to me that as a part of the policy of the Treasury it is critically important that full information be made available to the American people. I can recall helping lead the fight that the then distinguished Senator from Florida, Senator Chiles, was promoting, what we called "sunshine in government." The idea of sunshine in government was that the public was entitled to full disclosure. And that has not been the case here, I think to the detriment of the American people.

Mr. President, on February 24, some 3 months ago, David Broder wrote in the Washington Post, "Beware the Trust Deficit." This story, by this distinguished columnist, was a story about the Clinton administration's new proposal to raise taxes, and the fact that the administration is less than honest with its statistics. The fact is that the President told the American public that they would only have to pay higher taxes if they made more than \$30,000 a year in income, and that more than 70 percent of the new taxes would fall on families making more than \$100,000. This \$30,000 figure, of course, was a dramatic change from his earlier promises that his tax increases would not—and I emphasize would not—fall on anyone making less than \$200,000.

As if this change from the \$200,000 threshold to the \$30,000 mark is not bad enough, David Broder writes that even, "the administration's \$30,000 threshold *** is not what most people understand as income, or even the form 1040's familiar adjusted gross income line. It is a figure concocted to include all kinds of 'noncash income,' including fringe benefits and"—as my distinguished ranking member said—"even the imputed rental value of the family home. As administration officials have conceded, the higher tax bites actually begin at a figure closer to \$20,000 than to \$30,000."

Let me add to Mr. Broder by stating that what the administration really intends gets a lot worse than that. On top of these noncash income items, Treasury adds items like employer contributions for health plans and life insurance—a figure that for auto workers in my State could mean \$6,000 a year or more. However, Treasury is not exactly impartial in this respect. For example, if you have a private health plan, they add your employer's contributions to your income to make you look even richer. But if, for example, you are on welfare and receive Medicaid benefits from the Government, the Treasury does not consider those benefits to be income at all. The same is true with imputed rent. If you bought your own home, the Treasury adds the imputed rental value of your home to your income, but if you live in public housing then you do not have that sub-

sidized housing included in income for purposes of their statistics.

They add back your contributions to any pension plans and any earnings on those pensions. They include the inside buildup on life insurance. They accrue your annual increase in the value of capital assets, even though you have not sold those assets. Thus, even though you have not realized any income at all—and you certainly do not feel any richer—the Treasury Department says you are. But this is not all. The Clinton administration also adds any pretax corporate profits to the income of any shareholders, and they do it for stock held by a pension plan, too. So, if you have an ESOP, or a stock purchase plan at work, or any other pension plan that invests in stock, then the Treasury says all the corporate earnings in that company belong to you, and they allocate the profits to all of the shareholders in the pension plan. So if you own stock in DuPont, and it earns a profit for the year, all of the profit is allocated to the shareholders, including the employees who own stock in the company benefit plan.

What is the point of what the Treasury Department is trying to do with all this data? The idea is to make the middle class look richer than they really are. This way, the administration can tell the public that they are not really going to raise taxes on the middle class when, in fact, that is exactly what they intend to do. In fact, the middle class is about to be overwhelmed with new taxes if the President's budget is enacted into law. And what is offensive is that the taxpayers of America—men and women who are entitled to know what the impact of the Government's tax laws will be on them—are being kept in the dark.

That is hardly sunshine as we envisioned many years ago.

The way the Treasury Department estimates the impact of these taxes, the public has no understanding of what is in store for them. I think if they were aware of what this administration has planned for them, they would be a lot more upset than they are now, and believe me, they are growing plenty upset. That is why I agree with the Broder article, that this really is a trust deficit we are talking about, and it is time for the administration to come clean and tell the American taxpayer the truth.

The truth is that almost all of the burden of the energy tax is going to be borne by the middle class, people earning between \$20,000 and \$75,000 a year. The truth is that hundreds of thousands of jobs will be lost as a result of these tax increases. The truth is that the deficit will not go down under this budget proposal, but instead will increase, just as it did after the tax increase in 1990—another record-setting increase that I opposed.

A reasonable question now is, Why would one hold up a Treasury Department nomination? On the same day as the Broder article appeared in the Washington Post, and when the Treasury Secretary appeared before the Finance Committee, I wrote to the Treasury Secretary along with seven of my colleagues to ask that they clarify the President's tax plan by providing distribution tables based on adjusted gross income, or AGI, something that the typical American understands, as he or she files their income tax forms.

We also asked that they define the lowest AGI level at which a taxpayer may realize a net tax increase under the plan. One month later, on March 24, I received a response back from the Treasury Secretary saying that this information would not be provided to me.

I ask unanimous consent both letters be printed in the RECORD at the end of my statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. ROTH. On April 20 the Treasury Secretary again came before the Finance Committee to testify on the Btu energy tax proposal. I asked again that the information be provided according to a measurement that the average taxpayer can understand, AGI. I stated that I had no quarrel with the family economic income method, but I wanted the statistics to be given in a way that all Americans would understand. Again, I was told I could not have the information.

At the close of the hearing, Senator PACKWOOD asked if he understood that the Treasury would not give the members of the Finance Committee the information they requested. The Secretary said he would consider it. Senator MOYNIHAN followed by saying that he joined "Senator PACKWOOD in saying that * * * we should see that because you are going to see it from some other source anyway." I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the relevant part of the transcript appear in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senator Roth, you have not had a chance to speak this morning.

Senator ROTH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is always a pleasure to welcome our distinguished Secretary.

Mr. Secretary, a group of us wrote you asking you to provide tax burden tables according to adjusted gross income. The Administration's tax distribution tables are based on family economic income (or FEI). I am not objecting to that. I understand that that has been done before.

The problem is the average American does not know what family economic income is, but has a pretty good idea about what AGI, or adjusted gross income, is, because they have to put it on the top of their own tax return.

Given the fact that the Administration already publishes hundreds of thousands of tax

statistics, classified in terms of AGI, why not provide the American people and the Congress with data on the impact of the Clinton plan displayed by income group, defined by AGI?

Now in answer to my letter it was pointed out that the Administration felt FEI was a better measure of income. But as I said, the average person understands AGI and it seems to me that is information that should be available.

Secretary BENTSEN. Well, I would say, Senator, that the family economic income approach was used under the Ford Administration, was used under the Reagan Administration.

Senator ROTH. Mr. Secretary, I am not quarreling with the fact that others have used it. I am just saying that whatever information is most meaningful to the public ought to be available. I do not understand the reluctance of the Administration to provide this information.

Secretary BENTSEN. Well, we think, frankly, that it is a broader and a fairer presentation of family income and we also have, of course, a situation where Congress' Joint Tax Committee, it does not use the AGI for that purpose either. We think it is more representative. That is why, Senator.

Senator ROTH. Well, as I said, we are not arguing with you supplying it on that basis. But I am arguing the fact that the public better understands AGI.

Let me go on. I would like to know more about your estimates of the number of jobs that will be lost as a result of this new energy tax. Now according to some figures this tax will actually raise roughly \$33 billion a year if you simply multiply the energy used by the tax rate.

Now the Treasury estimates the amount is closer to \$22 billion. Can you tell me what is it that causes a loss of this \$11 billion? Then, in addition, as I understand your proposals, you would offset part of the effect of energy tax by increasing food stamps, LIHEAP, and the earned income tax credit, all of which total about \$11 billion.

So as I calculate it, you are raising \$33 billion a year in taxes and losing or spending at least two-thirds of that tax. It seems to me that is not a very rewarding measure. What figures does the Administration have as to the impact on jobs that will be lost as a result of this?

Secretary BENTSEN. I think what you have to do, Senator, is look at the overall package of what the Administration is proposing. You are looking at something that has already had a material reduction on interest rates and that provides additional capital at lower costs which should lead to home building, which should lead to in addition the investment tax credits. It should lead to further modernization and the creation of jobs and increased competitiveness of this country in the international markets.

You would have to look at that whole package, not just the one.

Senator ROTH. Well, just let me point out that DRI McGraw-Hill, which is a very respectable organization, predicts that it will cause a loss of something like 400,000. Nomura Securities predicts a loss of 400,000 jobs. The National Association of Manufacturers projects that the plan would actually reduce job creation by 1.2 million over six years.

Would you agree that the energy tax in itself is going to have a negative impact on job creation?

Secretary BENTSEN. I would say that the energy tax with its impact overall on deficit

reduction gives us, putting that all together, would end up creating jobs and making us more internationally competitive.

Senator ROTH. Could I just ask a following-up question?

The CHAIRMAN. Surely.

Senator ROTH. I think international competitiveness is of critical importance. And yet, it is my understanding, that this energy tax will particularly hit hard manufacturing industries, particularly those that use energy. What would be the average effect?

The CHAIRMAN. Can I ask you, what are the manufacturing industries that do not use energy?

Senator ROTH. Well, I do not know of any. But some use it in greater measure as the Secretary pointed out.

The CHAIRMAN. Energy intensive, I guess.

Senator ROTH. What would be the average energy tax on an American auto sale? Do you have any estimate?

Secretary BENTSEN. Oh, I do not have that specific one.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, again, perhaps we can—

Secretary BENTSEN. We can get it for you and be happy to send it to you.

The CHAIRMAN. We can work out that routine.

Secretary BENTSEN. I don't have it on specific items of production, such as an automobile or a tractor.

Senator ROTH. I think that would be helpful, Mr. Secretary, because cars are a critical manufacturer.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the Secretary has made the point that apart only from Canada we have the lowest energy cost in the industrial world. Thank you, Senator Roth.

Senator ROTH. Thank you. I appreciate it.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Conrad, you have been busily taking notes down there.

Senator CONRAD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman; and thank you, Mr. Secretary. I wonder if we could get the very first chart that was put up about regional differences.

(A showing of a chart.)

Senator CONRAD. As I read this chart, the impact around the country is roughly six-tenths of 1 percent. So less than 1 percent. It is about a half of 1 percent. That is the way I read this chart. And roughly equivalent around the country.

* * * * *

Secretary BENTSEN. What?

Senator PACKWOOD. Legislative language, when will we see it?

Secretary BENTSEN. We would anticipate in the next ten days.

Senator PACKWOOD. Oh, very good. Thank you.

The second question. I understand Senator Roth's difficulty of attempting to explain family economic income to average families. When you tell them it includes the rental value of their house and the value of their fringe benefits, they look at you and think you should not be here. I understand what it is.

Do I understand the Treasury will not give to us estimates based upon adjusted gross income, even if the members ask for them?

Secretary BENTSEN. Well, let me give consideration to that, Senator. We, frankly, think that just confuses the process. But let us look at it.

Senator PACKWOOD. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, may I join Senator Packwood in saying I think we should see that because you are going to see it from some other source anyway.

Secretary BENTSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Roth?

Senator ROTH. A couple of quick questions.

The CHAIRMAN. No, no, very quick.

Senator ROTH. Will utilities be able to itemize the amount of the tax in their monthly bills to consumer taxpayers?

The CHAIRMAN. Now you only get one of those questions now.

Senator ROTH. The third time does not count.

Secretary BENTSEN. They advise me it would be the utility's decision along with the regulators.

Senator ROTH. I am not following.

Secretary BENTSEN. They advise me it would be the utility's decision along with the regulators.

Senator ROTH. You mean the state regulators?

Secretary BENTSEN. Well, whatever the regulators are handling that utility.

The CHAIRMAN. Very, very succinct.

Senator ROTH. Mr. Chairman, I would just ask that we have permission to submit further.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course. And all of that will be done. Somebody is back there taking notes of all the things you agreed to send. We are pleased that we will have legislative language. And if it takes an extra day, that will do.

Mr. Samuels, we welcome you to this conference table. We hope one day to confirm you.

Mr. ROTH. On that same day, April 20, I, following my oral request with a written submission, asked for this information yet a third time. Yesterday my staff was informed that my request was denied. There would be no effort to accommodate me or the other Members who requested this information.

I also ask unanimous consent a portion of my letter and a copy of a letter written by Senators DOLE, PACKWOOD, and Congressmen MICHEL and ARCHER be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC, April 20, 1993.

Hon. LLOYD BENTSEN,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I previously asked the Treasury Department to provide me with additional information on the tax burden of the Administration's proposals according to adjusted gross income (AGI), rather than Family Economic Income (FEI). I requested the information again in a question to you this morning. Senators Packwood and Moynihan expressed their desire that you provide that information to the Finance Committee as well. As indicated at the hearing, there is no question but what information based on AGI is more meaningful to the public at large. I will ask again, will the Treasury Department supply the information I have requested on the tax burden of the Clinton tax proposals based on adjusted gross income, rather than Family Economic Income? If not, then why not?

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, April 22, 1993.

Hon. LLOYD BENTSEN,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The purpose of this letter is to reiterate two requests to you by several Republican members of Congress for

more details about President Clinton's tax proposals outlined in his budget.

First, we request that statutory language for the President's revenue proposals be sent to Congress and introduced as a bill immediately. As you know, the budget resolution sets a May 14th deadline for the Ways and Means Committee and a June 18th deadline for the Finance Committee. Although President Clinton outlined his proposals more than two months ago, not a single line of statutory text has been provided to the House and Senate committees responsible for acting on these proposals. This detailed information is important to fully analyze and evaluate these proposals.

We believe this is a reasonable and necessary request. Under similar circumstances last year, Ways and Means Chairman Rostenkowski wrote your predecessor on January 29, 1992: "if the Administration is serious in its desire to move this legislation quickly, the process must begin with your submission of the legislative language for all the revenue proposals contained in the President's budget proposals that are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Introduction of the President's revenue proposals by the Republican Leadership of the Ranking Member of the Committee is an absolutely necessary first step." In fact, the statutory language of President Bush's entire economic programs was introduced on February 4, 1992, one week after his State of the Union address.

Second, we request that you provide us with distribution tables for the President's revenue proposals using the widely understood "adjusted gross income" measurement to categories Americans by income. Most Americans recently completed their income tax returns and know the exact amount of their adjusted gross income. A distribution table showing adjusted gross income will allow Americans to easily determine the impact of the President's proposals on them.

The distribution tables previously supplied by the Administration used the concept of "family economic income" to categorize Americans by income. Unlike adjusted gross income, family economic income is not a widely understood measurement of income. Family economic income includes a variety of items, such as the imputed rental value of homes and the value of employer-provided fringe benefits, that Americans do not think of as income. As a result, the distribution tables previously provided by the Administration have created considerable confusion and uncertainty about the impact of the President's tax proposals. We believe that distribution tables showing the impact of the President's tax proposals by adjusted gross income are essential for Americans to be able to evaluate for themselves the fairness of these proposals.

The task of reducing our budget deficit is a formidable one. We are anxious to get started and look forward to working with you in the coming weeks as Congress begins to consider the President's budget proposals.

Thank you in advance for your prompt consideration of our requests.

Sincerely,

Bob Dole, Republican Leader, U.S. Senate; Bob Michel, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives; Bob Packwood, Ranking Republican Member, Committee on Finance; Bill Archer, Ranking Republican Member, Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. ROTH. For the record, they have informed me they have received no response to the letter.

Mr. PACKWOOD. Will my good friend yield for a moment? We have unfortunately received a response to the letter. The answer is, "No. They are not going to give us the information."

Mr. ROTH. I thank my distinguished colleague, the ranking member of the Finance Committee. I guess the best we can say is they are consistent—consistent in permitting the public not to have the kind of information they are entitled to, to understand how the proposed tax package of this administration is going to impact upon them as individuals.

I ask the distinguished Senator from Oregon, Is there anything unreasonable about that request?

Mr. PACKWOOD. No. As a matter of fact, we have had similar information from past Treasury Departments. All Treasury Departments have loved family economic income concepts. But when we asked for adjusted gross income; that is, what the average citizen thinks they make, we got it. We were able to do distribution tables as to who does a particular tax affect based upon adjusted gross income. This Treasury Department will not give it to us.

Mr. ROTH. So it is really precedent-shattering?

Mr. PACKWOOD. I think so. I do not know if some Treasury Department in 1965 refused to give it, but in my memory we have been able to get it.

Mr. ROTH. Would the distinguished Senator join me in once more requesting here on the Senate floor that this information be made available as information that is critically important to understand what kind of impact this tax legislation is going to have on the typical American?

Mr. PACKWOOD. I would, with misgivings. I like the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary Bentsen. We asked him twice. If we ask him a third time and he denies it, it puts him in bad company.

Mr. ROTH. The third time might be a charm.

Well, I have outlined my actions, my requests, and those of others, so that I might build a record that makes it very clear that it is the Treasury Department that is not cooperating. It is the Clinton administration that has failed, I think, to meet its obligations to the Members of the Senate to provide information that has very legitimately been requested.

My concern is why is this information being withheld? How can an honest, open, and productive debate take place among the American people when these people are being denied the information they need to make such monumental decisions? President Clinton, time and again, has compared himself to Thomas Jefferson. Let me conclude by reminding this administration of one of President Jefferson's principle tenets of good government.

Jefferson said:

We might hope to see the finances of the Union as clear and intelligible as a merchant's books, so that every Member of Congress and every man of any mind in the Union should be able to comprehend them to investigate abuses, and consequently to control them.

This, Mr. President, in my judgment, begins with our taxes.

I will ask that the David Broder article of February 24, 1993, be printed in the RECORD. I just point out the sub-head, I think, tells the whole story.

As administration officials have conceded, the higher tax bites actually begin at a figure closer to \$20,000 than to \$30,000.

I think that is the reason the administration does not want to supply that information, because contrary to early understandings, and early statements, it was claimed this tax would not apply to anyone other than those who had a \$30,000 income or higher. But, again, Dave Broder shows that it really hits squarely at the middle class and it hits at those whose income is \$20,000.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of a statement from the Wall Street Journal, "Public Ire Over Tax Plan Fueled by Tangled Tables"; an editorial that was contained in the Washington Times last May 7, 1993; and a February 23 memo to Senator PACKWOOD be printed as part of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 24, 1993]

(By David S. Broder)

BEWARE THE "TRUST" DEFICIT

President Clinton's economic plan is addressed, he says, not to one deficit but to three: the budget deficit, the investment deficit and the social deficit.

Americans, he says, must shut down the drain of red-ink budgets that have virtually quadrupled the national debt in the past dozen years. At the same time, we must increase the investments that promise productivity growth and future prosperity. And there are, he says, unmet needs for AIDS research, public housing rehabilitation, preschool education and a score of other things, that cannot wait.

Clinton is right to say all three deficits must be faced. But he is wrong—dangerously wrong—to do so in a way that worsens a fourth deficit: people's trust in their leaders.

The new president is being rightly praised for putting all these issues on the table in a comprehensive and coherent fashion. But if his diagnosis of the nation's needs is accurate, his prescription falls far short of a remedy. His plan just doesn't achieve its advertised goals. And it will avail Clinton little to push his economic program to passage if voters decide afterward that they have been misled about what it will do.

Doubts about his reliability plagued Clinton all through the campaign year and caused him to wind up with the lowest share of the popular vote of any winner since Richard Nixon, in a similar three-way race, 24 years earlier.

Now people are discovering that Clinton really played fast and loose with the facts in last year's campaign. When reporters challenged the assumptions and the internal

mathematics of Clinton's campaign-season economic plan, "Putting People First," the Democratic nominee brushed off the questions. When Republicans said he was being deceptive, he issued indignant denials that ring hollow today.

Last Oct. 1, for example, when the Bush campaign ran ads based on the calculation that Clinton could finance his campaign promises only by raising taxes on every family earning more than \$36,600 a year, this is what the Democratic nominee said:

"It is blatantly false. . . . It is a disgrace to the American people that the president of the United States would make a claim that is so baseless, that is so without foundation, so shameless in its attempt to get votes under false pretenses."

Last week Clinton, unembarrassed, put forward a revised program requiring tax increases the administration says will affect most families making over \$30,000, one-sixth below the threshold George Bush had forecast. Clinton claims he has been forced to these steps by the unexpected \$346 billion size of the deficit he inherited. But last July, he told Business Week the deficits would approach \$400 billion.

The more serious problem is that the new economic plan, "A Vision of Change for America," looks almost as jerry-built as the campaign document it replaced. The administration's \$30,000 threshold, for example, is not what most people understand as income, or even the Form 1040's familiar adjusted gross income line. It is a figure concocted to include all kinds of "non-cash income," including fringe benefits and even the imputed rental value of the family home. As administration officials have conceded, the higher tax bites actually begin at a figure closer to \$20,000 than to \$30,000.

These artifices were carefully concealed in Clinton's State of the Union address, helping him to gain a favorable first public reaction. Assiduous salesmanship on his part has so far sustained that image of evenhandedness.

But the more that is learned about the plan, the less solid it looks. As much as \$54 billion of claimed spending reductions are actually increases in taxes or fees. More important, major cost-cutting moves are of dubious value.

The plan calls for more than \$38 billion in Medicare savings over the next four years, not through any reforms but simply by cutting government payments to hospitals and doctors. In the past, when Republican administrations have proposed such "savings," Democrats have objected, properly, that hospitals and doctors will be forced to shift those costs to private patients and to raise their rates to make up for the loss. The argument is still valid. In effect, Clinton is proposing an additional "tax" on anyone unlucky enough to enter a hospital as a non-Medicare patient in the next four years.

Leon Panetta, the conscientious former House Budget Committee chairman recruited by Clinton as director of the Office of Management and Budget, knows these games for what they are. That may explain why he looks so uncomfortable defending such artifices, as he was forced to do repeatedly after Clinton's speech. But the accounts of the plan's formulation suggest that Panetta lost some crucial inside battles when Clinton sided with political aides who wanted to sugarcoat the message, as Clinton did during the campaign.

That is bad politics as well as bad economics. Clinton is likely to get a budget-economic package passed this year. Passing one that just pretends to fix the deficit is no fix

at all. It simply moves the day of reckoning closer to the next presidential election. George Bush is the living evidence of the danger of following that course.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 22, 1993]

PUBLIC IRE OVER TAX PLAN FUELED BY TANGLED TABLES

WASHINGTON.—President Clinton's attempt to document that his tax plan would hit the rich much harder than the middle class is producing unexpected confusion and unjustified anger toward the president's plan.

On television and radio talk shows, and in telephone calls to reporters, taxpayers are asserting that Mr. Clinton proposes to subject to income taxes such items as interest on tax-exempt bonds, employer-provided fringe benefits, welfare benefits and even an estimate of the rent saved when one owns a house. Mr. Clinton isn't making any such proposal.

The confusion is caused by tables released by the Treasury that show how much families in various income categories would pay in extra taxes under the president's proposals. To make such analyses, the Treasury's economists have for years used something they call "family economic income," a theoretical concept that does include all sorts of income that doesn't show up on tax returns.

The Treasury economists' definition of "family economic income" has no effect whatsoever on what income the government actually taxes.

[From the Washington Times, May 7, 1993]

SECRETARY BENTSEN'S COVERUP

The House Ways and Means Committee has begun work on President Clinton's proposed budget, a document that would levy sharply higher taxes on income, energy, Social Security benefits and more. Exactly which taxpayers would pay the price is hard to say, however, because Ways and Means has started work without getting that information from the Treasury Department.

The Clinton administration says it has provided all the information anyone needs to vote on the plan. Remember the president's claim that people making more than \$100,000 would pick up the bulk of the new taxes and that no one making less than \$30,000 would be affected? Well, it turned out those figures were based on something called Family Economic Income, which takes into account things like the imputed rental value of somebody's home but not whether you actually collect any rent, and the value of fringe benefits but not whether they provided you with additional income to pay higher taxes.

The problem here is not that you would be taxed on imaginary income. It's that most people have no idea what Family Economic Income is or whether it pushes them over the magic \$30,000 mark, using FEI when most people think in terms of adjusted gross income is confusing at best, deceptive at worst.

So earlier this year, Republican members of the Joint Economic Committee led by Sen. William Roth and Rep. Dick Armey sought clarification of the matter in a letter to Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen. Family Economic Income, they wrote, is an unknown concept to most taxpayers. Please lay out the impact of the administration's proposals in terms of AGI, they asked, and set the lowest AGI figure at which taxpayers would see net tax increases.

The request seemed reasonable enough. But back came a letter from Mr. Bentsen saying that FEI had been used by previous

Republican administrations without any controversy. The Treasury Department, he said, "believes that preparing analyses of tax proposals based on alternative concepts of income, such as AGI, would only confuse, rather than clarify, the issues relating to the president's economic proposals."

Mr. Bentsen is more than a little disingenuous here. FEI was irrelevant in the Reagan years because the president was trying to cut taxes, not raise them. Thus there was no need to hide the impact of higher taxes. If Mr. Bush used FEI, his fate at the polls last November was not exactly an endorsement of the practice. At any rate, Mr. Clinton came to office preaching "change," not "more of the same." The reference to AGI as an "alternative" system, the one that hundreds of millions of Americans use to pay their income taxes, is a reminder of the Treasury Department's rather tenuous grasp of reality.

Last month, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Daniel Patrick Moynihan joined Republicans in asking Mr. Bentsen to provide information on tax impact in terms of AGI. So this newspaper called over to the Treasury Department to find out whether Mr. Bentsen had provided the information. "I don't think he asked for the figures," Treasury spokesman Chris Peacock said by phone. "I think he just said they would be helpful. Correct me if I'm wrong."

OK. A transcript indicates Mr. Moynihan said, "I think we should see that," meaning the AGI estimate. So would Treasury release the figures? "We will work with Sen. Moynihan," said Mr. Peacock. Does working with Mr. Moynihan mean giving him the information he wanted? "I can only refer you to my last answer. We wouldn't release information to you that he asked for anyway. No offense."

None taken. One hopes the agency would be willing to work with other elected representatives as well, especially those on the House Ways and Means Committee now taking up the tax bill. It may be that adjusting the tax impact of the Clinton plan for AGI won't change the administration's estimates. If that's the case, Mr. Bentsen should have no problem with releasing the figures. If, as seems more likely, the adjustment reveals that people making well under \$30,000 face higher taxes, then the voters and their representatives should know about it. Either way, it's time to end the coverup.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION,
Washington, DC, February 23, 1993.

MEMORANDUM

To: Senator Packwood.
From: Harry L. Gutman.
Re: Income classifiers.

SUMMARY

The Treasury Family Economic Income concept is a broader measure of income than the JCT income classifier. The JCT income classifier, in turn, is broader than adjusted gross income ("AGI"). Generally speaking, the broader the income measure, the greater the income imputed to an individual or family. If families or individuals are classified by fixed dollar values of income, a broader income measure will show a greater number of families in the highest income category than will a narrower definition of income.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION INCOME CLASSIFIER¹

The Joint Committee on Taxation income classifier is broader than AGI. In particular, the JCT classifier is AGI plus:

- (1) Tax-exempt interest;
- (2) Employer contributions for health plans and life insurance;
- (3) Inside buildup on life insurance;
- (4) Workers' compensation;
- (5) Nontaxable social security benefits;
- (6) Deductible contributions to individual retirement arrangements;
- (7) The minimum tax preferences;
- (8) Net losses, in excess of minimum tax preferences, from passive business activities.

The JCT classifier may be thought of as adding to AGI the current cash value of selected untaxed forms of compensation and the cash value of certain untaxed cash receipts, plus adjustments for certain tax preferences.

The JCT classifier generally does not include as income, payments received from government transfer programs (e.g., AFDC, food stamps) with the exception of social security benefits, nor does the JCT classifier include payments received as part of the earned income tax credit (because these are included in taxes paid).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT'S FAMILY ECONOMIC INCOME

The Treasury Department's Family Economic Income is an attempt to measure what tax theorists call Haig-Simons income. The Haig-Simons concept defines income as the "total value of rights exercised in the market, together with the accumulation of wealth in that period."² In theory this can be measured as annual personal income, both cash and in kind, from all sources, plus imputed income from durable goods consumption, plus accrued capital gains.

The Treasury Department implements its measure of Family Economic Income by starting with AGI and making the following additions and subtractions or adjustments.

Additions

- (1) Tax-exempt interest;
- (2) Employer contributions for health plans and life insurance;
- (3) Inside buildup on life insurance;
- (4) Workers' compensation;
- (5) Nontaxable social security benefits;
- (6) Deductible contributions to individual retirement arrangements;
- (7) Welfare payments, unemployment compensation, food stamps, and certain veterans' benefits;
- (8) Net operating losses carried over from previous years;
- (9) Employer contributions for other fringe benefits;
- (10) Accrued earnings on pension and individual retirement arrangements;
- (11) Imputed rental income from owner occupied housing net of costs such as mortgage interest, property tax, and depreciation;
- (12) Pre-tax corporate profits allocated to individuals based on ownership of shares (both directly and through pensions holdings);
- (13) Unreported income.

Subtractions or adjustments

- (1) Distributions from pensions and individual retirement arrangements (this is to

¹The JCT staff is in the process of reviewing its distribution methodology, including the definition of the JCT income classifier. The definition of the JCT income classifier reported here is that used over the past several years.

²R.M. Haig, "The Concept of Income: Economic and Legal Aspects," in R.M. Haig (editor), "The Federal Income Tax," (New York: Columbia University Press), 1921.

avoid double counting with items (2) and (6) above);

(2) Dividends received by individuals (this is to avoid double counting with item (12) above);

(3) Capital gains realized on corporate stock (this is to avoid double counting with item (12) above);

(4) Indexation of capital income and depreciation.

The Treasury concept attempts to measure income on an accrual basis. A comparison of AGI to Family Economic Income using 1983 data showed that the value of total AGI in the economy was 67 percent of the value of total Family Economic Income. Alternatively stated, Family Economic Income was 50 percent greater than AGI.³

DISCUSSION

The Treasury Family Economic Income concept is a broader measure of income than the JCT income classifier. The JCT income classifier, in turn, is broader than AGI. Generally speaking, the broader the income measure the greater the income imputed to an individual or family. If families or individuals are classified by a dollar value of income (as opposed to percentiles), a broader income measure will show a smaller number of families in the lowest income category than will a narrower definition of income. Similarly, a broader income measure will show a greater number of families in the highest income category than will a narrower definition of income.

For example, a comparison of AGI, the JCT income classifier,⁴ and Family Economic Income for 1983 levels of income showed the following. For the income category of \$0 to \$10,000, 48.4 percent of all returns were in that category for the AGI measure, 39.7 percent for the JCT income classifier, and 15.6 percent for the Treasury Family Economic Income measure. For the income category of \$200,000 and above, the percentage of returns were 0.1 percent for the AGI measure, 0.3 percent for the JCT income classifier, and 0.4 percent for the Treasury Family Economic Income measure. For the income category \$100,000 to \$200,000 the percentage of returns were 0.5 percent for the AGI measure, 0.7 percent for the JCT classifier, and 1.5 percent for the Treasury Family Economic Income measure.⁵

For reference, the JCT staff estimated that in 1992, using JCT income classifier, approximately one percent of filing units were in the income category of \$200,000 and over and an additional three percent were in the income category of \$100,000 to \$200,000. The JCT staff estimated that in 1992, approximately 20 percent of filing units fell in the income category of \$10,000 and below.⁶

EXHIBIT 1

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, DC, February 24, 1993.
Hon. LLOYD BENTSEN,
Secretary of the Treasury, U.S. Treasury, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The tax burden tables produced by the Office of Tax Analysis (OTA) classify taxpayers by what is called

³Susan C. Nelson, "Family Economic Income and Other Income Concepts Used in Analyzing Tax Reform."

⁴The JCT classifier in 1983 was less broad than that employed in more recent years.

⁵Nelson, "Family Economic Income."

⁶Joint Committee on Taxation, "Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Fiscal Years 1993-1997" (JCS-8-92), April 24, 1992.

Family Economic Income, a concept unknown to virtually all taxpayers.

To clarify the impact of the tax plan, please provide the tables on the Administration's Revenue Proposals which classify taxpayers according to adjusted gross income (AGI). Also, please define the lowest AGI defining the point at which taxpayers of any filing status are affected by net tax increases. Please provide the tables with and without the effects of the Social Security benefits tax changes, which the Administration does not classify as a tax increase.

We would appreciate this information by Friday, February 26, 1993. Please have your staff fax the new tables to 224-4468.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Joint Economic Committee Republican Members

William V. Roth, Ranking Republican;
Connie Mack; Larry Craig; Robert Bennett; Richard K. Armey; Jim Saxton; Chris Cox; Jim Ramstad.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, March 24, 1993.

Hon. WILLIAM V. ROTH,
Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR BILL: Thank you for your letter addressing Family Economic Income (FEI).

FEI is an income measure used by economists to assess tax proposals. Treasury first used a concept nearly identical to FEI during former President Gerald Ford's Administration. FEI has been continuously used by Treasury since 1984 and without any change since the Reagan Administration. Thus, FEI was used during the Reagan and Bush Administrations in formulating the 1984 Tax Reform proposals (Treasury I), the 1985 Tax Reform proposals (Treasury II), the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA) and other proposals such as the 1991 capital gains proposals. There has been a consensus on the use of FEI. I am not aware of any controversy that arose relating to the concept of FEI.

Like the Treasury's analyses, the analyses prepared by the Joint Committee on Taxation and the Congressional Budget Office use income concepts very similar to FEI. These concepts are also broader than AGI. Similarly, academic economists have used broad measures of income for analyzing the impacts of Federal taxes.

Given the long history and bipartisan acceptance of the FEI concept in measuring income, the Treasury Department believes that preparing analyses of tax proposals based on alternative concepts of income, such as AGI, would only confuse, rather than clarify, the issues relating to the President's economic proposals. Treasury believes that use of the FEI concept, consistent with the practice of previous Administrations for over a decade and a half, will facilitate an objective assessment of the Administration's proposals and the policies they represent. Accordingly, Treasury intends to follow the long tradition of using the FEI concept.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely,

LLOYD M. BENTSEN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate? The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the distinguished Republican leader wishes to speak to this matter immediately upon our return from recess. That being the case, we will, of course, oblige him, accommodate him. I think that means our morning business is through, save, if I may, take the opportunity to thank the Senator from Delaware and the Senator from Oregon for the thoughtful and factual basis on which they have made their case. It is very effective.

RECESS UNTIL 2:15 P.M.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the hour of 12:30 having arrived, the Senate will stand in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, at 12:31 p.m., the Senate recessed until 2:17 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer [Mr. CONRAD].

NOMINATION OF LESLIE B. SAMUELS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is the nomination of Leslie B. Samuels, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The Senator from New York.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, the distinguished Republican leader would like to speak briefly on this matter. He has left the Chamber to get his notes, he remarked a moment ago. And if it is agreeable to my learned friend from Delaware, I would like to suggest we wait for him.

Would that be all right?

The Senator from Washington may wish to speak.

Mr. ROTH. Yes. I believe the distinguished Senator from Washington wishes the floor.

Mr. GORTON. I would be happy to speak for just a moment. When the Senator from Kansas returns, I will be happy to yield.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I would like to address a brief inquiry to the distinguished Senator from Delaware.

As I understand, the nature of this debate is less over the qualifications of Mr. Samuels to be an Assistant Secretary of Treasury than it is over a certain degree of frustration expressed by the Senator from Delaware and others at his inability to get certain information from the Department of the Treas-

ury—in fact, with the refusal of the Department of the Treasury to come up with certain information.

As I understand it, the Senator from Delaware would like to be able to analyze the tax bill which is going to be before the House perhaps next week and before the Senate shortly from the perspective of its impact on individuals and families in the United States with respect to their adjusted gross income.

I understand that the figures we have received from the administration are on a form of income which includes the imputed rental value of their homes and many other features which the Treasury used in imputing family income which tends to attribute to people much larger incomes in some cases than they feel they have themselves, than the cash which comes through their own hands.

The Senator from Delaware would like to be able to express, during the course of the debate, the real impact on the people of the United States in terms they understand. And they understand the lines on their income tax forms. They do not understand this imputed family income concept. I understand that the Senator from Delaware has been frustrated by his inability—nay, their unwillingness to supply him with those figures. That is the reason that he has carried on this debate.

Is the Senator from Washington correct?

Mr. ROTH. Yes. I say to my distinguished colleague he is exactly 100 percent correct. I have made several efforts to get information as to how the proposed tax of the President will impact on the American family. The one concept that the American taxpayer understands is adjusted gross income.

Mr. GORTON. It is right there on the tax form.

Mr. ROTH. That is exactly right. It is on the tax form. But that is the information we have been unable to get. There is nothing wrong economically with the so-called family economic income as a reasonable approach. But it does not give the kind of information that is meaningful to the typical American.

All I have been asking—I have asked three times, and it is signed by several Senators—is for this information. It has always been made available in the past. As far as I know, this is the first time we have not been able to get it.

Why cannot we get it? Because the administration, in announcing its tax program, said it will not impact on those below \$30,000 income. But as Dave Broder observed in a very astute column several weeks ago, the fact is that this tax income will impact on those of \$20,000 or more.

I think the American people are entitled to full information so they can make their decision whether they support it or not. There is absolutely no excuse for keeping it concealed or not available to the average taxpayer.

Mr. GORTON. I thank the Senator from Delaware for that explanation.

I ran up against exactly this concern literally the day after the State of the Union Address on the part of the President, not only from individuals in my State, but from radio talk show hosts, and from many people who were totally confused by this concept of family economic income and found it incredible that they were being charged, for the purposes of being categorized with respect to the President's new taxes, with all of these forms of income that none of them had ever considered to be such. They all knew what that bottom line on their income tax return form stated, and they wanted to know what the effect on that type of income would be of these figures. Since, of course, our taxes are figured on adjusted gross income plus a couple of other adjustments, not on family economic income, it seems to this Senator totally obvious that we should have the figures that the American people would understand and that we would understand in debating this issue.

I gather this is not Mr. Samuels' fault. He has not been confirmed and is not working yet. But his nomination provided an opportunity to discuss this question. We hope yet for a reversal of that decision on the part of the Department of the Treasury. I understand that to be the purpose of the remarks of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. ROTH. The Senator from Washington is correct with this modification. I do think it should be the policy of the Treasury Department to make full information available to the public. And it does seem to me that the Assistant Secretary for Public Policy has a responsibility to ensure that there is some kind of policy when we are talking about tax policy. I am not opposing—the Senator is correct—his nomination. But I do think it is important that we try to get this information.

I ask the Senator this question: How many families or individual taxpayers does the Senator know, if he went up and asked them their income, would include imputed rent? They own their house. If I had to rent my house, it would be \$500 a month, and it would be another \$6,000. The answer is "no."

Mr. GORTON. I find it very easy to answer that question. Not a single one of my constituents would ever include that in what they considered to be their income.

Mr. ROTH. I appreciate the questions of the distinguished Senator and I appreciate his remarks.

Mr. GORTON. I thank the distinguished Senator from Delaware. I want to say that I believe that he has provided us with a public service, once again bringing this matter to the attention not only of the Senate but to the people of the United States. Whatever the merits or demerits of these

tax proposals, whatever the merits or demerits of the President's proposed budget, the very least to which the people of the United States are entitled is frankness, an outline, a set of figures as to how it is going to affect them in figures and in words which they understand. That is the goal of the Senator from Delaware, and I believe it to be a highly worthy goal.

Mr. President, I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I will speak as if in morning hour for about 3 or 4 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SLAVE LABOR IN COMMUNIST CHINA

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I have been informed that NBC News has information that it received this morning and is going to broadcast tonight, if my information is correct. The information involves an official of the Columbus McKinnon Co. of Amherst, NY, which alleges that this company is importing slave-labor-produced chain hoists from Communist China.

The information was provided to NBC, I am told, by Harry Wu's organization, the Laogai Research Foundation. Laogai is Chinese for labor reform, shorthand for the Communist Chinese gulag.

Those of us who have been fortunate enough to have met Harry would know him to be uncommonly courageous. A victim of 20 years in the Chinese gulag for daring to question the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956, Harry is a survivor and a witness. He risked his life 2 years ago for the CBS TV show "60 Minutes" to document Communist China slave labor exports to the United States.

The story of the chain hoists and other Communist Chinese slave labor exports to the United States are detailed in this report entitled "Cruel Money" which I have here available for anybody to inspect. Anyone who wants to see color photographs of the Communist Chinese gulag can step right up after I yield the floor.

In one city in northeast China, there is a street lined with prisons making products for export into the United States of America and other places. Among the products made there are basic materials for children's rubber boots, et cetera.

Mr. President, I think American children would be horrified to learn of the

great likelihood that the colorful rubber boots they wear to school and play are produced by Chinese slave laborers.

Accordingly, I have written to the Customs Commissioner, George Weise, today requesting a complete investigation of the materials provided by Harry Wu's organization and vigorous prosecution as appropriate.

I asked the Commissioner to pay particular attention to the allegation that half of Communist China's total rubber processing chemicals are produced in prisons. Since title 19, section 1307, of the United States Code prohibits importation of products containing even parts of products produced in prisons, a substantial proportion of Communist Chinese imports of rubber products may be tainted.

We know this trade in suffering is going on, and we know it is widespread, and we certainly know that it must be stopped.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my letter of this date to Customs Commissioner Weise be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MAY 18, 1993.

Hon. GEORGE WEISE,
Commissioner of Customs, U.S. Customs Service,
Washington, DC.

DEAR COMMISSIONER WEISE: This afternoon the Laogai Research Foundation released its report on slave labor in Communist China entitled, "Cruel Money". I am informed that you have been furnished a copy.

The report makes a number of serious allegations regarding the violation of 19 USC 1307, our statute which prohibits the importation of convict made goods:

1. The Columbus McKinnon Company of Amherst, New York, is importing chain hoists made in Communist Chinese prisons.

2. The Chinese are still attempting to sell slave labor-produced diesel engines in the United States despite an outstanding Customs seizure.

3. Half of Communist China's total rubber processing chemicals are produced in prisons.

4. Massive amounts of hand tools are produced for export to the United States and other countries by Chinese prisoners.

Please begin an immediate investigation of the Columbus McKinnon Company to determine whether it is violating 19 USC 1307. Further, please examine whether any existing Customs orders or seizures are being faithfully exercised, not just those relating to diesel engines. The volume of hand tool exports associated with Communist Chinese prisons is so large as to raise the question of whether blanket denial orders would be an appropriate remedy, if legally valid.

19 USC 1307 extends the import prohibition to items which are produced "in part" by prison labor. If it is in fact true that half of all Communist Chinese rubber processing chemicals are produced in prisons, it would raise a presumption that Communist Chinese products containing rubber are legally tainted. Therefore, it may be appropriate to deny entry into the United States of any product from Communist China containing rubber or rubber compounds unless the importer can prove its entire production cycle is prison

labor free. This prohibition would extend to rubber-soled shoes, rubber boots, rubber kitchenware, athletic shoes, tires, toys made from rubber, sporting goods containing rubber or any other product containing rubber compounds.

Finally, it has been clear for some time that the Communist Chinese are not living up to the terms and conditions of the prison labor Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which they signed with the previous administration. Given Laogai Research Foundation Executive Director Harry Wu's deserved reputation for thoroughness, integrity and personal courage, his report only serves to highlight this fact. In light of the Communist Chinese's failure to live up to other international agreements, including the Biological Warfare Convention, no one should be surprised that they are cheating on this commitment. Only swift, sure and vigorous enforcement of American law can stop the flood of slave labor-produced products reaching our shores.

Sincerely,

JESSE HELMS.

NOMINATION OF LESLIE B. SAMUELS

The Senate continued with the consideration of the nomination.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, there does not appear to be any other Senator wishing to speak on the nomination, and I suggest that we proceed accordingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. DOLE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. I also move that the President be notified that the vote was unanimous.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask to speak as in morning business on my leader time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S TAX AND SPEND CRUSADE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, President Clinton has taken his tax-and-spend crusade to California, heading west while his poll numbers go south. So far, the American people have heard some pretty interesting excuses and explanations for his big tax, little cut policy. As Ronald Reagan used to say, "There he goes again."

His west coast public relations blitz is just another political makeover to try to convince people he is cutting spending when he is really breaking all the world records for tax increases. The President does not like it when some of us tell it like it is, that his economic plan is nothing but tax and spend liberalism. He calls this kind of criticism a myth, but the only myth is that he is a so-called new Democrat.

In San Diego last night, President Clinton reportedly declared, "I don't like taxes * * *." The problem is, if he does not like taxes, he must really hate spending cuts.

Let us face it, notwithstanding the President's considerable salesmanship skills, he cannot sell a package that raises taxes \$3.23 for every dollar in spending cuts. He cannot convince us that the American people's concerns are merely a myth. And he cannot hide behind the 1980's gimmick to tax and spend America to its knees.

Instead of trying to tell the taxpayers that he knows best, the President ought to listen to the American people instead, listed to their cries for real spending cuts, listen to members of his own party appealing for fiscal restraint, listen to Ross Perot, and even listen to Republicans who proposed to reduce the deficit as much as the President by cutting spending, not raising taxes. But it is clear that the only people he is listening to these days are his slick campaign consultants who are telling him he only needs to do a better job of false advertising, when he really needs to pull the product off the market.

I think we ought to look at a few facts. Keep in mind that in a survey released a couple of weeks ago, the people were asked: If you had a choice between a tax cut and spending cuts, which do you prefer? By a margin of 84 to 14 percent, people in that survey said cut spending first, because the American people know that even with tax cuts, if you do not cut spending, we will end up the same way we have been going. So it seems to me that we need to take a look and ask: Where are the spending cuts the President talked about? Everybody agrees with the President that we have to reduce the deficit. Everybody applauded the President early on—78 percent of the American people said they agreed with President Clinton's economic plan. But that was in the first 30 days. The people have looked at it since that time, and they have seen the tax increases and no spending cuts, and now I think 60 to 70 percent say it is too much taxes—between 60 and 70 percent.

So we should take a look and ask: Where are the spending cuts? Aside from the President's assault on the Pentagon, he comes up with only \$15 billion in net cuts during the next 5 years. That averages to only \$3 billion in cuts per year out of a more than \$1.5 trillion budget. Those net nondefense cuts amount to a paltry 4 percent of the deficit reduction his plan provides. His \$75 billion in new defense cuts account for 20 percent of his deficit reduction. Let us see. That is 20 percent plus 4 percent, which equals 24 percent. Where does the other 76 percent of the deficit reduction come from? You guessed it. It comes from new taxes; that 76 percent comes from new taxes

and user fees. There is about \$10 billion in user fees and \$270 billion or more in new taxes. Most people think user fees are taxes, and user fees are taxes, so that makes it \$10 billion in additional taxes.

These are not my numbers. These are not Republican numbers. These numbers were provided by the Congressional Budget Office that the President told us earlier this year he insists we use. As for the President's proposed new spending cuts, 80 percent of them do not come until after the 1996 election. But you will not have to wait for your taxes to go up. You do not have to wait for 1996 for that. You may not know it—a lot of people do not know it in America, and a lot do not know they are rich—nearly everybody is going to be rich for tax purposes under the President's plan. The President's proposed tax rate increase are retroactive to January 1—it is not next year; that is the January 1 that just passed, in 1993. Let me repeat, if President Clinton has his way, many folks' taxes went up nearly 5 months ago. Unfortunately, all Americans will have to wait nearly 5 years for some disappointingly small cuts. As much as the President would like to believe, these are the facts, not myths. The most important fact is this: The American people know that the President has it backward. They want to cut spending first.

Again, I think when any of us go home and talk to friends and people who know us well enough to tell us how they think it ought to be, they tell you to cut spending first, whether they are Democrats or Republicans, whether it is in my hometown, Russell, KS, or somebody else's hometown. The American people do not have a great deal of confidence in Congress—that is me and the rest of us—and they do not have a great deal of confidence in the administration. They have a feeling they are going to pay all these new taxes, and somebody is going to figure out a way to spend the money. There is a lot of precedent for that in any administration, not just this one. So that is why the American people have said, OK, let us cut spending first. If you cut spending first, then maybe we will listen to you when it comes to the user tax or energy tax or whatever it might be.

Now the President is saying again, and I assume maybe in a couple of years we will probably have a middle-class tax cut if we can figure out how to pay for it. They have already been promised one tax cut and it turned into a tax increase. So it is hard to tell precisely what may happen in the next 2 or 3 years.

So I just say to the President that I still believe there are enough of us who have made pretty tough choices on spending cuts on both sides of the aisle, not just on this side of the aisle, who are still willing, if the President is willing, to go back and take a look at

a plan that reduces spending substantially, that regains the confidence of the American people, that regains the confidence of people who make big money decisions on Wall Street, that helps the Federal Reserve in their efforts to keep inflation down. All these things, in my view, are sort of intertwined. For some reason, everything sort of got started in the wrong direction, and now most people think the country is moving in the wrong direction. I say to the President that I want him to succeed. There is still time to do the right thing.

The right thing is to cut spending first and not have so much emphasis on revenues, taxes, and user fees. That is not the change the American people thought they were going to get after the November election.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

MR. MATHEWS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MR. MATHEWS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent I be permitted to speak as in morning business.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

MR. MATHEWS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

President Franklin Roosevelt's vision for TVA stands as a clarion call for sound resource management and future planning today, just as it did at TVA's inception in 1933.

As President Roosevelt said:

Many hard lessons have taught us the human waste that results from lack of planning. Here and there a few wise cities and counties have looked ahead and planned. But our Nation has "just grown." It is time to extend planning to a wider field, in this instance comprehending in one great project many States directly concerned with the basin of one of our greatest rivers.

As TVA moves into the next century, the continuation of the planning of which Roosevelt spoke will be more important than ever.

Since its formation TVA has provided valuable community assistance, not only to the Tennessee Valley, but to the country as a whole.

Flood control and rural development were primary needs of Tennessee Valley farmers in the middle of this century. And TVA, through its hydro-power program, was able to control the flow of the Tennessee River and its tributaries, and provide electric power

for the first time to rural residents of the Tennessee Valley.

The National Fertilizer Center, also created in 1933, provided improved fertilizers and better application measures for farmers around the country.

Today, that Center is working toward improved farming methods, to help protect the watersheds surrounding our agricultural lands from non-point-source pollution.

TVA continues to represent one of the success stories of the New Deal agenda of the Roosevelt era.

Progress in the Tennessee Valley has often come as a direct result of the efforts of TVA—and continued economic growth and development in the region has flourished in large measure because of the low cost power provided by the agency.

TVA, through public/private partnerships, has and continues to be a vital resource for areas throughout the Southeastern United States and a model for both the Nation and the world.

The 1980's were turbulent, a decade which saw shifts in direction and major downsizing at the agency. In the 1990's and the rapidly approaching 21st century, TVA faces new challenges.

TVA's current strategic plan focuses on energy, the environment, the Tennessee River, and community partnerships. As the agency reaches its 60th anniversary, the leadership at TVA will have to address these power demands and the health of the valley's environment as priorities which demand immediate and thoughtful attention.

Today, an integrated resources planning process is underway to guide the agency well into the next century.

Such long-term planning will ensure that the next 60 years are as successful and meaningful to the valley as were the first 60. That success will be determined, not only in terms of kilowatt hours and reservoir acreage, but also in terms of the well being of the Tennessee Valley and its residents.

Today, the three member board at TVA has two vacancies. One of these vacancies occurred yesterday with the expiration of the term of John Waters. Chairman Waters had a distinguished career at TVA, and his service is marked by significant accomplishments for those of us living in the valley.

In recent years, TVA has shed its bureaucratic shell, by opening its proceedings to public involvement. It has become a leader in developing environmentally sensitive means of utilizing fossil fuels. Additionally, the streams and tributaries of the Tennessee River are again becoming safe for fishing and recreation.

I am pleased to name these accomplishments. They are contributions to the valley of which TVA, and especially Chairman Waters, can be proud.

For these successes to continue, strong leadership is needed at TVA. The President has now nominated two individuals to the TVA board whom I believe can provide this leadership.

Two well-qualified Tennesseans will soon be considered by the Senate as nominees for the TVA board: Craven Crowell, who brings 9 years of experience as a TVA manager and vice president, most recently serving our own Senator JIM SASSER here in Washington. And Tennessee economic and community development commissioner Johnny Hayes, with an outstanding career in both government and business. These nominees will bring to the board years of experience in the Tennessee Valley. More importantly, they bring an understanding of the role which TVA has played in the past and will need to play in the future.

The future of TVA rests in the decisions that will be made by the new board.

For that reason I would like to use this opportunity to encourage the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee to move as quickly as possible so that the full Senate may show our support for the nominations made by the President.

Mr. President, I thank you for this opportunity to observe the 60th anniversary of the Tennessee Valley Authority, an agency important both to Tennessee and to this entire country.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. AKAKA). The Senator from Tennessee yields the floor.

Mr. BAUCUS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana is recognized.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 10 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BAUCUS I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. BAUCUS pertaining to the introduction of S. 978 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS] suggests the absence of a quorum. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 10 minutes as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator may proceed.

(The remarks of Mr. DORGAN pertaining to the introduction of S. 973 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BYRD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Would the Senator withhold his suggestion?

Mr. DORGAN. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

CHARLES L. KINNEY

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, after 19 years of exemplary, loyal, effective, efficient, and selfless service to the U.S. Senate, Charles Kinney, most recently our chief floor counsel, officially departed Capitol Hill to pursue a career in a Washington firm.

I was particularly pleased that a number of our colleagues, both Democrat and Republican, recognized Charles' departure with warm and sincere tributes. Our pleasure was inspired foremost as well because of my own rewarding and pleasant associations with this fellow West Virginian. And, further, because of Charles Kinney's vindication of the trust and the esteem in which I have held this outstanding patriot and public servant for nearly two decades.

For many years, I have contended that though my State of West Virginia is enviably rich in natural resources and scenic beauty, her greatest wealth is her seemingly endless supply of human talent, character, and integrity.

For roughly 19 years, Charles Kinney has helped to prove my case for me. Though I learned very early that Charles Kinney was, as a Senate staff person, a diamond in a platinum setting, I have been particularly heartened through the years to see and to hear my judgment of Charles Kinney confirmed in the words of approval and appreciation that have been shared with me by other Senators regarding this exceptional young man from Parkersburg, WV.

I want to join others of our colleagues in wishing Charles Kinney every success in his future legal career and in expressing gratitude to him for his years of exceptional service here in the Senate.

I know from time to time, when I was leader of the Democratic Party in the Senate, I would call on Charles Kinney to explain a matter to me, a difficult and complicated matter. He would always start at the bottom. And I commented on this and complimented him on starting at the bottom, because as I said to Charles, so many persons today when they start to explain a complex problem, they begin not at the bottom of the pyramid but somewhere up to-

ward the middle or close to the top. They seem to assume that I, the listener and the student, already know everything that they know about the matter, so they can start just anywhere on the pyramid. They ought to assume, as I said to Charles, that I do not know anything about it. So, start at the bottom and lay this pyramid, stone by stone and brick by brick. That is the way I like to be taught. That is the kind of legal student Charles was. I was very proud of Charles Kinney. I thought that he was an exceptionally bright young man and that he had an exceptionally bright future.

I wish for Charles and his wife Joann, and for their two children, Matthew and Alida, all of the happiness and grace that this life can afford, as well as rich memories of the friendships and the associations to which they are entitled as members of the extended United States Senate family.

It isn't enough that we say in our hearts that we like a man for his ways; It isn't enough that we fill our minds with psalms of silent praise; Nor is it enough that we honor a man as our confidence upward mounts; It's going right up to the man himself and telling him so that counts. Then when you see a man do a work that you really admire, don't leave a kind word unsaid; For fear to do so might make him vain and cause him to lose his head; But reach out your hand and tell him, well done, and see how his gratitude swells; It isn't the flowers that we strew on the grave; it's the word to the living that tells.

Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SPACE STATION AND SUPER COLLIDER PROGRAMS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, a group of Senators have been actively engaged in preparing a case to come before this body at some point in time, my guess would be after the elections in Texas are determined for the Senate seat, but at some point in time we will come forward with amendments to eliminate two very expensive programs, one the space station and the second the super collider.

This is not an easy decision for me, because elements of both of those programs are being performed by Virginians. If we are successful, it will result in a direct loss of jobs in my State. Our President has urged Members of Congress to come forward and recommend to him and to our colleagues

areas in which we can achieve further reductions in spending, spending at a time when we are being asked to raise our taxes.

Mr. President, I have approached this responsibility in a very careful manner, because I want to make sure I am right before making a recommendation which could mean a loss of jobs in my State and a loss of jobs in many States; therefore, I asked the General Accounting Office to provide an update on certain aspects of both of these programs.

Yesterday afternoon I concluded a second session with a team of professionals, very well informed, objective professionals from the GAO. I was given yesterday reports which are being filed today, a report on each of these two programs. These reports are responsive to the specific questions I directed, and I think that each Member of the Senate will find them a valuable resource as we approach the decision on these two programs.

In February, I introduced, with Senator BUMPERS and others, and the Senator from Tennessee joined us, specific legislation to eliminate these programs.

My concern regarding the cost increases and the questionable manner in which these programs have been managed through their relatively short lifetime, with the scheduled delays, prompted me to request these GAO reports to confirm my own findings, and indeed my findings are not only confirmed in these two reports, but there is additional material which clearly support a review by this body and, I think, a decision to terminate both programs.

Coincidentally, the Washington Post yesterday carried an article on the space station, written by Kathy Sawyer, who is recognized in professional circles as a very fair and objective analyst of this program, and at an appropriate time I will ask that her article be included as part of my speech for the RECORD today.

In the two reports, the question I posed regarding defense is answered very clearly. If we look at the budget process now being considered in reconciliation, defense is taking clearly the largest hit and, therefore, it can be said that defense is funding these programs, the SSC and the other program, the space station. I asked the GAO what, if any, direct, indirect, or ancillary benefit to our Nation's national security can be expected to be derived from either of these programs. The answer came back virtually no benefit from either of these programs to our Nation's defense.

Therefore, as I view these two programs, not only are they an indeterminant drain on our Treasury, but the benefit from the programs is going to be minimal. As a matter of fact, the GAO went back and addressed, for example, the space station. It will

demand another \$11.7 billion in this decade, plus another \$78 billion following the permanent occupancy achievable date.

When the idea was originally sold to the American public, a manned space station was believed to have as many as eight clearly defined research goals. Today, as this program is being analyzed by NASA, they at least come forward with a certain measure of candor and say the eight is reduced to really only two. The redesigns which will eventually be decided upon have reduced the realistic number of research goals to two, life sciences and microgravity research.

I question the expenditure of so much of our dollars at a time when we have most urgent needs from health to our national security, to our education, indeed many others, which are well known to this body, which must compete. Therefore, we have a responsibility to prioritize that spending and to take into consideration what the potential benefits are of both of these programs against the benefits from other programs which, in my judgment, have a far greater priority than the two which I have addressed today in the context of the GAO reports.

I point out, in his 1991 testimony before Congress, the Comptroller General stated, according to the National Academy of Sciences, 87 percent of what could be achieved in the area of microgravity research could just as easily be performed elsewhere and, therefore, the space station is hardly needed in that one of two remaining goals. Moreover, in quantifying research time which would be spent aboard the space station, we learned that only 19 percent would be devoted to research. That is, conversely, 81 percent of the time would be consumed by the humans aboard just trying to operate and maintain the station.

We are confronted with two enormous, costly, and unmanageable programs, I say to my colleagues, at a time when we should be prioritizing our expenditures, and, therefore, I strongly urge the closest study of these two GAO reports, which confirm my reasons for joining others in this Senate to recommend the termination of both programs.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the two GAO reports and a very interesting and informative article from the Washington Post be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[GAO Report to Senator John W. Warner,
May 1993]

SPACE STATION: INFORMATION ON NATIONAL
SECURITY APPLICATIONS AND COST

MAY 20, 1993.

Hon. JOHN W. WARNER,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR WARNER: This report responds to your request that we (1) provide in-

formation on the potential use of Space Station *Freedom* by the Department of Defense (DOD) for national security purposes, (2) update the information provided in our May 1, 1991, testimony on the total cost of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) space station program, and (3) identify other existing and planned space stations. NASA is in the process of evaluating alternatives to its current space station design in an attempt to reduce the overall costs of the program. As you requested, this report addresses the space station's existing design and does not reflect the revisions that are expected to be announced next month.

RESULTS IN BRIEF

DOD has no formal requirement for a manned space station for national security purposes. In fact, for many of DOD's space research needs, the facilities of Space Station *Freedom* would be less suitable than those currently available on the space shuttle. Some research that DOD currently conducts on the shuttle, particularly that which requires extended stays in orbit, could benefit from the capabilities of the space station. However, given NASA's plans to extend shuttle flights from the current 10 days to nearly a month, opportunities to conduct certain types of longer duration experiments will be available even without the space station.

In March 1993, NASA revised its cost estimate for the station to \$31.3 billion. At the same time, NASA stretched the schedule for having permanent occupants in the space station to 2000. The \$31.3 billion estimate, like previous estimates, excluded substantial budgetary resources required to successfully complete development and support the station over its planned 30-year life. Additional funding necessary to support and outfit the station for permanent occupancy would be another \$11.7 billion. Further, at least \$78 billion would be required to bring the facility to its full planned capability and maintain, supply, and operate the station after permanent occupancy is achieved. When these costs are included, the space station funding requirements through 2027 would be at least \$121 billion.

The only existing space station is Russia's *Mir*. It's thought to be beyond its design life; however, it continues in use and major upgrades are planned in 1994 to add remote sensing and atmospheric studies capabilities. In the longer term, Russia plans to build a more capable space station, *Mir 2*; however, details about the program are uncertain.

BACKGROUND

The United States, Canada, Japan, and the European Space Agency are each supplying Space Station *Freedom* elements and crew members. Over its 30-year lifetime, Space Station *Freedom* will provide pressurized laboratories that allow researchers to interact with experiments in a "shirt sleeve" environment over extended periods of time. Such facilities currently exist only on Russia's *Mir* space station. Appendix I provides additional information on the *Mir* and plans to upgrade it, as well as the possibility of a follow-on space station.

Disciplines that NASA expects to benefit from the space station are life sciences, microgravity research, and technology development. Life scientists will work to gain information about the basic biological processes of cells, plants, animals, and humans. Microgravity researchers will study fluids, combustion, materials, biotechnology, and fundamental physics to increase the understanding of gravity-dependent phenomena. The testing of technologies in space will in-

vestigate how microgravity, radiation, and other aspects of the environment affect mechanical functions. DOD currently conducts research in each of these areas and also in earth observation, space environment monitoring, and the role of the "military man in space."

DOD experiments that require a pressurized environment or human interaction are flown in the mid-deck locker area of the space shuttle. On a smaller scale, this environment is analogous to that to be provided by the laboratories of Space Station *Freedom*. DOD researchers have found the mid-deck area of the shuttle to be well-suited for testing and evaluating technology. In that environment, DOD can conduct proof of concept testing relatively inexpensively because the experiments do not have to operate autonomously in the harsh environment of outer space. Research in the shuttle mid-deck is valuable to DOD even when its purpose is to develop new or improved automated satellites. Since 1989, at least 12 different DOD organizations have flown more than 62 experiments on the space shuttle's mid-deck, representing more than 20 percent of the shuttle's mid-deck capacity by weight.

The space station would provide another facility for those DOD experiments that require a pressurized environment or direct human interaction. The September 1988 space station intergovernmental agreement allows the space station to be used for national security purposes. The agreement stresses the civilian nature of the space station and states that the station is to be used for peaceful purposes. However, each international partner determines whether the proposed uses of its equipment is for peaceful purposes.

DOD HAS NOT IDENTIFIED ANY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPACE STATION

In March 1988, the Secretary of Defense prepared a report at the request of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees on the potential use of the space station.¹ The report concluded that DOD had no requirements for major payloads that would use or uniquely require the space station. Nevertheless, the report noted that, depending upon its design, a manned space station could be useful for researching potential military applications such as:

Direct observation for purposes of battle management, surveillance, weather support, and monitoring naval activities;

Development or improvement of systems to identify, collect, and remove space debris;

On-orbit maintenance and repair of satellite systems;

Development of techniques for assembly of satellite systems on orbit;

Detection of missiles launched from land, sea, and airborne platforms; and

Development and testing of technology, such as electrical power for space systems.

Because the design of Space Station *Freedom* has changed over time,² certain of the potential applications cited in DOD's 1988 report may no longer be relevant.

DOD still has no formal requirement for the space station, but it appears likely that DOD researchers would use it for some types of experiments. However, DOD is not actively planning or formally coordinating sta-

tions experiments at this time and some DOD researchers maintain that it is too early to do so. If the space station is built, DOD researchers would consider the relative costs of accomplishing their research on that facility in comparison to other platforms such as the shuttle or unmanned systems.

MUCH OF DOD'S SHUTTLE-BASED RESEARCH COULD NOT BE DONE ON STATION

Several characteristics of the current space station design make it less suitable than the shuttle for much of the research DOD is currently conducting on the shuttle. Some types of DOD shuttle-based research might benefit from the capabilities of the space station, especially research that requires more time than currently available during the normal duration of a shuttle flight. However, given NASA's plans to upgrade the shuttle to extend flight duration to nearly a month, coupled with increased research capacity available when the Spacehab module is flown in the shuttle bay, DOD researchers will have increased research capability even without the space station.

SPACE STATION WOULD NOT BE SUITABLE FOR CERTAIN DOD USES

Much of the DOD research presently done on the space shuttle would not be possible on the space station because the station lacks suitable windows for "direct view" experiments. Direct view experiments, which have accounted for 50 percent of DOD's mid-deck experiments, involve astronauts directly observing the Earth or phenomena taking place outside of the shuttle. The following DOD experiments illustrate some of the types of test and evaluation activities that have or will use the shuttle windows:

The Army's Battlefield Laser Acquisition Sensor Test investigated the concept of conducting communications between ground personnel and orbiting spacecraft using lasers. To the military, such a capability would be useful for covert communications with troops, ships, or even downed pilots.

In "Terra Scout," the skills of an Army imagery analyst were used to investigate the human/machine interface with remote sensing devices. This research may aid in the development of more powerful and versatile sensors.

The Navy's Military Application of Ship Tracks experiment will analyze shiptrack signatures to determine their intelligence potential in identifying threats to the fleet.

The Aurora and Interactions Photography Experiment sponsored by the Air Force will quantify emissions induced by the space environment on spacecraft surfaces. This type of data could be useful for identifying and tracking spacecraft.

Unlike the windows of the shuttle, the windows of the existing design of the space station would not be useful for direct view experiments. Early space station designs included optical quality windows in the U.S. laboratory module that could have been used for research. The windows were deleted during an earlier space station redesign exercise to save money and weight. The windows included in the current space station design are intended for crew recreation and operational activities, and not for research. The windows are also not located where they would be useful for experiment viewing. In addition, the windows specified for the space station, like those of the shuttle, are not high optical quality. DOD researchers have noted that improving the optical quality of

the windows would enhance direct view research.³

DOD officials pointed out several other aspects of the space station that could limit DOD's interest in using it. For example, the presence of foreign nationals on the space station would limit DOD's interest in its use for classified purposes. The shuttle, on the other hand, has been used on eight dedicated DOD flights, some of which included classified research. In addition, for many activities, it would be less costly and more effective to use unmanned satellites. In conducting surveillance, for example, the low altitude and inclination of the space station's planned orbit would provide limited coverage of the Earth. Much greater coverage can be provided by unmanned satellites in higher orbits.

SPACE STATION CAPABILITIES COULD ENHANCE SOME DOD RESEARCH

Certain types of research that DOD currently conducts on the space shuttle may benefit from the capabilities of the space station, especially those that require a long-duration flight. Three recent experiments flown illustrate the kinds of research that DOD could adapt for the space station laboratories:

The Army conducted the "Microencapsulation In Space" experiment to demonstrate that better pharmaceutical microcapsules could be designed in the microgravity of space. The test was considered a success in that the capsules were more perfectly formed and contained fewer impurities than those produced in earth's gravity. For the military, these superior microcapsules might be useful for inoculating troops and treating wounds on the battlefield.

The Army conducted its "Space Tissue Loss" experiment study the changes in the amount of bone and muscle cell degradation that occurs while in orbit. This research has potential military relevance in treating battlefield trauma, such as bone fractures.

The Strategic Defense Initiative Organization sponsored the "Cosmic Radiation Effects and Activation Monitor" experiment to measure the radiation environment of low-Earth orbit in order to help engineers design more effective radiation shields for electronic equipment in spacecraft.

These experiments illustrate the types of research that might benefit from the capabilities of the space station. Each was conducted on the shuttle over a period of days. The space station would offer the opportunity to conduct the research for much longer periods, thus permitting the use of much greater sample sizes and more iterations to increase researchers' confidence in the validity of their work. In addition, in research such as "Microencapsulation in Space," the additional time would permit the production of far greater quantities of pharmaceuticals.

SHUTTLE UPGRADES COULD ENHANCE ITS USEFULNESS FOR RESEARCH

Enhancements to the space shuttle would allow for some additional time in orbit. First, "Extended Duration Orbiter" improvements will permit the shuttle to fly for up to 16 days. Then, by 1999, "Long Duration Orbiters" could allow flights of up to 28 days—about 3 times as long as current flights. DOD researchers have not proposed experiments requiring either extended duration or longer duration shuttle flights.

¹"A report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on Potential Department of Defense Use of the Permanently Manned Space Station," Office of the Secretary of Defense, March 1, 1988.

²Questions Remain on the Costs, Uses, and Risks of the Redesigned Space Station." (GAO/T-NSIAD-91-26, May 1991).

³At least one of the three space station design options under consideration may include windows suitable for direct view experiments.

Spacehab is a module which can be put into the shuttle's cargo bay to increase the volume of pressurized laboratory space beyond that available in the mid-deck. Scheduled for its first flight in June 1993, Spacehab is privately built and owned. DOD has no plans to use the facility because the cost is much greater than flying experiments on the shuttle's mid-deck.

The shuttle's usefulness for direct view research could be enhanced by upgrading the optical quality of the orbiter's windows. According to DOD and NASA officials, in 1989 NASA roughly estimated the total cost to be about \$5 million to replace panes in the two overhead windows on each of the three shuttle orbiters that existed at the time.

SPACE STATION COST ESTIMATE

In May 1991, we testified that NASA's estimate of \$30 billion did not include some cost elements attributable to the space station program. First, it did not include at least \$10 billion in program cost attributable to the program prior to permanent occupancy. Second, it did not include at least \$78 billion in funding required after permanent occupancy. When these costs were considered, the space station estimate was at least \$118 billion. We cautioned in our testimony that the remain-

ing technical challenges and risks associated with the program could also be understated. We noted that some cost elements were still undefined and significant cost growth could occur during hardware development.⁴

In testimony before the Congress on March 2, 1993, NASA acknowledged substantial new cost growth for research and development of the space station program through permanent occupancy. The preliminary results of a program cost assessment review team attributed the program cost growth to

An inability to meet the management challenges that had been incorporated into the program as a result of the 1991 restructure;

An inability to achieve productivity gains assumed in contractors' and subcontractors' bids and projections;

An overall lack of space station design maturity, which resulted in underestimating costs;

Change orders issued by NASA to its contractors;

Unanticipated increases in contractors' overhead rates; and

The need to begin funding spare parts which require a long lead-time.

NASA pointed out that the data supporting the fiscal year 1991 redesign cost estimate

were incomplete and costs became higher than anticipated. For example, the avionics and software designs and verification requirements and implementation plans were not fully developed, and the avionics themselves were more complex and expensive than anticipated.

When we testified on NASA's original \$30 billion station estimate in May 1991, we pointed out that the cost of other planned elements, such as an assured crew return vehicle, a centrifuge facility, science experiments, and additional shuttle costs, would add about \$10 billion, bringing total costs to \$40 billion. Today, based on revised NASA figures, these elements are estimated to cost about \$11.7 billion. Together with NASA's revised estimate of \$31.3 billion, the total cost of the current program to permanent occupancy in 2000 is estimated at \$43 billion. Table 1 provides a breakdown of the current cost elements that make up the space station program and the annual appropriations that will be required to support those elements. It covers both NASA's latest estimate of \$31.3 billion and those additional items we believe are also attributable to the space station program through 2000.

TABLE 1.—GAO ESTIMATE OF SPACE STATION COST THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2000—MAY 1993 ESTIMATES (NASA DATA EXCEPT WHERE NOTED—IN BILLIONS OF THEN-YEAR DOLLARS)

Cost components	Prior	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Research and development:									
Development	8.921	2.210	2.131	1.827	.892	.581	.342	.123	17.027
Operations		.030	.309	.843	1.688	1.919	1.858	1.902	8.549
Shuttle Modifications	.205	.089	.106	.107	.058	.060			.625
Flight Telerobotic Servicer	.283								.283
Program Definition	.612	.010							.622
Space flight, control and data communications:									
Shuttle Transportation		.012	.031	.168	.230	.367	.350	.324	1.482
Communications & Data Systems	.033								.033
Construction of facilities: Construction of Facilities	.171	.031	.043	.044	.027	.019	.004		.339
Research and program Management: Civil Service Personnel	.909	.182	.190	.199	.208	.217	.228	.238	2.371
NASA estimates	11.134	2.564	2.810	3.188	3.103	3.163	2.782	2.587	31.331
Additional appropriations to support space station program:									
Assured Return Vehicle ¹	.016		.366	.369	.332	.239	.200	.150	1.672
Centrifuge Facility ²	.018	.021	.037	.084	.106	.133	.200	.200	.799
Science Experiments ²	.064	.077	.155	.196	.221	.236	.300	.359	1.608
Additional Appropriations	.098	.098	.558	.649	.659	.608	.700	.709	4.079
Allocation of additional shuttle costs: Additional Shuttle Cost ³						2.524	2.541	2.567	7.632
Grand total	11.232	2.662	3.368	3.837	3.762	6.295	6.023	5.863	43.042

¹ NASA has estimated that about \$1.7 billion would be required to produce an assured return vehicle for a permanently manned capability. The agency is currently studying the feasibility of developing a less costly return vehicle by modifying the Russian Soyuz-TM spacecraft. Ten million dollars is allocated under program definition for this purpose in fiscal year 1994. However, in the absence of any new development estimates we have maintained the \$1.7 billion to account for this requirement.

² NASA's planning did not provide funding estimates for development of science experiments or the centrifuge beyond fiscal year 1998. Amounts for fiscal years 1999 and 2000 are national estimates we developed based on continuing funding requirements and are subject to change when official NASA estimates are made available.

³ Figures are based on NASA's estimates of 7 assembly or utilization flights per year at an average \$413.5 million per flight less shuttle transportation costs already included in its \$31.3 billion estimate. NASA's "average cost per flight" does not include any of the approximately \$30.2 billion spent through 1992 to develop the shuttle, acquire reusable hardware and equipment, and construct and modify facilities. Nor does it include any of the more than \$1 billion that NASA estimates will be needed annually for shuttle upgrades.

Not included in table 2 [table 2 not reproducible for the RECORD] is an estimated \$78 billion (uninflated) necessary to support the space station after the year 2000. This estimate consists of \$54 billion to maintain, supply, and operate the station for 27 years at \$2 billion annually, and \$24 billion necessary to bring the station to its full planned capability, provide shuttle transportation, conduct scientific research, and pay civil service salaries. Estimates of these outyear costs have not changed since we reported them in 1991. When these costs are considered, the total space station life cycle cost estimate through 2027 is at least \$121 billion.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

In the course of our review, we interviewed:

NASA officials responsible for planning and coordinating research on the space sta-

tion and for estimating the costs of the space station;

Representatives of DOD organizations that may conduct research on the space station, including various components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, the Advanced Research Projects Office, and the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization. We identified these organizations through discussions with officials from the Space Test Program who arrange flight opportunities for DOD experiments;

Astronauts who have conducted research for DOD on the space shuttle;

Officials from the National Security Agency;

State Department officials responsible for space treaties and agreements; and

Government and private experts on the Russian space program.

We reviewed:

DOD studies on the military use of space stations;

Space station agreements and space treaties;

Space station program documents; and DOD shuttle experiment plans.

We conducted our review from March to May 1993 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. As requested, we did not obtain DOD or NASA comments on this report. We obtained the views of responsible DOD and NASA officials and considered them in preparing this report.

Information on the total cost of the space station in this report has been provided to Congressman Tim Roemer as part of his request for information related to the cost of the space station. Unless you announce its contents earlier, we plan no further release of this report for days. At that time we will

⁴ For a more detailed discussion see "Questions Remain on the Costs, Uses, and Risks of the Redef-

send copies to the NASA Administrator; the Secretary of Defense; the Director, Office of Management and Budget; and other interested parties upon request.

If you or your staff have any questions, I can be reached at (202) 512-8412. Major contributors to this report are listed in appendix II.

Sincerely yours,

DONNA M. HEIVILIN,
Director, Defense Management
and NASA Issues.

APPENDIX I

RUSSIA'S PLANS TO BUILD A NEW SPACE STATION ARE UNCERTAIN

The Russian *Mir*, launched in 1986, is the only space station currently in operation. *Mir* is modular in design, having a core module with six ports to which are docked modules that house the station's scientific and support equipment. Currently docked are *Kvant-1*, an astrophysics module; *Kvant-2*, a logistic module; and *Kristall*, a materials processing module. During lengthy stays in orbit, the longest of which was 366 days, cosmonaut teams have accumulated much information on the long-term effects of weightlessness on humans, and have performed considerable research in materials processing, astronomy, and earth remote sensing.

Mir is said to have surpassed its design life, and questions have been raised about its structural integrity. Nevertheless, the Russians continue to use the facility and, in fact, plan major upgrades in 1994. At that time, Russia plans to add two new modules—*Spektr* for atmospheric studies, and *Priroda* for remote sensing of the Earth.

Russia's plans for *Mir 2*, a follow-on to the current station, have become a matter for speculation. Among those familiar with the Russian space program, there seems to be general agreement that the Russians will go ahead with a *Mir 2* program; however, specifics are unclear. One expert on the Russian space program likened the uncertainty surrounding *Mir 2* to that surrounding NASA's Space Station *Freedom*. A launch time frame of 1977 is rumored, along with the hope that the current station will remain operable until that time. It appears likely that the new station's design would be a modification of the current one; however, it is expected to have more power and possibly a truss structure, similar to the current design of *Freedom*.

APPENDIX II

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS REPORT NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

David Warren, Associate Director.
Frank Degnan, Assistant Director.
Richard Eiserman, Evaluator-in-charge.
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Claude Adrien, Staff Evaluator.

[General Accounting Office Report to Hon. John W. Warner, U.S. Senate, May 1993]

FEDERAL RESEARCH: SUPER COLLIDER—NATIONAL SECURITY BENEFITS, SIMILAR PROJECTS, AND COST

U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE,
RESOURCES, COMMUNITY, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION,
Washington, DC., May 14, 1993.

Hon. JOHN W. WARNER,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR WARNER: The Department of Energy's (DOE) Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) is intended to be the world's

largest particle accelerator—a basic research tool for seeking fundamental knowledge about matter and energy. DOE's cost estimate to build the SSC grew from \$5.3 billion in 1987 to \$8.25 billion in 1991. The 1991 baseline cost estimate included an annual funding profile through the proposed 1999 completion date.

In February 1993, we reported that the SSC project was over budget and behind schedule and the DOE's prime contractor had not yet implemented a fully functioning system for managing the project.¹ Concerned about these cost increases and delays, you requested in a March 5, 1993, letter that we examine (1) the direct national security benefits, if any, of the SSC; (2) the extent to which similar programs are being developed by other countries or consortia; and (3) the total cost for completing the SSC project.

RESULTS IN BRIEF

The principal result of high energy physics is fundamental knowledge about matter and energy; therefore, the SSC will not produce any direct national security benefits. Additional benefits of high energy physics can be categorized as the physics' cultural value to society, the potential practical applications of research discoveries, and spin-off benefits. Although special national security benefits cannot be predicted or directly tied to high energy physics research, national security may indirectly benefit from the potential but unpredictable practical applications of research discoveries or from technological spin-offs.

Although the United States and other countries have smaller accelerators operating, no existing or planned accelerator is or will be exactly the same as the SSC. If built, the project most similar to the SSC would be the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), proposed by the European Organization for Nuclear Research, commonly called CERN. Although research and development has begun on the LHC, its construction has not yet been approved. Considered to be complementary to the SSC, the LHC is expected to be about one-third the size, and to collide particles at about one-third the energy, of the SSC. If built, the LHC is expected to be capable of conducting physics experiments that might be done at the lower energy range of the SSC.

Although the total cost for constructing the SSC cannot be reliably estimated, known cost increases show that the total cost will exceed \$11 billion. As we reported in February 1993, DOE does not yet have in place a system for managing the project that will enable managers to reliably estimate the SSC's total cost and schedule. However, we also reported that the total cost will exceed the \$8.25 billion estimate DOE made in January 1991 because (1) the estimate did not include \$1.2 billion in costs that are to be funded by other sources and (2) the project was over budget and behind schedule. Since that report, the administration has proposed to stretch out the project's completion schedule and reduce the project's planned annual funding. Although the precise impact of this proposal has not been fully analyzed, stretching out the project will further increase the total cost of constructing the SSC by at least another \$1.6 billion. Therefore, the project's total cost will exceed \$11 billion.

To preclude the cost and schedule from continuing to increase beyond \$11 billion, an-

nual funding levels would need to increase dramatically over that projected in the President's budget. In fact, DOE is assuming in its projections that there will be no funding constraints after fiscal year 1998—an assumption that could prove unrealistic unless the budget deficit improves markedly. Conversely, continued funding constraints after 1998 would further increase the project's cost and schedule. For example, continued funding at the level projected for fiscal years 1995 through 1997 could lead to inflation and overhead costs consuming all available funding, thereby impacting on the ability to complete construction.

BACKGROUND

High energy physics facilities with colliding beam accelerators exist throughout the world in countries such as Germany, Japan, Russia, Switzerland, and the United States. The world's largest existing proton accelerator is the Tevatron, a 2-trillion-electron-volts (TeV) collider located at DOE's Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab), in Batavia, Illinois. However, a higher energy accelerator is needed to examine smaller particles and further the understanding of physics. Thus, the SSC is designed to accelerate two beams of protons to nearly the speed of light before they collide with an energy of 40 TeV. The principle components of the collider are superconducting magnets, which will be used to steer and focus the beams of protons through a 54-mile oval tunnel. By colliding two beams of protons at energies 20 times more powerful than can be created today, the SSC is expected to create particles that have never been seen before. Sensitive instruments will detect and record the results of the collisions for physicists to study.

The SSC facility will consist of (1) a series of four injector accelerators to accelerate the proton beams from rest to 2 TeV; (2) a 54-mile tunnel that will house the magnets and into which the beams will be injected and accelerated in opposite directions; (3) four underground interaction halls housing the detectors, where experiments will be conducted by colliding the beams; (4) conventional buildings such as a central laboratory building, industrial buildings, warehouses, and auxiliary support buildings; and (5) an infrastructure of roads and utilities.

At the end of fiscal year 1993, the SSC will have received about \$1.6 billion in federal funding.

THE SSC WILL NOT PROVIDE DIRECT NATIONAL SECURITY BENEFITS

The high energy physics research that is proposed for the SSC will not directly lead to national security benefits. The primary result of high energy physics is fundamental knowledge that may ultimately benefit mankind in ways that cannot yet be predicted or even imagined. However, results from basic research have historically been applied to other research. Assuming that the knowledge gained from high energy physics research will be similarly applied, indirect benefits—which may include national security applications—could result. Similarly, technological spin-offs could also result in indirect national security benefits. Such indirect benefits, however, cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty. Nonetheless, DOE and SSC Laboratory officials furnished us with the following views on the potential benefits that the SSC may provide to national security.

The SSC's relationship to national security is illustrated in the response by Dr. Robert R. Wilson—the founding Director of

¹ Federal Research: Super Collider Is Over Budget and Behind Schedule (GAO/RCED-93-87, Feb. 12, 1993).

Fermilab—to a similar question during a Joint Committee on Atomic Energy hearing in April 1969:

"...this new knowledge has all to do with honor and country but has nothing to do directly with defending our country except to help make it worth defending."²

DOE officials said that this response is just as applicable today to the national security benefits of the SSC. By helping scientists explore and codify the basic laws of nature, the SSC will provide a deeper understanding of the universe and man's place in it.

DOE officials also pointed out that the fundamental knowledge gained from basic research ultimately results in a wide range of applications, including national security applications. According to a Fermilab study, a significant part of this country's gross national product could be attributed to activities that stemmed from the investigation of the atom at the turn of the century.³

According to DOE officials, the means and methods used to conduct high energy physics research can also provide benefits. For example, a two-part CERN study found that every Swiss franc spent on accelerator construction resulted in 3 Swiss francs of economic activity.⁴ DOE officials did not know of any similar study conducted in regard to the SSC's benefits. However, CERN's policy is to make its purchases in Europe, while the SSC Laboratory is seeking foreign participation throughout the world and has made contracts for components to be built in countries such as China and Russia. Therefore, the economic benefits from funding the SSC that would remain in the United States would probably be less than what Europe gained from CERN's accelerator.

The indirect benefits of the SSC, if applied to military purposes, could assist national security. For example, one DOE official told us that producing the superconducting wire that is used in making the superconducting magnets would improve the industry's capability to produce such wire, and this could have national security benefits if the wire is used for national security purposes. In regard to such benefits, a report by the Congressional Budget Office noted that because the SSC will represent the bulk of the market for superconducting magnets during its construction, the SSC may be important to the development of the superconducting magnet industry.⁵ However, the report concluded that outside of developing the magnet industry, the SSC is no more or less likely to produce an important advance than any other major laboratory.

Finally, another indirect benefit to national security cited by DOE officials was that the SSC provides work for defense-oriented industrial firms—such as General Dynamics, Babcock and Wilcox, and Westing-

²AEC [Atomic Energy Commission] Authorizing Legislation, Fiscal Year 1970, Hearings Before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Congress of the United States, 91st Cong., 1st Sess., Apr. 17 and 18, 1969, part I.

³Leon M. Lederman and Richard A. Carrigan, Jr., "What Fraction of the U.S. GNP Makes Use of Devices Invented as a Result of the Success of the Quantum Theory of the Atom?" *Fermilab Industrial Affiliates Roundtable on Research Technology in the Twenty-First Century* (May 1987), pp. 173-79.

⁴H. Schmid, *A Study of Economic Utility Resulting From CERN Contracts*, European Organization for Nuclear Research (Geneva, 1975); and M. Bianchi-Streit, N. Blackburne, R. Budde, H. Reitz, B. Sagnell, H. Schmid, and B. Schorr, *Economic Utility Resulting From CERN Contracts (Second Study)*, European Organization for Nuclear Research (Geneva, 1984).

⁵Risks and Benefits of Building the Superconducting Super Collider, Congressional Budget Office (Oct. 1988).

house—that are developing the SSC's superconducting magnets. The officials pointed out that in the wake of the Cold War, the SSC is helping those firms make a transition to a stronger civilian industrial base.

LARGE HADRON COLLIDER IS MOST SIMILAR TO THE SSC

Although many countries have particle physics programs, the proposed LHC at CERN, based in Geneva, Switzerland, is the most similar to the SSC. The LHC and the SSC are both proton colliders, but the LHC is expected to be about one-third the size, and to collide particles at about one-third the energy, of the SSC.

CERN, founded in the early 1950s, is made up of 17 member states that contribute to its operation and maintenance.⁶ CERN's objective is to provide for collaboration among European states in particle physics research of a pure scientific and fundamental character and to make the results of its experimental and theoretical work generally available. The CERN facility consists of a series of accelerators, the largest and latest of which is the Large Electron Positron (LEP) Collider, which began operating in 1989.

Key Characteristics of the LHC and SSC

In 1985, CERN included the LHC in its long-range planning. In 1988, CERN began research and development of the LHC. In December 1991, the CERN Council unanimously adopted a resolution stating that the LHC was the right machine for the advance of particle physics and for the future of CERN. As of April 1993, however, the Council had not approved the construction of the LHC. CERN officials expect approval by December 1994. Meanwhile, research and development of the LHC's magnets is under way.

Because the proposed LHC will use CERN's existing facilities—which are smaller than SSC's—the LHC's circumference is smaller than the SSC's, and its collision energy is lower. To make up for this smaller size and energy, the field strength of the LHC's superconducting magnets is higher. Table 1 describes some of the characteristics of the LHC and the SSC.

TABLE 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LHC AND SSC

Characteristic	LHC	SSC
Circumference	17 miles	54 miles.
Particles to be collided	Proton-proton, proton-electron, heavy ions.	Proton-proton.
Proton beam collision energy	15.4 TeV	40 TeV.
Number of superconducting magnets	About 2,000 twin bore	About 10,000 single bore.
Operating temperature	1.9 Kelvin ¹	4.35 Kelvin.
Magnet field strength	9.5 Tesla ²	6.6 Tesla.
Currently estimated completion	1999/2000	2002.

¹0 Kelvin equals -273 Celsius.

²A measure of magnetic field (1 Tesla is about 10,000 times the earth's magnetic field).

Source: Prepared by GAO from information provided by CERN and DOE.

Because the LHC will use existing facilities, CERN believes it can build the LHC at a lower cost and faster than the SSC can be built. A CERN official told us that the cost of the LHC's material is estimated at about 2,000 million Swiss francs (about \$1.3 billion), without contingency and excluding labor costs. CERN will use its existing accelerators to accelerate and inject the particles into the LHC. The LHC will be built in the existing tunnel that houses the LEP. Al-

⁶CERN member states are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

though work on the SSC has already begun, it is being constructed on a site with no existing accelerators or facilities. The four accelerators needed to accelerate the particles and inject them into the SSC's collider must still be constructed.

Nonetheless, SSC Laboratory officials told us that they question whether the LHC can be completed before the SSC because (1) the LHC has not yet been approved for construction and (2) the superconducting magnets, key components of the LHC, are more complex than the SSC's magnets and have not yet been technically proven.

Magnet technology challenges for the LHC

Because the LHC is proposed to be built in the tunnel housing the LEP, the space for the LHC's magnets is limited. To overcome this limitation, these magnets will have two beam tubes and coils within the same mechanical structure and vacuum vessel. CERN officials have stated that the superconducting magnets are the most technologically challenging components of the LHC. Industries in four European countries—Italy, Austria, Netherlands, and France—are involved in the research and development program for the magnets. CERN placed orders with each industry for short 1-meter magnets in 1988. In order to test different ideas, the magnets were built with technical variations. The magnets required many "cool-downs" to reach their highest magnetic field of 10 Tesla. CERN placed orders for full-length prototype 10-meter magnets at four European companies at the end of 1990. CERN expects delivery of the first complete magnet in the second half of 1993.

Both LHC and SSC will be trying to find elementary particles

A CERN official told us that the LHC is complementary to the SSC. Both the SSC and the LHC will be trying to find elementary particles that are included in the Standard Model of physics but have not yet been found at the energies of the existing accelerators—that is, theorized particles.⁷ Two primary factors—beam energy and beam intensity, known as luminosity—will influence whether these particles will be found. The higher energy of the SSC would give it the potential to find things that the LHC at its lower energy would not be able to find. The higher luminosity of the LHC would increase the rate of particle collisions and thus increase the chance of finding the theorized particles.

CERN officials believe that the LHC would operate at an energy that would make it a plentiful source of one of the theorized particles. The officials also believe that the LHC would have an advantage over the SSC in this regard because the LHC could begin its research several years before the SSC and because the theorized particle might be found at the LHC's lower energy. According to CERN, the LHC is designed to have a higher luminosity than the SSC. CERN officials have stated that if interesting effects occur only rarely in the new energy range, the LHC could discover them despite its lower energy. DOE officials acknowledged that the LHC may discover the theorized particles, but they told us that because of the SSC's design, the SSC is a superior machine and thus has a greater chance of finding the theorized particles.

In addition, SSC Laboratory officials questioned whether general purpose detectors

⁷The Standard Model of physics lists the known basic constituents of matter—leptons and quarks—and the forces that govern how they behave, together with the carrier particles—gluons, photons, and bosons—that communicate the forces.

needed to carry out experiments at the LHC's higher luminosity will be available. They also pointed to a 1990 DOE High Energy Physics Advisory Panel (HEPAP) report that concluded that there is no significant difference in the potential luminosities of the LHC and the SSC.⁹ The HEPAP report noted that the SSC's design specifications are set at a luminosity level at which currently conceived general purpose detectors are expected to operate. The report also noted, however, that with more limited, special purpose detectors, the SSC could do some experiments at the higher luminosity being discussed for the LHC.

SSC'S TOTAL COST TO EXCEED \$11 BILLION

While the total estimated cost for constructing the SSC is not yet known, it is expected to exceed \$11 billion. As we reported in February 1993, DOE does not yet have in place a system for managing the project that will provide a reliable projection of the SSC's total cost and schedule. However, it is known that the project has exceeded its budget and is behind schedule. We also reported that DOE's January 1991 estimated total project cost of \$8.25 billion did not include about \$1.2 billion in costs that is expected to be funded by other sources. Since our report, the administration has proposed to stretch out the project's completion and reduce the project's planned annual funding. Although the precise impact of this action has not been fully analyzed, stretching out the project will further increase the total cost of constructing the SSC by at least another \$1.6 billion. Therefore, the total estimated project cost would exceed \$11 billion. If the annual funding continues to be constrained after fiscal year 1997 to the level projected in the President's budget for fiscal years 1995 through 1997, costs might increase indefinitely, and the project may never be completed.

Some known costs excluded from \$8.25 billion estimate

Our February 1993 report pointed out that DOE's January 1991 cost estimate of \$8.25 billion excluded some costs that were expected to be funded by sources other than DOE's appropriation for construction. The baseline cost estimate does not include (1) about \$500 million for the detectors, for which the SSC project is seeking primarily nonfederal funding; (2) about \$400 million for laboratory preoperations costs not associated with commissioning the four injector accelerators or the collider, which are to be funded by DOE's High Energy Physics Program; (3) about \$118 million through fiscal year 1999 for DOE program direction costs; and (4) about \$60 million in land costs and \$125 million in infrastructure and general support, which the state of Texas is contributing. Therefore, DOE excluded a total of over \$1.2 billion in costs from its January 1991 estimate.

In commenting on this issue, DOE officials told us that their agency has historically omitted such costs from the estimated cost of the agency's accelerator projects. Therefore, the omission of such costs from the SSC's cost estimate is consistent with DOE's historical practice. We have reported on this practice in the past, pointing out that the practice makes it difficult for the Congress to assess the affordability of such projects; consequently, we have recommended that DOE furnish the complete costs of projects

to the Congress.¹⁰ DOE officials noted that, although the \$1.2 billion is not included in the project's cost estimate, the costs have been disclosed to the Congress.

Work in progress is over budget and behind schedule

As of August 1992—according to the latest available data at the time we conducted our work for our February 1993 report—work in progress on the SSC was over budget and behind schedule. At our request, DOE analyzed the cost performance reports for the architect and engineering/conventional construction contractor and the superconducting magnet subcontractors. DOE's analyses showed that each subcontractor was running over cost and behind schedule. DOE also provided trend analyses that showed that unless management corrections were made, the subcontractors would incur substantial cost overruns when completed—\$630 million, for example, for one of the subcontractors. SSC Laboratory officials advised us that they subsequently took some mitigating actions to ensure that such cost increases do not occur.¹¹

In providing the trend projections, DOE asserted that it was too early to produce quality trend analyses. We noted that as of August 1992—the date of the data analyzed—each subcontract had incurred 11, 16, and 21 percent of its total subcontract costs, respectively. While we agree that the subcontractors are in relatively early phases, we believe that the large projected cost increases are of concern. Although it examined defense contracts, a 1990 Department of Defense study indicated that contractor cost performance does not improve after 15 percent of total contract costs are incurred.¹² This study was based on the Defense Department's experiences in more than 400 programs since 1977. The study found without exception that between 15 percent and 85 percent of contract performance, cumulative cost performance does not improve, but tends to decline.

Reduced Federal funding will stretch out the schedule and increase costs

DOE's January 1991 cost estimate of \$8.25 billion assumes that the project will be completed in 1999 and that funding will be provided to DOE on a timely construction schedule. As noted in our February report, the DOE Project Director stated that reduced fiscal year 1993 funding had already increased the total cost by \$50 million to \$200 million, depending on whether past funding shortfalls are restored in fiscal year 1994.

Our report also cautioned that with the peak project funding period approaching, DOE's funding profile will need to be met or closely approximated if the project is to be completed within the estimated cost and schedule period. As an example, we referred to an SSC Laboratory study that found that at an annual federal funding level of \$650 million, the SSC project would require an additional 18 months to complete, with a cost increase of about \$570 million. In preparing this projection, the SSC Laboratory assumed that all other constraints, other than the level of federal funding received, would

remain the same as those used in preparing the January 1991 baseline. The January 1991 funding profile, compared with the projection of the \$650 million federal funding cap, is shown in figure 1.

At our request, the SSC Laboratory also prepared a profile using a \$550 million funding cap. The SSC Laboratory's analysis showed that the project could not be completed at a \$550 million federal funding level. This is because at the \$550 million funding level, reduced buying power and overhead costs would consume most of the available funds after fiscal year 2000. A DOE official pointed out that this analysis, as well as the analysis for a \$650 million funding cap, assumed that the approach for building the SSC would not be changed. The official explained that if it is known that less funding will be available, management can restructure the work to fit the available funding.

In April 1993, the President included \$640 million for the SSC in his fiscal year 1994 budget request. The federal funding requested for fiscal year 1994 and projected for fiscal years 1995 through 1998 is shown in table 2.

Table 2. *Federal funding for fiscal years 1994-98*
[dollars in millions]

Fiscal year:	funding amount
1994	\$640
1995	551
1996	570
1997	591
1998*	812

*Federal funding levels beyond fiscal year 1998 are yet to be determined.

Source: President's Fiscal Year 1994 Budget Request.

The reduced funding will further increase the project's cost because it will take longer to complete the project, resulting in inflation and overhead costs that would consume a larger amount of funds. However, the impact of the reduced funding has not yet been fully analyzed and will depend on what assumptions are made. According to a DOE official, as stated in the President's budget request, DOE's initial look at the impact of funding that is below the planning assumptions for fiscal years 1994 through 1998 indicated that the total cost would increase by about \$2 billion, plus or minus 20 percent (\$1.6 billion to \$2.4 billion), and that there would be a 3-year delay in the project's completion.

The DOE Project Director has requested the SSC Laboratory to prepare a revised baseline budget and schedule by July 1, 1993. Three planning assumptions included in his guidance to the laboratory were that (1) inflation at the rates of 1.000 in fiscal year 1992, 1.030 in fiscal year 1993, 1.070 in fiscal year 1994, 1.114 in fiscal year 1995, 1.163 in fiscal year 1996, 1.215 in fiscal year 1997, and 1.269 in fiscal year 1998;¹² (2) a program will be put in place to minimize fixed indirect costs; and (3) make-or-buy decisions will be reviewed to minimize impacts on laboratory employment levels.

The guidance further advised the laboratory to assume that funding beyond fiscal year 1998 as necessary to complete the SSC in fiscal year 2003.¹³ This last assumption will ensure that the SSC Laboratory's analyses will show that the project can be completed with the federal funding levels includ-

⁹Nuclear Science: Information on DOE Accelerators Should Be Better Disclosed in the Budget (GAO/RCED-86-79, Apr. 9, 1986).

¹⁰At the request of the Chairman, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, House Committee on Energy and Commerce, we are currently examining the effect of the SSC Laboratory's mitigating actions on the project's cost and schedule.

¹¹A-12 Navy Aircraft: System Review and Recommendations, Twenty-First Report by the Committee on Government Operations, H.R. Rep. No. 102-853, 2nd Sess., Aug. 27, 1992, pp. 31-69.

¹²These are actually inflation adjustment factors, not inflation rates.

¹³According to a DOE official, the SSC Laboratory is to assume that the project will be completed at the end of calendar year 2002 (the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2003).

*Report of the 1990 HEPAP Subpanel on SSC Physics, DOE, Office of Energy Research (DOE/ER-0434, Jan. 1990).

cluded in the President's Fiscal Year 1994 Budget Request. Using the more optimistic analysis included in the budget request, the SSC project cost will increase by at least \$1.6 billion.

CONCLUSIONS

Since the SSC was first proposed to the Congress in 1987, costs have more than doubled—from \$5.3 billion to the more than \$11 billion identified in this report. However, the total cost to construct the SSC is still not known. Depending on the assumptions made, this cost could increase significantly. For example, if the projected subcontractor cost increases we have previously identified are not fully mitigated, the total project cost may increase.

Furthermore, to preclude the cost and schedule from continuing to increase beyond \$11 billion, future annual funding levels would need to increase dramatically over that projected in the President's budget. Following DOE's guidance, the SSC Laboratory, in its current study of the effect of the President's proposed project funding, assumes that funding will increase in fiscal year 1998 and will not be constrained from fiscal year 1999 through the completion of the project at the end of calendar year 2002. Unless the budget deficit improves markedly, such an assumption could prove unrealistic. Funding constraints will further increase the cost of the project and delay its schedule. For example, continued funding at the level projected for fiscal years 1995 through 1997 could lead to inflation and overhead costs consuming all available funding, thereby impacting on the ability to complete construction.

To respond to your request, we interviewed officials at DOE, the SSC Laboratory, and CERN and reviewed pertinent documents, including reports provided by these officials and our past reports on these issues. With respect to the project's total cost, we relied primarily on our report issued last February and our workpapers supporting the report; we supplemented that work with the views of DOE and SSC Laboratory officials on the impact of the funding levels proposed in the President's Fiscal Year 1994 Budget Request.

We discussed the facts presented in this report with DOE and SSC Laboratory officials, including the Director of DOE's Office of Energy Research and the Director of the SSC Laboratory. We revised the report as needed to reflect their views on how the LHC complements the SSC, and we updated information on the potential cost increases. As requested, we did not obtain written agency comments. We performed our work from March to April 1993 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

As arranged with your office, unless you publicly announce its contents earlier, we plan no further distribution of this report until 30 days after the date of this letter. At that time, we will send copies of the report to the Secretary of Energy and make copies available to others on request.

Please contact me at (202) 512-3841 if you or your staff have any questions. Major contributors to this report are listed in appendix I.

Sincerely yours,

VICTOR S. REZENDES,
Director, Energy and Science Issues.

APPENDIX I

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS REPORT *Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, Washington, D.C.*

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RELATED GAO PRODUCTS

Federal Research: Super Collider Is Over Budget and Behind Schedule (GAO/RCED-93-87, Feb. 12, 1993)

Federal Research: Foreign Contributions to the Superconducting Super Collider (GAO/RCED-93-75, Dec. 30, 1992)

Federal Research: Implementation of the Super Collider's Cost and Schedule Control System (GAO/RCED-92-242, July 21, 1992)

Federal Research: Concerns About the Superconducting Super Collider (GAO/RCED-92-48, Apr. 9, 1992)

Energy Reports and Testimony: 1991 (GAO/RCED-92-120, Mar. 1992)

Federal Research: Concerns About Developing and Producing Magnets for the Superconducting Super Collider (GAO/T-RCED-91-51, May 9, 1991)

Federal Research: Status of DOE's Superconducting Super Collider (GAO/RCED-91-116, Apr. 15, 1991)

Federal Research: Super Collider Estimates and Germany's Industrially Produced Magnets (GAO/RCED-91-94FS, Feb. 12, 1991)

Energy Reports and Testimony: 1990 (GAO/RCED-91-84, Jan. 1991)

Energy: Bibliography of GAO Documents January 1986–December 1989 (GAO/RCED-90-179, July 1990)

Federal Research: Information on Site Selection Process for DOE's Super Collider (GAO/RCED-90-33BR, Oct. 4, 1989)

Federal Research: Final Site Selection Process for DOE's Super Collider (GAO/RCED-89-129BR, June 16, 1989)

Federal Research: Determination of the Best Qualified Sites for DOE's Super Collider (GAO/RCED-89-18, Jan. 30, 1989)

Nuclear Science: DOE Should Provide More Control in Its Accelerator Selection Process (GAO/RCED-86-108, Apr. 4, 1986)

Nuclear Science: Information on DOE Accelerators Should Be Better Disclosed in the Budget (GAO/RCED-86-79, Apr. 9, 1986)

DOE's Physics Accelerators: Their Costs And Benefits (GAO/RCED-85-96, Apr. 1, 1985)

Increasing Costs, Competition May Hinder U.S. Position Of Leadership In High Energy Physics (EMD-80-58, Sept. 16, 1980).

[From the Washington Post, May 17, 1993]

SPACE STATION TETHERED BY EARTHLY CONCERN

(By Kathy Sawyer)

NASA's dream of building a permanent human outpost in space has become a bad sci-fi movie: the *Incredible Shrinking Space Station*.

In its nine-year history, engineers have repeatedly reduced the size and capabilities of the planned orbital laboratory in response to management miscalculations and ebbing congressional support. The crew size has dwindled from eight to four, the number of research goals from at least eight to maybe two.

And yet, in a perverse alchemy, the projected costs have continued to rise through the tens of billions, currently resting at an official estimate of \$31.3 billion for development and construction. Of that, more than \$8 billion has been spent.

Insiders say that no one fully understands what it would cost to operate the facility in the event that it actually got built, but some estimates top \$3 billion per year.

In February, President Clinton decided the space station must once again shrink on

grounds that the design, dubbed Space Station Freedom, is unaffordable. Now, NASA administrator Daniel S. Goldin and a special redesign team are in the midst of a feverish 90-day scramble to produce three new design options aimed at reducing the price by about half. Goldin's deadline is June 7. On Capitol Hill, the combatants are already skirmishing.

"The space station is about generating jobs today, and jobs tomorrow," Sen. Barbara A. Mikulski (D-Md.), chairman of the subcommittee that funds NASA, said Friday.

But the president's fellow Arkansan, Democratic Sen. Dale Bumpers, is leading an effort to kill the project outright. "It is not as big as it was," he told the Senate recently. But "it is going to do the same thing as always: Nothing."

The White House says the streamlined model should provide a laboratory in orbit where scientists can use the absence of gravity for "significant long-duration space research" in two areas: improving industrial materials, such as semiconductors for computers and crystals for pharmaceuticals; and learning about the biology of humans and other living things.

But if the surreal logic of the program's history continues, some observers suggest, the project could just continue its pattern of contraction toward a point in infinity, steadily increasing its costs while never actually becoming real.

Others predict the new, hastily crafted design proposal is likely to be so limited, and its cost projections so suspect, that the new deficit-conscious Congress will finally kill the project, this year or next—and pay a billion or two for contract termination.

Goldin and White House officials vow that this time will be different: This time the design will be realistic and economical enough to win support and move toward completion.

Either way, said space policy analyst John Logsdon of George Washington University, "This is really the hinge point of NASA's future. The overall future of the United States in space is at stake."

But many of the same factors that created the present mess are still there. One is the project's lack of clear purpose at a time of fierce competition for money. Another is a system in which, for better or for worse, politicians tinker with engineers' blueprints, and engineers must play politics.

In 1984, President Ronald Reagan confronted the space station decision. His budget director, David Stockman, dismissed the project as a form of "high-tech socialism"; White House science adviser George A. Keyworth and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger opposed it. Much of the scientific community opposed it. Key members of Congress, who held NASA's purse strings, opposed it.

Yet in his January State of the Union Address, Reagan directed NASA to "develop a permanently manned space station" within a decade. Why?

Reagan had been predisposed toward a major space initiative because of his background as governor of a key aerospace state and his desire to maintain U.S. leadership in key Cold War technologies. Howard E. McCurdy of American University writes in his book "The Space Station Decision."

But even Reagan approved the project only after years of political maneuvering to bypass the opposition, led by NASA administrator James M. Beggs and his top lieutenants with the help of White House aides such as Edwin Meese III.

In 1958, with space emerging as an arena of the Cold War, but before the first American

had been blasted to orbit, the new-born National Aeronautics and Space Administration held its first symposium on space station design.

There it became obvious that there was a fundamental weakness in the concept—namely, the concept itself. It was one reason that, three years later, President John F. Kennedy would reject the space station proposal and call instead for a moon landing as a way of demonstrating technological superiority over the Soviet Union:

"Everyone could agree on the definition of a landing on the moon, but few could agree on the definition of a space station," according to a NASA history. There was—and is—no consensus on what it should be, where it should fly, or how to build it.

The Apollo moon program had its problems, but it produced spectacular results in about nine years. Besides clarity of purpose, it had geopolitical urgency, vastly more public support, a young space agency and about \$100 billion in today's dollars to spend.

In 1969, the heady year of the moon landing, NASA planners were contemplating a 100-man earth orbiting space station to be operating by 1980.

But by 1972, space flight was fading fast as a national priority, and the Nixon administration in its turn dodged the space station decision. It decided that in order to reduce the costs of resupplying and operating any future space station, NASA first would develop a more economical launch vehicle, one that could ferry humans and cargo cheaply from Earth to the facility in orbit.

A decade later, in April 1981, that "shuttle"—the world's first reusable space plane—made its maiden flight.

A design nobody favored, it had been engineered by a committee of warring bureaucrats and politicians and built out of corner-cutting compromises that precluded it from achieving its primary goal: to make access to space routine and cheap.

In order to minimize near-term development costs, for example, NASA selected solid fuel boosters even though liquid fuels had always been used for human spaceflight and offered potentially lower long-term operating costs.

Despite such difficulties, incoming administrator Beggs promptly revived the space station proposal as "the next logical step"—a destination for the shuttle. With Reagan's blessing finally secured, the "committee" went to work, repeating in many respects the pattern that shaped the shuttle.

NASA officials advertised the cost of the proposed space station as \$8 billion, not because that was what they expected the station to cost but because it was the maximum acceptable politically. Anything above that, one official told McCurdy, and they "reached the scream level."

When the cost estimates inevitably proved low, legislators were outraged.

In a recent interview, former astronaut Pete Conrad, now an executive with space station contractor McDonnell Douglas Corp. in California, angrily described NASA's handling of the cost estimates as "a terrible mistake." *** What happened was NASA said this is what the hardware will cost, but they didn't mention operations, launches and so on. Then congress says, 'We were tricked!'"

Beggs, in an interview last week, called this particular criticism "unfair *** We told the congressional committees very clearly what was included in the \$8 billion." He acknowledged that the way the program has developed over the years "is different from what we intended."

When Reagan announced the space station directive, there was no doubt about the lack of public support, skepticism about NASA's cost estimates and the intense Balkanization of interest groups around the issue. NASA won its key constituency of one—the president—but these factors plagued the project like termites in a foundation.

The political battle lines formed on several fronts.

The most compelling source of the project's support was the jobs it provided—both those in the development of the facility, and those that, supporters argued, it would create in the future. The station was to generate new spaceborne sciences and commercial industries, and the research that would enable children of Earth to become, someday, "the first Martians."

With a 1993 budget of \$2.1 billion, the project employs about 20,000 skilled engineers, computer experts and technicians in 37 states and, by NASA's count, has generated indirectly 55,000 jobs for suppliers and support services. Aerospace contractors and members of Congress from the project's host states—notably California, Texas, Florida and Alabama—have supplied much of its political muscle.

The most vocal opposition has come from scientists who believed the project would suck funding from their own activities; from others who oppose an aggressive human space flight program on grounds that robots can do the job for about one-fifth the cost; and from still others who favor a space station, but not *this* space station.

"The only identified interests, foreign or domestic, with a serious commitment to the station, are the organizations that stand to profit from it," said author-scientist Carl Sagan and others, in a 1987 statement on behalf of the Planetary Society.

Increasingly, as the deficit swelled, opponents charged that human space flight is a luxury the nation cannot afford when programs for the hungry and homeless are being cut. Many mocked the jobs argument. "My God, there is no bigger pork item in the domestic budget than this item," Rep. David R. Obey (D-Wis.) said in a 1992 floor debate.

But others see skilled jobs as the best social program. Last summer, even as her Los Angeles constituents struggled in the aftermath of riots, Democratic Rep. Maxine Waters supported the space station as a provider of jobs in her district and, an aide said, found it "outrageous" that the project was pitted against programs for the homeless. "We need both," she said.

There has also been a humming current of opposition from within the program itself, from engineers who privately disagreed with management decisions, or who feared the project was so flawed it would drag the whole human space flight program down.

In any case, in late 1984, congressional appropriators warned NASA to design a station that could be usable from its earliest stage of construction, in anticipation the money might run short. Then the full Congress gave NASA a half-hearted go-ahead.

At the same time, the Reagan administration decided to boost the project into the realm of foreign affairs, a domain where Congress deferred to the White House. In 1984, U.S. officials aggressively courted foreign partners for the project. Canada, Japan and 10 European nations eventually signed up and have spent some \$3 billion to develop major components for the facility. Whenever the project faced trouble, its supporters have argued that it must continue because these commitments, and the United States' image as a technology leader, were at stake.

But in 1986, the shuttle fleet, linchpin of the whole project, was grounded for almost three years by the Challenger accident. Among many other things, this shook the rationale for the space station and also delayed the development of space-based research fields that could have led to greater demand for an orbital laboratory.

At the time Reagan approved "a space station," NASA had avoided advertising a single design. Much of the agency's success in selling the project lay in allowing each potential supporter to imagine it to his or her liking, according to NASA officials and historians. NASA's John Hodge told author McCurdy that the project's planners wanted to name the space station Proteus, after a mythological Greek: "To avoid telling the truth, he could change his shape."

But finally, NASA had to offer specifics.

The agency ignored its funding committees and designed a facility that could not be used for research until its construction in orbit was almost complete. By 1986, engineers had outlined the space station as an eight-person facility that could provide a platform for 19 scientific instruments to study both Earth and Space, a "garage" for repairing satellites like the Hubble Space Telescope, four laboratories to be used by a dozen countries for scientific and industrial research, and eventually a "hangar" for assembling the spaceships that would carry humans back to the moon and on to Mars. The grand plan also included two free-flying automated platforms to conduct science experiments far from the jostling that humans cause.

But the contractions began almost immediately, along with the first admission of cost growth. In 1987, NASA officials conceded that the \$8 billion cost estimate had climbed to \$14.5 billion as the design specifications emerged. One free-flying platform and most of the satellite garage capacity were canceled.

In 1989, the program was "rephrased" (delayed), increasing the costs. In 1990, when the program seemed to be self-destructing in a fury of mismanagement and ballooning costs, the White House ordered an outside study by experts and Congress ordered the program "restructured," to eliminate \$6 billion over five years.

Some of the changes were prompted by technical, rather than financial, concerns. For example, NASA studies showed that the space station would require thousands of hours of construction and maintenance by spacewalking astronauts. So major elements were reduced so that more of them could be assembled on the ground and still fit inside the 15-foot-wide shuttle cargo bay.

By late last year, after a series of Capitol Hill appropriations fights worthy of a Buck Rogers serial, the orbital encampment had been reduced from its eight promised research functions to two. It was to house four astronauts, not eight. The U.S. laboratory and dormitory (pressurized modules resembling tin cans) each had 17 feet lopped off their 43-foot length. Two 345-foot-long vertical support beams had been eliminated. The electrical power—and therefore the number of experiments that could run at one time—had been reduced; and instead of AC/DC, it was just DC. The planned date for full operations to begin had receded into the next century.

The budget problems had another, less visible impact on the space station. Project engineers were faced with classic tradeoffs between costs and technical capability. They had intended to take the bolder course, to

try and develop cutting-edge technologies that might benefit society. But doing so risked eating up dollars with technical surprises and delays. Under the circumstances, they repeatedly chose proven technology, which would cost less in the short-term but would likely be less efficient to operate in the long run.

This meant that the space station itself would not be "high tech." Its most adventuresome aspect would lie in its logistics—the high-drama effort to construct it in space, relying on 20 or so shuttle flights and teams of astronauts working with robots.

Another effect of this approach was to make the space station more dependent on a ground-based workforce. A space station official in Houston said privately, "Every time [the program] hit a snag, they'd just say, 'Let the ground do it.' This builds up an incredible marching army on the ground."

Thus unclear purpose, official overpromising and a diminished budget meant that NASA ended up trying to sell the public on less bang for the buck. And for its part of the pattern, year after year, Congress approved the program but refused to grant it full funding.

NASA now pegs the development cost of the current design at about \$16.5 billion (adjusted for inflation), including the \$8 billion spent. (The 1984 total-cost estimate of \$8 billion would be \$11 billion in current dollars.) The new design options due in June, under White House guidelines, are to fall between \$5 billion and \$9 billion.

By the agency's accounting, with some (though not all) of the cost of the required shuttle launchers included, the total cost to develop and build the space station was estimated last year at about \$30 billion, or about the amount spent on the now defunct strategic defense initiative ("Star Wars") program.

But last year, even as the first elements of the facility were being manufactured, Congress continued its pattern by failing to meet even the lower level of funding it had promised NASA. Once again, the schedule for building the station was delayed. And delays raise costs two ways: by forcing NASA to keep the project workforce on the payroll longer, and by adding a bigger increment of inflation to the total.

In its effort to save several hundred million dollars immediately, Congress had added \$1.3 billion to the total, which NASA pegs now at \$31.3 billion.

Some critics of the program argued that its true cost should include not just the directly related shuttle launches, but the full cost of developing and flying the shuttle, since one program depends on the other. That would almost double the costs attributable to the space station without changing a bolt.

In addition, NASA left other costs off the project budget. For example, the agency did not include a centrifuge—a spinning device that would allow researchers to test and compare the effects of varying degrees of gravity on large primates and other animals.

And yet a series of advisory boards, in addition to Bush science adviser D. Allan Bromley and others, concluded that the only unique justification for the permanently habitable station was to support eventual human space exploration, which meant designing it for biological research on living things. That requires a centrifuge.

Congressional funding committees have opposed key scientific groups on this score. Concerned about the nation's industrial competitiveness, lawmakers directed NASA to

build the station so it would focus first on research on materials such as metals, crystals and the like that presumably would lead to new pharmaceutical and other products. However, experts say there is no mature industry yet to take advantage of the facility, and scientists complain that NASA has not spent enough to develop the necessary precursor research. Some scientists have complained that NASA ignored their requirements.

Mikulski has championed the project on grounds that its research "could yield medical knowledge that might lead to the cure for diabetes or another devastating illness." But numerous medical organizations, also hungry for research dollars, have attacked such claims as wildly speculative.

"Everybody is focused on competitiveness. NASA's research is 'pre-competitive,'" said a key Capitol Hill space analyst. "That means it could lead to some applications, maybe. In an era when the U.S. has lost some two million manufacturing jobs *** space science does not compete on a head to head basis."

The predicament of the space station program has raised questions about whether the country has lost the ability, or the will, to manage big long-term technology projects. The American effort to build a superconducting super collider also is struggling.

Many familiar with the space station's history, including NASA administrator Goldin and key members of Congress, warn that tampering with hardware and software will not fix what's wrong.

What most needs reforming, they say, are the pattern of unpredictable short-term funding for long-term high-risk technology projects and an inbred space agency culture that has not changed with the times.

Rep. George Brown (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Science, Space and Technology Committee, has faulted the congressional appropriations process. "Projects of the magnitude required for space exploration cannot proceed with roller-coaster funding, or with daily uncertainty about the survival chances for major program initiatives."

The most successful projects, analysts say, are assured of full, or at least predictable, funding based on early agreement about the technical requirements—a consensus that has so dramatically eluded the space station.

NASA, for its part, invented a management scheme designed, not for economy, but to create political sponsors, congressional analysts say. The result is a sprawling, bickering organization that has become entrenched at NASA facilities in several states, each protected by a congressional delegation. Key players include Reps. Jack Brooks (D) and Ralph M. Hall (D) of Texas and Sen. Howell Heflin (D-Ala.). (Sen. John W. Warner [R-Va.] earlier this year broke ranks and joined space station opponents, even though the project is headquartered in Reston.)

As a result, management failed to dwindle along with the hardware. Now, said a congressional aide, "you have the superstructure of a battleship sitting on the structure of a P.T. boat," and that keeps the program's management overhead costs enormous.

Finally, there is the timing. Analysts suggest that the American system rejects projects whose payback is deferred too far into the future—more than, say, two presidential terms. The White House, dumping NASA's requirement that the space station be built to last 30 years in orbit, has decreed that the program is to be operational within the two-term frame and function for only 10 to 15 years.

Brown said in a recent interview, "We've all committed errors. We must recognize those errors." His personal regret, he said, was in failing to call forcefully for "the kind of reforms I thought necessary" at NASA.

Analyst Logsdon said, "We have been going down a path in space for the better part of two decades that in large degree came to be a dead end." He said he is convinced the new redesign effort offers hope.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. WARNER. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. WARNER pertaining to the introduction of S. 976 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to consideration of Executive Calendar No. 91 through Executive Calendar No. 95, inclusive, en bloc, for debate; that following the conclusion of debate, the Senate vote, without any intervening action, on five nominations in *seriatim*; that the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

I further ask unanimous consent that following disposition of Executive Calendar No. 95, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following nominations, en bloc: Executive Calendar No. 117, John D. Leshy, to be Solicitor of the Department of the Interior; and Executive Calendar No. 118, Susan F. Tierney, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy.

I further ask unanimous consent that the nominees be confirmed; that any statements appear in the RECORD as if read; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and that the Senate return to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent, as in executive session, that on Wednesday, May 19, the majority leader, after consultation with the Republican leader, may turn to consideration of Executive Calendar No. 112, Alicia H. Munnell, to be Assist-

ant Secretary of the Treasury; that there be 1 hour for debate equally divided between the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] or their designees; that following the conclusion or yielding back of time, the Senate vote, without any intervening action, on the nomination; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that the President be notified of the Senate's action.

I further ask unanimous consent that following disposition of the Munnell nomination, the Senate proceed to consideration of Executive Calendar No. 114, Michael Levy, to be Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury; that there be 20 minutes of debate equally divided between the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. PACKWOOD] or their designees; that following the conclusion or yielding back of time, the Senate vote, without any intervening action, on the nomination; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that the President be notified of the Senate's action.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The nominations will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Leslie M. Turner, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Elizabeth Ann Rieke, of Arizona, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Robert Armstrong, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Bonnie R. Cohen, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Jim Baca, of New Mexico, to be Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nominations.

MR. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that biographical information on the nominees provided by the Department of the Interior be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRESIDENT CLINTON NAMES LESLIE M. TURNER AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

President Bill Clinton today announced his intention to nominate Leslie M. Turner to serve as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Territorial and International Affairs. Turner will assume her new post upon confirmation by the U.S. Senate.

"Leslie Turner's strong legal skills will be a great force in the Department's work with the territorial government," said Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt.

Ms. Turner was one of six senior Interior Department officials named today.

"This group brings a great mix of skills and experience, and will provide great leadership for the Department," Secretary Babbitt said. "They bring a sense of balance. In

different ways and in different fields, each helped to build agreements among groups that might otherwise have stayed opposed. That ability, combined with their strong belief in environmental protection, is what makes them so valuable."

Ms. Turner is a senior associate with the law firm, Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, located in Washington, D.C. She joined the firm in 1986 and has managed numerous cases involving the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, international business, government contracts, securities fraud, employment discrimination, lender liability, real estate and commercial law, and privatization of urban transportation systems.

Prior to that, Turner served as a Judicial Law Clerk for Chief Judge William C. Pryor, District of Columbia Court of Appeals (1985-86).

A native of East Orange, New Jersey, Ms. Turner earned a B.S. degree from New York University (1980) and a J.D. degree from Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, D.C. (1985).

The Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs has administrative responsibility for coordinating federal policy in the territories of America Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau).

PRESIDENT CLINTON NAMES ELIZABETH ANN RIEKE AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR WATER AND SCIENCE

President Bill Clinton today announced his intention to nominate Elizabeth Ann (Betsy) Rieke to serve as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Science. She will assume her new post upon confirmation by the U.S. Senate.

"Betsy Rieke has a wealth of experience in water management issues, and played a pivotal role in helping Arizona avoid a water crisis," said Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt. "She understands the importance of strong, credible scientific research, both as a decisionmaking tool and a key to building public trust."

Ms. Rieke was one of six senior Interior Department officials named today.

"This group brings a great mix of skills and experience, and will provide great leadership for the Department," Secretary Babbitt said. "They bring a sense of balance. In different ways and in different fields, each helped to build agreements among groups that might otherwise have stayed opposed. That ability, combined with their strong belief in environmental protection, is what makes them so valuable."

Since April 1991 Ms. Rieke has been serving as Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources, where she has gained extensive experience in a variety of water related issues.

She joined the law firm of Jennings, Strouss and Salmon, first as an associate in 1987-89, and then as a partner in 1989-91. She worked on numerous cases involving water law and administrative and legislative matters.

Subsequent positions included a semester as Adjunct Professor (1989) at Arizona State University College of Law, where she taught water law, Chief Legal Counsel for the Arizona Department of Water Resources (1985-87), and Deputy Legal Counsel, Arizona Department of Resources (1982-85).

She also worked as a law clerk (1981-82) for Judge William C. Canby, Jr., U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Before that, she worked one summer (1980) as a law clerk in the Department of the Interior's Office of

the Solicitor, Division of Conservation and Wildlife, located in Washington, D.C.

Born in Buffalo, New York, Ms. Rieke has spent the last 25 years in Arizona. She graduated *summa cum laude* in political science from Oberlin College in 1965, and received her J.D. degree from the University of Arizona in 1981 with the highest distinction, "Order of the Coif."

She is a member of the Arizona and Maricopa County Bar Association, Arizona Hydrological Society, Arizona Women Lawyers Association, Phoenix Chamber of Music Society and a past member of the Arizona State Parks Board (1990-91).

Ms. Rieke is listed in *The Best Lawyers In America* (1990-1992 editions) and has written and contributed to numerous publications and articles on major issues involving groundwater and surface water law.

She has a son Fred, a post doctoral research assistant in neurobiology at the University of Chicago, and a daughter, Eowyn, a medical student at Brown University.

The Assistant Secretary for Water and Science has policy and administrative responsibility for the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines.

PRESIDENT CLINTON NOMINATES BOB ARMSTRONG AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LAND AND MINERALS MANAGEMENT

President Bill Clinton today announced his intention to nominate Bob Armstrong as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Land and Minerals Management. Armstrong will oversee policy and activities for the Bureau of Land Management, the Minerals Management Service, and the Office of Surface Mining.

"Bob Armstrong has shown great skill in balancing environmental concerns with the need for resource development," Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt said. "So many of the issues we face on the national level have already surfaced in Texas. His proposals have met the tough standards of statewide voters, and his experience will be a great help."

Bob Armstrong served as a senior advisor to Texas Governor Ann Richards, specializing in energy and natural resources. Prior to this assignment, he was in private law practice in Austin, Texas. He was elected Texas Land Commissioner for twelve years, from 1970-1982. During that period, he developed a Coastal Zone Management Plan for Texas and created the first Resource Protection Division within the Land Commission Office.

From 1975 to 1982, Armstrong was a member of the Western States Land Commissioners Association, made up of public land managers from 19 western states. He was appointed by Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus to the Public Land Advisory Board in 1978. In 1985, he was Appointed to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission, and last year became a founding member of the board of directors for the Texas Parks and Wildlife Foundation.

Armstrong is one of six senior Interior Department Officials named today. "This group offers a mix of skills and experience, and will provide great leadership for the department," Secretary Babbitt said. "They bring a sense of balance. In different ways and in different fields, each has helped to build agreement among groups that might otherwise have remained in opposition. That ability, along with a strong belief in protecting the environment, is what makes them so valuable."

Armstrong is married to Linda Aaker, with four children. He owns and operates a small

ranch west of Austin, Texas. He is an avid fly fisherman and outdoorsman, and an instrument-rated private pilot.

PRESIDENT CLINTON NAMES BONNIE COHEN ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POLICY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

President Bill Clinton today announced his intention to nominate Bonnie R. Cohen to serve as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Policy Management and Budget. In this role, she will oversee the financial, management and administrative activities of all bureaus, as well as program and policy analysis.

"Bonnie Cohen is a superb financial manager," Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt said. "Her grasp of policy issues, and her ability to work creatively within a very constrained budget environment will make her an invaluable asset to my senior staff."

Since 1989, Cohen has served as Senior Vice President and chief financial and administrative officer for the National Trust for Historic Preservation. She had previously served as Vice President for Finance since 1981. She has worked as a financial investment strategy and management consultant for a variety of private and public clients, including the National Housing Partnership and the Stanford University Endowment. From 1976 to 1980, she served as treasurer, chief financial and chief investment officer for the United Mine Workers of America Health and Retirement Funds.

She helped to found and served as a member of the executive committee of the Council of Institutional Investors. She has been a trustee of the National Red Cross Retirement System, and has been active in a number of international investment organizations.

Cohen is one of six senior Interior Department officials named today. "This group offers a mix of skills and experience, and will provide great leadership for the department," Secretary Babbitt said. "They bring a sense of balance. In different ways and in different fields, each has helped to build agreement among groups that might otherwise have remained in opposition. That ability, along with a strong belief in protecting the environment, is what makes them so valuable."

Cohen is a 1964 graduate of Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts. She holds a Masters in Education Research and Statistics from the Harvard Graduate School of Education. In 1967, she was one of the first women to receive a M.B.A. from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Cohen is married to Louis Cohen. They have two children and reside in Washington, DC. She is the daughter of Harold Rubenstein and the late Irma Sims Rubenstein, of Brockton, Massachusetts.

PRESIDENT CLINTON NAMES JIM BACA DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

President Bill Clinton today announced his intention to nominate Jim Baca as Director of the Bureau of Land Management for the Department of the Interior. Baca will oversee policy and activities for more than 270 million acres of public lands, primarily in nine western states.

"Jim Baca has an established reputation in outstanding land stewardship as New Mexico's Commissioner for Public Lands," Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt said. "He knows how to make the tough calls, and he knows how to balance strong environmental protection with good stewardship of

the taxpayers' resources. He is an elected official, and his ideas have met the approval of the voters in a key western state."

Baca has more than twenty years of experience as a public servant. He is currently serving his second four-year term as state land commissioner. This office administers 13 million acres in New Mexico for oil and gas development, grazing, mining, archeological protection, hunting, fishing a wide variety of recreational activities.

During his tenure as Land Commissioner, he initiated numerous innovative programs, including the naming of a Assistant Commissioner for Environmental Affairs in 1991, and the unveiling of a Range Stewardship Incentive Program in 1992, to reward ranchers for superior care of leased state lands. Baca initiated and co-chaired the Alternative Fuels Task Force, resulting in the phased conversion of thousands of state vehicles to natural gas and low-emission fuels.

Baca is one of seven senior Interior Department officials named today. "This group offers a mix of skills and experience, and will provide great leadership for the department," Secretary Babbitt said. "They bring a sense of balance. In different ways and in different fields, each has helped to build agreement among groups that might otherwise have remained in opposition. That ability, along with a strong belief in protecting the environment, is what makes them so valuable."

Baca worked as a television and news reporter in New Mexico, and was chosen as a Ford Foundation Scholar to attend a summer program for minority journalists at Columbia University in New York City. He is a veteran of the United States Air Force, and holds a degree in Business Administration from the University of New Mexico.

He and his wife Bobbi, a civil engineer, presently reside in Albuquerque with their two children, Justin and Noelle. At the request of President Clinton, Baca has served on the transition team for the Department of the Interior.

Mr. DANFORTH addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. DANFORTH] is recognized.

Mr. DANFORTH. Mr. President, I have for a week or two had holds placed on six different nominations for the Department of Interior, including the five that are now before the Senate. I do not intend to engage in lengthy debate, and I do intend to allow these nominations to go forward, having received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior about the matter on which I have expressed concern. But I would like to review for the Senate what that matter is and explain the problem that I did have with these nominations.

The issue has to do with the construction of a highway extension in St. Louis County, together with a bridge crossing the Missouri River into St. Charles County. St. Louis County is the largest county in our State in population, and St. Charles County, which is on the other side of the Missouri River, is the fastest growing county in the State, in fact, one of the fastest growing counties in the United States.

Because of the population in this part of Missouri and because of the

rapid growth in St. Charles County and because of the location of the Missouri River, there has been a constant traffic problem between St. Louis County and St. Charles County.

This has been something that has been recognized for a long, long period of time, and it continues to exist. It really is impossible for an elected official to set foot in St. Charles County for more than a few minutes without having the residents of St. Charles County bring up the problem of traffic. And ever since 1970, there has been a proposal to extend what is known as Page Avenue and to construct a bridge as part of the Page Avenue extension across the Missouri River.

Ever since 1970, this has been in the works.

I brought to the floor a photograph which I think provides a very clear visual demonstration of how the St. Louis County community has planned for this highway extension, and how zoning has been used in order to preclude building in the area where the highway is to be built, and how buildings, especially apartment buildings, apartment complexes, have been built up around this area, really relying on the highway to be constructed.

As the Senate will note, these white lines mark a blank in the photograph, and that is the area where the highway was to be constructed.

Well, after 1970, when this plan was first devised, a public park called Creve Couer Lake Memorial Park, which is in the area approaching the Missouri River, was expanded. In 1971, Missouri applied for this expansion. The expansion occurred, as I say, 1 year after the initial plan was made for the highway construction. And the expansion was made with funds from the Federal land and water conservation fund.

It was known at that time, back in 1971, that if funds are used from the land and water conservation fund, then there is a problem of converting that land to any other use but parkland. This was understood at the time the land was acquired. And at that time St. Louis County, which had a great interest in this matter, and the State of Missouri, went to some considerable ends to make a public record to the effect that it was understood, even as the parkland was being acquired, eventually there was going to be a roadway that would extend through a small fraction of that park. That was understood.

Well, over the next 20-plus years, the plans proceeded for the construction of the highway. St. Louis County was involved, the State of Missouri was involved, and various Federal agencies were involved. There were numerous meetings. There was a whole variety of reports that were filed by various Federal agencies.

Then we came to the end of 1992, and we realized that under the law as it had

evolved, the case law that evolved, the Department of Transportation simply could not provide the necessary permit for any highway to be constructed through any kind of parkland. So then it was necessary at the end of last year to get a waiver in the statute.

Senator BOND and I talked about this matter with various members of the Environment and Public Works Committee, with people in the Senate who are very attuned to environmental matters, and we got it cleared. And we did get a change in the statute to provide for the possibility for the Department of Transportation to approve the construction of this highway, and that is what the Department of Transportation did.

It never ever occurred to us, the two Senators from Missouri, that there was any problem whatever with the Department of the Interior. We had no doubt that the Department of the Interior would approve this project under what is known as section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The reason for our certainty went all the way back to 1971, when St. Louis County officials were in contact with the Department of the Interior and thought that they had their assurance that this was going to be all right. And then at the end of last year the expressed indication, as printed in the Federal Register from the Department of the Interior, was that the environmental impact statement for the Department of Transportation would suffice as far as the Department of the Interior was concerned.

Then there was a change of administrations, and Secretary Babbitt became the Secretary of the Interior. But even after the change of administrations, very early during the Clinton administration, my office was in contact with career people in the Department of the Interior who assured us—or at least we understood them to assure us—that there was no problem with what they viewed as an almost pro forma acceptance of this program under the terms of section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

We spoke with Mr. Don Castleberry, who is the regional administrator of the National Park Service in Omaha, a career person, who told us that in his view the State met all of the technical requirements for approval of the conversion.

We also spoke to Mr. Herb Cables, the Acting Director of the National Park Service, and he also gave us every indication that there was no problem at all.

However, Secretary Babbitt has taken the position that despite all of these assurances, which in our mind go all the way back to 1971, which certainly include what was printed in the Federal Register last year, and which was given to us by career people in his department this year after the change

of administration, Secretary Babbitt nevertheless takes the position that he does have the power to approve or disapprove the conversion of this property.

As part of the agreement with the Department of Transportation and as part of the arrangement worked out between the State of Missouri and St. Louis County, Creve Coeur Park, over which the highway traverses, is going to be expanded by 50 percent and is going to be vastly improved, according to the county executive of St. Louis County. But the position that has been taken by Secretary Babbitt is that he wants more mitigation land. He wants another environmental impact statement dealing with the question of additional mitigation land, and he wants, as he says, significant new land in mitigation for the land that would be taken by this highway.

Mr. President, I have spoken twice on the telephone and once in person with Secretary Babbitt. I have tried my best to convince him that this really is a change of position of the Department of the Interior, that this is a change of position that basically supplants the judgment of the Governor of Missouri and the county executive of St. Louis County and the relevant members of the congressional delegation representing this area with the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior relating to more mitigation land.

I have expressed that view. That view has not prevailed with the Secretary. I regret that it has not prevailed with the Secretary. And he today has written me a letter. The letter is really a good news and bad news letter. The letter says that the Secretary—in his words; I will repeat what the letter says: "I do not"—this is Secretary Babbitt speaking—"intend to use my authority under section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to block the construction of this highway project." That is good news. But then he goes on to say that he does want to identify a significant amount of additional lands to be included in the mitigation package.

He then says that he is prepared to engage in meaningful discussions with our State officials at an early date. He said: "I believe that we can identify available lands within a very short time period." Then he continues: "I believe that we can resolve this issue very quickly." He concludes: "You have my commitment that I will initiate this process immediately and will look forward to its speedy completion so that the State may proceed with highway construction."

Mr. President, my office has been in contact with the Governor's office in Missouri today. The Governor's office is attempting to set up an appointment with the Secretary of the Interior—to work out a time for a meeting. Hopefully, that meeting will occur this Fri-

day. At least that would be the proposal, as I understand it, of Governor Carnahan, and, hopefully, it will be a meeting between the Governor and the Secretary of the Interior to work out the general ground rules or parameters of the agreement.

I want to simply add one additional point, Mr. President. It would be possible for the Secretary of the Interior to use the newfound requirement for yet additional land in mitigation to stop this project. It could be that a Secretary of the Interior could take the position that what he is asking for meets his requirement but that it could, in fact, never be accomplished by the State or by St. Louis County. It could be possible that asking for additional mitigation would be really a subterfuge for killing the whole project.

I want it to be known that I do take the Secretary of the Interior at his word. The Secretary of the Interior has indicated to me by phone and he has indicated in the letter that he has written to me that he does intend to go forward with the approval for this project, that it is not a subterfuge, that he is operating in good faith. And my hope is that whatever he requests by way of additional mitigation is something that is within the bounds of reason and something that reasonable people will conclude is a fair way of addressing this situation.

The Page Avenue extension is something that is supported by the Governor of Missouri, a member of the President's party, the county executive of St. Louis County, a member of the President's party, and county officials in both parties in St. Charles County, MO. It is a project which is so popular in our State that a billboard has appeared on the major highway connecting St. Louis and St. Charles Counties. The billboard says: "Want the Page Bridge? Call the Interior Department." Then it gives the telephone number of the Interior Department.

So this is a matter of tremendous public moment in our State. We believe that this is environmentally sound. We believe that it is essential for the quality of life in St. Charles County and in St. Louis County. I hope that the meeting between the Governor and the Secretary of the Interior will be fruitful. If there were anything further that I could do to advance the cause, I would do it.

I put the hold on these nominations for the purpose of getting the attention of the Secretary of the Interior. I do not know that that did much good. It did produce a letter. I do not know what else can be done from this end.

It really now is in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, and it is in the hands of Governor Carnahan. I wish them well. I do hope that, when the Secretary says he thinks this could be brought to a speedy conclusion, he is correct in making that statement.

I yield the floor.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, it is imperative that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management be a person who is tolerant of a wide variety of views. He must manage our public lands where a wide variety of the public uses them for recreation, for science, for grazing, for mining, for timber exploration, for hunting, for fishing, for a multitude of purposes.

Each of these groups has in their mind a way in which they think these lands ought to be managed. We must not have a Director of the Bureau of Land Management who is intolerant of a diversity of views.

The reason for that statement is self-evident. The BLM Director is the largest landlord in 11 Western States. That agency oversees 272 million multiple-use acres of public land, plus a Federal mineral estate underlying 572 million acres of public and private land.

To manage all that takes 9,600 employees and over a billion-dollar budget. Therefore, its impact on the rural communities and livelihoods of the men and women who live and work and play in the West is enormous.

Mr. President, prior to committee's hearing on Mr. Baca, many of us were deluged with calls and letters opposing this nomination. The committee had an obligation to fairly and thoroughly examine the root causes behind this exceptionally strong opposition and determine for ourselves whether or not the causes were groundless.

Mr. President, with that background in mind, I have to state that Mr. Baca conducted himself well during the confirmation hearing. He pledged to the committee, under oath, to embrace differing opinions and to seek input from all sides of the very complex issues involved in the management of public lands. It remains to be seen if that is the type of leadership he will provide at BLM. It was not the type of leadership that he provided in the State of New Mexico.

Mr. President, there is no secret that Mr. Baca and I have very deep-seated philosophical differences on public land management. However, unlike most in the majority party over the past few years, it is my opinion that philosophical differences are not a reason to block a confirmation. The President of the United States, absent the moral imperative, or an imperative of incompetence, is entitled to those whom he wishes to run his government. I have

those deep-seated differences with the President himself. But the deep-seated philosophical differences are not the end of my worry, Mr. President.

During Mr. Baca's confirmation hearing, we heard disturbing evidence that he held very casual views of the New Mexico constitution as it pertained to residency requirements for elected officials.

I do not doubt that it is a good deal cheaper to live in Albuquerque than it is to live in Santa Fe, but the requirements of that constitution say that a person holding his office live in Santa Fe.

Mr. President, one of the things that characterizes this administration is that rules and laws seem to be a matter of convenience. It is called a situational ethic, that if it is appropriate and comfortable to comply, by all means comply, but if it causes an awkward circumstance such as a constitutional requirement of residency, by all means do not be troubled by it because perhaps others may not be.

As well, Mr. Baca publicly insulted groups, such as People for the West, who disagreed with him. And the committee saw a pattern of intolerance to differing points of view.

Mr. President, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management cannot be an intolerant man. He may, as he will have to, reject the views of some and embrace the views of others. But he cannot lose his temper when having people in his office, under his domain or within his reach who disagree with him. That, sadly, was a pattern that was recurrent in the behavior of Mr. Baca in New Mexico.

Mr. President, the early evidence suggests that this administration is assembling a team on the public lands whose primary mission is to assault the hardworking men and women who live and work and play on the public lands. Already, we have seen draft proposals that would increase grazing fees so high that only wealthy hobby ranchers could afford to stay on the land. Their mining law royalty formula shocked even the Senator from Arkansas and would assure the absolute demise of the domestic mining industry. And their irrigation surcharge formulas are so convoluted that even their own people cannot explain how they would work, nor why it is that they seem quite willing and comfortable to break contracts, another distracting and disturbing tendency within the public land domain.

Mr. President, there is also an inherent tendency to populism in this nominee, and others of the President who shall come before us, to divide Americans by class, to play the politics of envy, to suppose that those whose living come from these properties are somehow or another abusers of the privilege of ownership that the rest of Americans have. They play it as

though ranchers alone are rich and wealthy and none of them are hard-working. They play it as though those who seek for oil and gas and minerals and timber are rich and wealthy and powerful and that nobody else in this country is.

The fair truth of it is that the average rancher of the public lands takes home an income of less than \$25,000. The corporate ranches, as some of which are quick to point out, that are among the largest users of public lands are guess who? They are the insurance companies who provided the funding for ranchers who went broke because of policies in part directed by the Bureau of Land Management.

The fact of it is that a bankrupt holding is not the business of some of America's large insurance companies, and they would like nothing better than to get out from under these properties. And guess who is going to make it the most impossible of all to get out from under? It is those who seek to make the economics of ranching on the public lands so intolerable that there will be no market for these places.

It is my hope that Mr. Baca was genuine when he stated that he would seek and embrace differing opinions from all sides of given problems or issues. He has to, because there are differing opinions and there always have been. There are differing challenges to the agency which he is empowered to direct.

It is my worry that the Clinton administration has more cluster bombs planned for the West. One can say that the President of the United States, if he is willing to throw cluster bombing at a region of this country, is entitled to his own detonator. One can say he has chosen what appears to be a detonator.

We who live and work, and whose lives have been on those lands, somehow or another feel that this administration and some of its appointees have lost touch with the reality of what is at issue in these fees and charges that the administration seek to impose. It is not about charging rich ranchers. It is about making it possible for small-town western America to work, for people to sell propane, for people to sell in their own pharmacies, shoe stores, tire stores, and sporting goods stores. It is these small communities' school systems that rely on revenues off of these shared public lands and the taxes that the livestock and the timber industry and the others bring to our local communities.

We cannot live with environmentalists and recreationists as the sole base of support for our communities. When we are looking at what makes the environment of Wyoming, Idaho, New Mexico, or Alaska attractive, it is, to be sure, the clear waters and the blue skies and the mountain sceneries and prairie landscapes. But it is also, to be sure, the hospitals that care for the

visitor as well as the resident. It is also, to be sure, the tax base that provides for the universities and the community colleges. And it is also, to be sure, the tax bases and the revenue streams that make it possible to have highways and bridges and good high schools. It is also, to be sure, the human environment that is out there.

And it his nominee and this President's Department of the Interior can see only down the tube to a small collection of narrow interests, elitists who live and proffer opinions from the salons of New York City and Hollywood, then western America, as America knows it, will decline and ultimately disappear.

It was not that the West chose, unlike the East and the rest of America, to be public-land States. It was imposed upon us. The Director of the Bureau of Land Management is landlord of almost half of the State of Wyoming. It is not acceptable that the director of that amount of our land, and more of our minerals, be intolerant of a diversity of views. And I pray that Mr. Baca was forthright in his commitment to be tolerant, to hear and to listen and to understand as to what the nature of the problem facing our region is, when the Federal Government is the biggest landlord that any of us have.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LIEBERMAN). The Chair recognizes the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG].

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise to speak to the nomination of Jim Baca, to be Director of the Bureau of Land Management. Let me, also, at the outset, associate myself with the remarks of my colleague from Wyoming because we share a very similar interest and a very similar constituency as it relates to the nomination of one of our Nation's largest landlords, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

I stand on the floor of the U.S. Senate today as a third generation Idahoan, whose grandfather, prior to the turn of the century, came to Idaho and, under the homestead provisions provided by our Federal Government to disperse federally owned land into private ownership, chose to become a homesteader. From that he developed a farming and ranching operation and worked with State and Federal governments to create the Bureau of Land Management.

My grandfather and others at that time thought it to be the wise thing to do, to manage those public lands that had not gone into private ownership in a balanced way to assure there would be adequate resources to be utilized, not just for the economy of the State and the area and individual farmers and ranchers, but to be utilized to the benefit of the citizens of this country. That, in part, was the genesis of the Taylor Grazing Act and the Bureau of Land Management, or the BLM, as a

division of the Department of the Interior today of which Jim Baca, under the nomination of President Bill Clinton, is now seeking to become the Director.

So, for two generations my family has been directly involved and associated with the practices that allowed wise and effective utilization of public lands. Why? As I said, not just to maintain a rancher or his family or to graze his or her cattle, but to assure that in large public land States like Idaho, a reasonable economy could exist, that small communities could flourish, that small businesses could grow, and that those businesses and those who they employed could pay taxes and provide livelihoods and do what all other Americans do—live, and, hopefully, prosper by their own wits and contribute to a society whose government afforded a freedom that assured an economy that did the most for as many people as possible.

That was a dominating attitude and a philosophy for well over a century of time. It was Western States like Idaho, that are still 64 percent controlled by Federal ownership and therefore Federal landlords, who were a part of the dividing up of those Western public lands.

Attitudes have changed from a time when this Government and its policies thought that the wisest use of that land was to utilize its resources for mining, logging, grazing, watershed, wildlife habitat, and all of that. Times have changed—or I should say public policy has changed, as a result of a perception created by a variety of interest groups that this type of land utilization was not in the best interests of the country.

I, as a western Senator, representing a State like Idaho, serving on the Interior Committee when I was in the House and now the Energy and Natural Resources Committee here in the Senate, have tried over the years to seek balance between what has been public perception in the last several decades and what we believe to be the needed reality of wise and effective utilization of those resources and preservation of those resources and conservation of those resources while at the same time allowing the Midvale, Idahos—which was my hometown, 200 people—or the Laramie, Wyomings, or whatever place in western public-land America, to be able to provide for itself, its people, and to maintain a western economy.

I, like the Senator from Wyoming, have had numerous correspondence with a variety of interests from our State and the West about the appointment of Jim Baca. I have been concerned about allegations made of his arrogance and his attitude toward elitism as it relates to the management of lands, that all who utilize the resources of those lands were somehow suspect, and that the only way to truly

utilize the land was not to utilize it at all, but to preserve it, to take people off from it, to deny people the right to employ those resources for the purposes of generating an economy.

Those were the allegations, not just in a philosophy of management or style, but actually in ethical and moral choices. So when Mr. Baca came before the Energy Committee, I was one who questioned him very pointedly as to his approach as land commissioner in the State of New Mexico and did it really fit the Nation? Would he follow those styles and practices as Director of the Bureau of Land Management at the national level?

I must say that Mr. Baca, I believe, was very forthright and very direct in his answers to my questions—in all honesty, to my satisfaction. I think what I could conclude from that give and take before the Energy Committee was that he and I just disagree philosophically. I am much more a multiple-use person than he. I recognize that there really is more of a balance that needs to be struck than is oftentimes allowed by some who hold an opposing point of view. And on that we can agree to disagree, and we can continue to work together to strive for reasonable management for the public lands of the West.

It is with that in mind, and I think that recognition, that I will reluctantly support the nomination of Jim Baca. I wish there were someone else. I very selfishly wish that someone else would agree more often with me than he or she might, that we would have a greater common ground with which to recognize a balanced use of our public lands instead of more of a limited or elitist approach. Because, as my colleague from Wyoming said, jobs depend on it.

I have said publicly, and I will say again, until the rhetoric and the practice of this administration changes, I believe Bill Clinton and his administration, to date, have proposed an all-out assault on the economy and the jobs of the public-land West. There are yet tests to prove whether I am right or wrong. Our President recently traveled to Portland, OR, and, from that timber summit, is now attempting to arrive at balance toward an issue of the allocation of resources—on both BLM land and Forest Service timberland—as it relates to jobs and the environment and the endangered species that are involved there.

But, if I have one message that is important to go out this afternoon in direct association with the nomination of Jim Baca and all of those western issues, it is that they are job issues. There really are people's lives involved here. In the case of the Oregon issue that our President struggles with today, it is 27,000–30,000 families.

All of us shake if an auto manufacturer goes down and many people are

put out of work, and there is a great flurry of activity here on the floor of the U.S. Senate. There are all kinds of Federal programs to bail those workers out. But out in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and California, if it is 30,000 woodworkers, all in the name of the spotted owl and the environment, so be it, it is just a casualty of the new world. It is just a casualty of a better world to be created because we are going to cut a few less trees.

I hope Jim Baca understands that if he fulfills the wishes of this President on grazing fees, if he, therefore, applies that kind of change to the BLM, that there will be hundreds if not thousands of farms and ranches and their employees that will be out of business because it will no longer be cost effective to graze cattle on public lands. But it will not just be that small rancher who is out of business. He will no longer buy the tires for the pickup truck at the local tire store in Weiser, ID, because he will be gone. And soon the tire salesman and the tire store will be gone.

Those dollars that are created from the resources of our public lands in small town America generate jobs on about a 3-to-1 ratio. And this President came to his office talking of jobs and job creation and the importance of not just maintaining, but building on an economic jobs base. Mr. Baca, Mr. President, your responsibility is balance and your responsibility is jobs.

A decision to run grazers off the land, to run miners from the land is a real choice in jobs and economics.

Another area that Jim Baca will be responsible for will be the overall mineral estate of this Nation, a very important part of the economy of the West: Thousands of people working to mine minerals from the land to turn those minerals into metals and resources that ultimately provide the very basis for the industries of this country. And yet this President, and Mr. Baca had to agree because he is the President's nominee, said that a 12.5-percent royalty is just OK with him.

Yet, now the facts are coming in, and the facts are simply this: that if Mr. Baca and his advice to this President are that a 12.5-percent mine royalty is adequate, there are going to be 49,000 men and women in the mining industry out of work. In an attempt to generate money for the Treasury of this country it, in fact, will take money out of the Treasury of this country because men and women who are not working have access to the largess, the public policy of this country that says they can draw unemployment, and they can draw some of the social benefits. Like that great luxury tax that in the grand wisdom of this Senate we put in place a few years ago that was going to stick the rich people for buying boats, airplanes and automobiles, we learned that rich people make choices, too, and

they did not buy. And those people who crafted those products were out of business and out of work and our Treasury and the taxpayers had to pay for it.

Mr. President and Jim Baca, listen up: Recognize that your decisions have consequences and those consequences can, in fact, put people out of work. Whether they are third-generation ranchers, like my family is, or whether they are people working at the local tire store in Weiser, ID, they are there because of the wisdom of this country decades ago that said those public land resources should be wisely utilized in a balanced and environmentally sound way for the purpose of generating economies for the benefit of the Nation. That is the message, Mr. Baca. I hope you success, and I ask that you work with the Senate of the United States and the people on the land, of which you have become a landlord, in recognizing that a balanced approach—not an elitist attitude that says preservation is somehow better than conservation—will resolve these issues.

It is in that respect that I will support your nomination, recognizing that on the record you have promised your cooperation and your balanced effort to resolve these timely and important issues for our Nation and for the public-land West. I yield back my remaining time.

Mr. BINGAMAN addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. MIKULSKI). The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I wish to just take a few minutes to speak in favor of the nomination of Jim Baca for the Director of the Bureau of Land Management. Jim brings a very distinguished career and record of public service to this position. He has served New Mexico with distinction and, as Director of the Bureau of Land Management, I know that he will build on this record of public service as the steward of our Nation's public lands.

In many ways, Jim's two terms as commissioner of public lands in New Mexico were a dress rehearsal for the position to which he has now been nominated. Jim brought to his first term the skills that he had developed in the news media world, and his success as a reformer in our State's liquor control division. He won election with a broad base of support which allowed him to introduce business principles to the public-lands management of our State and to implement much-needed reforms. He has gained wide acclaim for making State lands serve the owners of those lands; that is, the people New Mexico.

During his 6 years in office, New Mexico's 13 million acres of public land contributed approximately a billion dollars to our State's treasury.

In addition to seeing that New Mexico's taxpayers receive the highest possible benefit from their lands, Jim has initiated a host of environmental pro-

grams aimed at improving the long-term sustainability of multiple use. His range stewardship in that program rewarded ranchers who took care of leased State land. I think that program that he has initiated at the State level can be a model for what we do at the Federal level. I am sure he intends to work with Secretary Babbitt to see that it is.

Jim founded the New Mexico alternative fuels task force which led to the phased-in conversion of thousands of State vehicles to natural gas and low emission fuels.

Jim's sincere interest in the environment reflects a desire to maintain for his children and all of us the beautiful natural surroundings that have attracted so many to the State of New Mexico.

Madam President, the demands being placed on western lands are greater than ever. Competition among many interests for scarce resources requires administration that is both forward thinking but also pragmatic. The Bureau of Land Management, under whose purview all of these interests fall, controls more than 270 million acres of public land, and the administrator of these lands must be attuned to these competing concerns and make choices that will ensure the sustained productive health of western lands. This heightened responsibility calls for a new breed of manager, one who is innovative, experienced, and sensitive to the balance that needs to be struck.

Some of my colleagues have raised questions about whether that balance will be struck. I am confident that it will. Jim Baca understands the importance of our small communities in the rural parts of the West. He understands the importance of our traditional industries. He understands the importance of multiple use of those public lands.

Jim Baca is not some fringe nominee or some egghead who the President found in some university or some think-tank to come to this job. He is in touch with the real people of our State. He is one of those people. He is a native of our State, and he has demonstrated in his own races for commissioner of public land that he has the broad support of the people of New Mexico for the policies that he has pursued there.

Jim Baca is a friend. He is a distinguished citizen of our State, a distinguished public servant. The President has done well in choosing him for this important position. I am pleased that the President has nominated him to head the Bureau of Land Management, and I urge my colleagues to swiftly confirm him for this position.

Thank you, Madam President. I yield the floor.

Mr. BOND addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BOND. Madam President, I originally anticipated that the senior Sen-

ator from Missouri and I would be on the floor for much of the day explaining that we could not let the five Interior nominations, which are before us, go forward today. We regretted this strategy, but we felt we had no choice given the fact that the Department has held up final approval of an absolutely crucial highway project in the State of Missouri, known as the Page Avenue Extension. It had been approved in the previous administration and has bipartisan support from elected officials at the State, local, and Federal level, as well as strong support from the majority of area residents.

I would like to take a minute to introduce and discuss an editorial cartoon that appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on Sunday. It shows my senior colleague, Senator DANFORTH, and I as terrorists holding the Interior Department nominees as hostages. Frankly, I thought it was rather flattering to the senior Senator and me. It made us look pretty good. As usual in the Post-Dispatch, the art work was better than the message. There are hostages in Missouri—the hostages are the people in St. Charles County, the fastest growing county in Missouri, who have been held hostage by highway traffic jams that go on for hours in the morning and hours in the evening. These are the people who desperately need this highway project.

Currently, over 200,000 vehicles are compressed into the narrow lanes available on the bridges now. And by the year 2015, there will be over 400,000 vehicles crossing that river every day.

But as previously noted by my distinguished colleague, Senator DANFORTH, it now appears that our efforts to delay the nominees will be unnecessary due to a letter we received just this morning from Secretary Babbitt. In that letter Secretary Babbitt states:

I do not intend to block the construction of this highway project. I realize how important this project is to you and your State and am prepared to move this project along.

However, the Secretary goes on to state that he believes additional acreage is necessary in order to improve the mitigation plan and, further, that a supplemental environmental impact statement, or SEIS, on the additional land is also necessary for legal reasons.

While I am totally supportive of mitigation, I would say that the current mitigation plan is superlative. It requires the State to add over 600 more acres to the park, build new hiking and biking trails, a new nature center, add more wetlands, and dredge the lake, to name just a few of the required enhancements. As long as the State of Missouri can agree, I think a reasonable additional amount of land would be fine. However, what really troubles me is the delay that another EIS could cause. These studies, once undertaken, take on a life and a timetable of their own, and I do not think I have ever

heard of an EIS that was prepared quickly. In fact, the phrase expedited EIS is, in my view, an oxymoron. However, the Secretary assures us that it will be completed in an expedited fashion. He states in this letter:

I am prepared to instruct the Park Service to make swift completion of the SEIS a very high priority. The Service has estimated that the SEIS could take 6 to 9 months. I believe the process could be shortened significantly with a concentrated effort.

He goes on to state his intention to work with the State through Governor Carnahan, of Missouri, in order to get the negotiations started as quickly as possible.

I fully support this approach because the State is the key player in the project and will be diligent about keeping the discussions on schedule.

I know some are fearful that requiring more land and another EIS are just delaying tactics, tricks by opponents to ensure that the Page Avenue Extension never gets built. Our constituents have been waiting for over 20 years for this project, sitting in traffic jams which grow longer with every year. So their skepticism is understandable. However, I worked closely with the Secretary when we were both Governors, and I know that Secretary Babbitt negotiates in good faith. He has made a serious commitment to us in his letter that he will move the Page Avenue project along, and we will take him at his word. It has broad-based bipartisan support from public officials at the local, State, and Federal levels, and we all want to see progress on it. With the Secretary's assurance, I believe it will go forward.

I believe a brief history of why we are in this situation is in order. The Missouri Highway Department started work on the Page Avenue extension in 1970. It is planned as a 10-lane highway connecting St. Louis County with St. Charles County in Missouri. This is the fastest growing area of the State, to the point that the increase in houses and residents have far exceeded the capacity of the current highway and bridge network. The I-70 bridge, which is used by most county commuters, is already overcapacity for up to 6 hours a day. If the Page Avenue Extension is not begun soon, traffic studies estimate there will be gridlock almost half of every single workday. Having sat in this traffic on many occasions, I can personally testify to the urgent need for this expansion.

The Missouri Highway Department and St. Louis County have worked to set aside land for the project since its inception. As a result, numerous decisions have been made on the basis of the proposed route. Homeowners and businesses have relied on the State and county authorities in making their decisions about where to live and where to build along this corridor for 23 years.

Part of this planned route cuts through the tip of a park in St. Louis County, known as Creve Coeur Park. Some of the park land was purchased with funds from the Federal land and water conservation fund and this has resulted in the situation we face today. Federal transportation law makes it very difficult to build a road through a park. However, because of the special circumstances in this case—particularly the 23 years of reliance of the route chosen by the State—Congress passed legislation last year which allows the road to go through but under very, very limited conditions. The major condition is a requirement that the State implement an extensive mitigation plan which would require the following: First, an increase in park size of 50 percent, by adding over 600 additional acres; second, the construction of numerous additional biking and hiking trails; third, dredging the lake; and fourth, construction of a new nature center. This is truly a win-win plan: County residents will have both a vastly improved road system and a much larger and better park.

In addition, an extensive and detailed four-volume environmental impact statement was prepared on the route. These four volumes have covered every single environmental and traffic issue raised by the Page Avenue Extension. As a result of the legislation and the EIS, the Department of Transportation gave the necessary 4(F) approval for the Page Avenue project. The reason we are here today is because the Interior Department must issue a similar approval, known as 6(F), named for the provision in the Land and Water Conservation Act.

The requirements for the 6(F) approval act are fairly straightforward: Land converted for a road must be replaced by acreage of "at least equal fair market value and of reasonably equivalent usefulness and location." According to the several State agencies which have worked on the conversion, these tests are clearly met here: The 600 acres which will be added to the park are estimated to be \$300,000 more valuable than the land they are replacing.

The Department of the Interior must issue the 6(F) approval before the State can begin work on the project, and that is the issue currently before Secretary Babbitt.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a summary of section 1.3, the traffic study from the EIS on the Page Avenue project, showing very clearly a great need for the new highway.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1.3 TRAFFIC DEMAND

The projected increase in Missouri River crossings and corresponding increase in average daily traffic (ADT) is a result of ongoing

rapid suburban growth. St. Charles County is the fastest growing county in Missouri as well as the Missouri-Illinois eight-county St. Louis metropolitan area. The 1970 census figure for St. Charles County was 92,954 persons. By 1980, it has increased to 144,107 (55%) in ten years. The 1990 U.S. Census reported St. Charles County's population at 212,907, a gain of 119,973 or 129% in two decades. This growth has generated increased traffic demands upon the existing highway and local transportation systems.

Traffic projections indicate that the volume of traffic across the Missouri River will increase dramatically over the next 25 years.

Traffic using the three existing river crossings (Route 115, Route I-70 and Route 40/61) in 1989 is 201,920 vehicles per day. By the year 2015, the traffic volume is expected to increase to approximately 404,000 vehicles per day, an increase of more than 100% in 25 years.

Even with the construction of the new six-lane Route 115 bridge and the four-lane Route 40/61 bridge capacity along with the existing 10-lane I-70 bridges across the Missouri River, traffic capacity will not be adequate to handle the 2015 traffic volume. The construction of another major river crossing will be required to reduce the overcrowding

on the existing roadways between St. Charles and St. Louis Counties, especially Route I-70. To improve regional traffic flow and provide relief to Route I-70, traffic must be diverted from I-70 to other river crossings.

The Page Avenue (Route D) Extension is a proposed multi-lane controlled access freeway that would connect the present Page Avenue at Bennington Place in St. Louis County to Route 94 in St. Charles County and beyond Route 94 to Route 40/61. Table 1.3-1 reports historical and projected traffic volumes without this facility.

TABLE 1.3-1—MISSOURI RIVER CROSSING TRENDS

[Vehicles per day]

Route	1970	1980	1970–80 percent change	1989	1989–90 percent change	1995	2015
I-70	57,900	75,800	+30.9	141,970	+87.3	144,900	230,000
40/61	8,800	22,600	+158.8	41,900	+85.4	50,900	80,800
115	15,200	16,900	+11.2	18,050	+6.8	58,600	93,100
Totals	81,900	115,300	+40.8	201,920	+75.1	254,400	403,900

Route I-70

Traffic volumes across the Missouri River bridge have surpassed the roadway capacity of the bridge during peak hour periods in the direction of highest flow (eastbound in the a.m. and westbound in the p.m.).

During the p.m. peak hour period, major backups occur in St. Louis County on I-70 and the routes feeding I-70. The I-70/I-270 interchange is the major capacity constraint on traffic flow into St. Charles County. This interchange meters the traffic volumes carried on I-70 from I-270. Traffic demand continues to exceed the roadway capacity of I-70 from I-270. Traffic demand continues to exceed the roadway capacity of I-70 into St. Charles County to the Fifth Street Interchange. Between the Fifth Street and Zumbehl Road interchange, I-70 operates at the Level of Service D to the Salt Lick Road interchange. West of the Salt Lick Road interchange, I-70 operates with minimal delays at the Level of Service C. At the Route K interchange, I-70 reduces from six lanes to four. Backups on I-70 and its on and off ramps at interchanges occur in St. Charles County as traffic volumes are at or exceed roadway capacity.

During the a.m. peak hour periods, the major backups occur in St. Charles County. Traffic congestion creates backups on the approaches to I-70 interchanges as vehicles attempt to merge into the "at capacity" flow on I-70.

Mr. BOND. Madam President, I thank the Chair, and I yield the floor.

Mr. STEVENS. Madam President, I come to the Senate floor today to talk about the nominee, Mr. Baca. He and I have not met. That is not the fault of either of us. I was with a group of Senators who went to the Bosnia area and to Moscow during the period of time he was making his visits, and now when I am back he is in the West, as he should be, proceeding to meet some of the people who are involved in problems that are pending before his agency. And we have discussed getting together when he returns to Washington.

But I wish to start a series of comments that I am going to make on the floor about the Interior Department during the period of consideration of the nominees for this new administra-

tion. I do think I have a qualified interest in this Department. I served there for almost 6 years during the Eisenhower administration, and as that administration terminated I was the Solicitor of the Interior Department. Since I have been in the Senate, I have tried to pay as much attention as I could to the activities of the Interior Department because it is such an important Department to my State. No State is more impacted by the activities of the Interior Department than Alaska. Over 70 percent of our State is owned by the Federal Government and is primarily under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

When I came to the Senate, we had pending the claims of our Alaska Native people. They had been pending for over 100 years. And working together with my good friend, the late Senator "Scoop" Jackson, we were able to secure the passage of a bill in 1971 to settle those claims. One of the sections in that settlement, however, was section 17(D)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, which imposed upon the State a period of review of what was called Federal interest lands, national interest land. That led ultimately to the passage, in 1980, of the Alaska Lands Act, and I wish to show to the Senate the land ownership pattern as of December of 1992 in my State.

Keep in mind that this is one-half of the coastline of the United States. The land mass is one-fifth of the land mass of the United States. And we are talking about an area that is almost three times the size of Texas.

This map shows the statehood lands that were given to our State by the Statehood Act. They were selected by our State. They are in blue. It shows the Federal land of the conservation system that was established pursuant to section 17(D)(2). We call them the D2 lands designated under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act that was passed in 1980. The map shows

the Federal land that still exists in the State that will be under the jurisdiction of Mr. Baca as the Director of BLM. The Native lands that were settled and were selected by our Native people pursuant to their settlement act are in red.

I present the map just to show you the conflicting problem of our State where we have Native land within these exclusive reservations of the Federal Government. We have State lands that are also within them. We have very few privately owned lands. Less than 1 percent of our State is privately owned, and they are interspersed in all of these areas. The private lands are shown, for instance, within this one area of the Wrangell-Elias National Park going back to the days of the mining industry, the heyday mining industry at the turn of the century.

The management of Federal land in our State has a significant impact on both the State government and Native lands. We have in our State now 70 percent of the National Park System. That is, 55 million acres of Alaska is national parks. But of that land, 91 percent of all of the wilderness in national parks is in Alaska. We have 75 million acres of wildlife refuges. That is, 85 percent of all the wildlife refuges of the United States are in one State, our State. And, strangely enough, 97 percent of all the wilderness and wildlife refuges in the United States are in one State, my State of Alaska. We have 68 percent of all the wilderness that exists under the wilderness system in Alaska.

One of the things that I am disturbed about concerning these new nominees is I have read and heard statements they have made concerning the need for more wilderness in Alaska. We are proud of our national parks, the great Mount McKinley National Park. The Wrangell-St. Elias National Park was really suggested by one of our former Senators, Senator Gruening. I first

suggested the great national park area of southeastern Alaska.

We do know that there is a need for Federal lands in Alaska to be protected, and we have tried to work with those who insist upon more and more protection each year.

But Alaska cannot survive as a State any longer with additional withdrawals. We have reached the point of no return as far as I am concerned in terms of wilderness in particular. I think that there is no question that these new nominees need to be educated a little bit about the history of the Statehood Act for Alaska, and of wilderness in Alaska in general.

I brought to the floor today an edition from the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner of March 9, 1979, because in it was a special edition concerning Alaska lands. It quotes at length the statements made by former Congressman Leo W. O'Brien. Congressman O'Brien, a New York resident, a Democrat, who chaired the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House at the time, really understood the Statehood Act and what it meant. He had written a letter that was quoted in this article from the Daily News-Miner, that I think Members of the Senate ought to understand.

He spoke at length about my predecessor, the first senior Senator from Alaska, Bob Bartlett, who had been Alaska's territorial delegate and what he had done to obtain statehood. But beyond that, Congressman O'Brien wrote concerning the increasing tendency of Secretaries of the Interior, of different philosophies, to delay the implementation of the Alaska Statehood Act.

Madam President, despite the fact that we are now a great many years from the time we became a State, we have not yet fulfilled the pledges of statehood.

Let me read to the Senate just a few of the words that my friend, the late Congressman from New York, Leo O'Brien, wrote to the Albany Times Union. He said:

The statehood bill gave Alaska the right to select 103 million acres of Federal land, with certain areas distinctly marked off limits. The new State was allowed 25 years to make its selections, but it has been balked repeatedly by Federal bureaucratic delays. Now the bureaucrats seek to break faith further by placing an additional 100 million acres off limits.

I continue the quote:

The do-gooders and the bureaucrats will say that the statehood bill was only a bill and that any bill can be amended in later years. Nonsense. The statehood bill was a solemn pledge by Congress to the new State.

Some may have forgotten that we wrote into the statehood bill a provision that it would not take effect unless approved by a majority of the Alaskan voters. They did approve, overwhelmingly, and that means that the current shenanigans in Washington not only would break a congressional pledge, but shatter a pact with the people of Alaska.

The letter also asks:

What about the stake of the American public in this controversy? How much benefit will accrue to the average family in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, or any of the 50 States if 100 million acres in Alaska are transformed into a wilderness? I suggest that not one in 10,000 Americans will ever trudge through those trailless lands. I suggest we will be setting aside an area as large as Siberia for an American squirearchy.

The point that Congressman O'Brien meant—I know the Chair has the same impression I do about squirearchy. I knew what he meant—the hierarchy of squires that can hire people to take them through those trailless lands. Those are the only people who will ever enjoy the wilderness of Alaska.

I ask unanimous consent that the article about his letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Fairbanks, AK, Daily News-Miner, Mar. 9, 1979]

STATEHOOD SPONSOR SAYS PLEDGE HASN'T BEEN KEPT

Leo W. O'Brien left Congress in 1966. Today, the retired Albany, N.Y. resident retains some pointed opinions about the Alaska Statehood Act to which his name is attached as author.

Actions by the federal government in recent years to withdraw and restrict lands from state selections are tantamount to a breach of the promises made to Alaska 20 years ago, O'Brien contends.

"One of the difficulties that members of Congress have today, they think of 100 million acres and 300 million acres—it boggles their mind a little bit. It's like switching to the metric system. I have noticed that with people on the street, they say, 'Well, they (Alaskans) still have 104 million acres, they should be satisfied,'" O'Brien said in a recent telephone interview.

"It's hard for them to realize that at one time they (Congress) gave a land grant to the university. The revenue wasn't enough to support a basketball team," the former U.S. representative said.

O'Brien said the Alaska Statehood Act of 1958 in reality was written by the House Interior Committee. O'Brien felt then that it should bear the name of Bob Bartlett, Alaska territorial delegate.

But Bartlett wanted O'Brien's name on the bill.

"He knew one of the big arguments (against statehood) was the population. He wanted somebody from the most populous state," O'Brien recalls.

Alaska's permanent population was about 80,000 then.

Alaskan land was a controversy even then, both to Alaskans and legislators, but the more noticeable division was over whether Alaskans really wanted statehood.

State land selection provisions at the time seemed adequate. "We thought 25 years would be more than ample. Never underestimate bureaucracy and red tape," O'Brien concludes.

The chain of secretaries of Interior with different philosophies has had a bearing.

"For a very long time, Alaska was a large part of the principality over which the secretaries rule. They seem to have very great difficulty in accepting the fact that it's no longer a territory," he added.

Earlier this year O'Brien spotted an editorial about Alaskan lands in the Albany Times-Union. He responded with a letter to the editor.

"The statehood bill gave Alaska the right to select 103 million acres of federal lands, with certain areas distinctly marked off-limits. The new state was allowed 25 years to make its selections, but it has been balked repeatedly by federal bureaucratic delays. Now the bureaucrats seek to break faith further by placing an additional 100 million acres off-limits," O'Brien wrote.

"The do-gooders and the bureaucrats will say that the statehood bill was only a bill and that any bill can be amended in later years. Nonsense! The statehood bill was a solemn pledge by Congress to the new state," his letter continued.

"Some may have forgotten that we wrote into the statehood bill a provision that it would not take effect unless approved by a majority of the Alaskan voters. They did approve, overwhelmingly, and that means the current shenanigans in Washington not only would break a congressional pledge, but shatter a pact with the people of Alaska," he added.

His letter also asks, "What about the stake of the American public in this controversy? How much benefit will accrue to the average family in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, or any of the 50 States, if 100 million acres in Alaska are transformed into a wilderness? I suggest that not one in 10,000 Americans will ever trudge through those trailless lands. I suggest that we will be setting aside an area as large as Siberia for an American squirearchy."

In a recent News-Miner interview, O'Brien said, "I know you have changes after a statehood bill goes through—you can't write a perfect bill."

But federal actions today "are a complete violation of the intent of the original statehood act, and I think the fact that we submitted the statehood act to the (Alaskan) people before it became a bill is significant," he added.

"Washington was never entirely at fault," O'Brien conceded, pointing to the Native claims settlement, which he defined as "almost unbelievable" in scope.

O'Brien last visited Alaska in 1967 with members of his family.

MR. STEVENS. Madam President, that is what really brings me to the floor. I think that we need Interior nominees who will be respectful of the provisions of Federal laws already enacted. The Statehood Act, the Land Claims Act, and the 1980 Alaska Lands Act; those were hard-fought agreements between Alaskans and the Federal Government. And we certainly did not win all of our arguments, but while we were involved in those debates, we were seeking long-lasting agreements and we were seeking the right to be treated as residents of a full-fledged State.

The mentality that Alaska is somehow a territory or a colony is not there among the extreme environmentalists. They believe that Alaskans have no right to use the Federal lands in our State. That is more than 70 percent of the lands of our State.

I want to make sure that these new Interior nominees understand that my State is not a territory; it is not a col-

ony; it is a full-fledged State. And we are going to insist that it be treated as a State.

One of the things we are going to insist on is that the pledges that were made to us at the time we became a State are kept, and that the commitments that were made in 1971 and 1980 in these two historic laws passed by Congress and approved by the President, will be honored by those who now seek to guide this Department of the Interior.

Madam President, lastly, let me just show you one of the great problems that we face in Alaska. This is the chart that shows the wildlife refuges and national parks. If one looks at them, one will see quite readily that the pattern of the creation of these areas was set up in order to block our access by any means of transportation. There is no north-south corridor except for one, and that is the current corridor for the haul road for the Alaska pipeline. There is no east-west corridor. There is no corridor down where you meet up with the mouth of the Yukon or the mouth of the Kuskokwim for access to the sea.

This whole Aleutian chain, the whole of the Aleutian chain, was withdrawn as a wildlife refuge. The wildlife refuges and the national parks are outlined by these borders. The whole coastal area in the southeast is withdrawn as a national forest. Alaskans were left with the interior, but with no access.

There are fewer roads in Alaska than there are in King County in Washington. Yet Alaska is one-fifth of the United States.

Today the post office tells me they have to increase the cost for parcel post for residents in my State because they have to send parcel post by air. The reason they have to send parcel post by air is there are no roads. There are no roads in southeastern Alaska at all that connect those islands.

You can go from Miami all the way down the causeway down to Key West. You cannot go from Juneau down to Ketchikan except by our ferry, which is maintained by our State of Alaska.

The only railroad in the State of Alaska is owned now by State. It goes from Seward, AK, up to Fairbanks. There is no connection into Canada. Some people now are suggesting there might be a connection across the Bering Straits into Russia. We prefer to see the connection into Canada first.

But in any event, there is no transportation in that area primarily because access was blocked by the set-asides for these national systems.

We are barred from having ground transportation, and now we are even going to have to pay more for our mail that anyone else does in the United States because it all has to go by air. One hundred seventy-five of our communities can be reached only by air.

There is no reason for some of the things that are happening to this State. This State, at the time that Leo O'Brien saw it, was without those withdrawals. Those withdrawals came after the broken promises that he mentioned in 1979. In 1980 we had to accede to those withdrawals in order that the Natives could get title to their land, and our State could get title to our land that was promised to us by the Statehood Act.

I still believe, as a lawyer, that our State should sue the Federal Government. At the time we became a State, we had the right to select 103.5 million acres from the Federal domain—vacant, unappropriated, unreserved land. Along came the Congress, after statehood, and withdrew over 100 million acres.

As Congressman Leo O'Brien said, the shenanigans of Washington, they never stop. Now we have a series of new nominees. Some of these nominees have said there ought to be 100 million acres more of our State withdrawn from wilderness—that is the reason I am here—a State that already has the bulk, the overwhelming bulk of wilderness of the whole United States in it already. There is no room for additional wilderness in Alaska.

Lastly, that is ANWR. That is the location of the last great known prospect for oil and gas development on the North American Continent. Its prediction is that it could produce oil in quantities such as are produced from Saudi Arabian fields.

ARCO has a new discovery here they called Kuvlum right off of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and it is one of the best wells ever drilled on the North American Continent. We cannot get in there to drill, although the area outlined in red was set aside by the Jackson amendment in 1980 for the purpose of exploration for oil and gas. It is not wilderness, and was never wilderness. We cannot get in there because of the opposition of the Wilderness Society.

In the weeks to come, I will talk about the members of the Wilderness Society that will now be coming to manage the Interior Department, advocates who have set aside over 100 million acres of Alaska land, who want to set aside more. Madam President, the Senate may get a little tired of hearing from me in the next week or so, but it is time the Senate is reminded of the commitments made to the people of Alaska at the time we sought statehood. I helped craft some of the provisions that are in that act. I do believe that it is up to this Congress, as well as all succeeding Congresses, to keep the commitments made to the people of our new State, the compact Congressman Leo O'Brien made.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I am advised that the Senate is now prepared to act on the nominations listed as Calendar Nos. 91 through 95, inclusive, and that under the previous order, unless otherwise agreed to, they would be taken up and voted in seriatim. I am further advised that there is no objection to proceeding to complete these nominations, en bloc, by voice vote.

I, therefore, ask unanimous consent that the five nominations now be considered and confirmed, en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed.

The nominations, considered and confirmed, en bloc, are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Leslie M. Turner, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Elizabeth Ann Reike, of Arizona, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Robert Armstrong, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Bonnie R. Cohen, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Jim Baca, of New Mexico, to be Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of the following nominations, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

Department of the Interior, John D. Leshy, of Arizona, to be Solicitor of the Department of the Interior; Department of Energy, Susan Fallows Tierney, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that biographical information on the nominees provided by the Departments of the Interior and Energy be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRESIDENT CLINTON NAMES JOHN LESHY AS SOLICITOR FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

President Clinton today announced his intention to nominate John D. Leshy to be Solicitor for the Department of the Interior.

"There is no one who is better prepared for this job than John Leshy," said Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt. "He has helped write the book on resource and environmental law, both literally and figuratively. His administration and Hill experience will also be a great help in advancing the President's programs."

The Solicitor furnishes legal advice and services to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary,

Assistant Secretaries, and various bureaus and offices in the Interior Department. He will direct an office of about 400 employees.

Leshy was one of six senior Interior Department officials appointed today.

"This group brings a great mix of skills and experience, and will provide great leadership for the Department," Secretary Babbitt said. "They bring a sense of balance. In different ways and in different fields, each has helped build agreements among groups that might otherwise have stayed opposed. That ability, combined with their strong belief in environmental protection, is what makes them so valuable."

Leshy served as Associate Solicitor for Energy and Resources at the Interior Department 1977-1980. For the past 12 years, he has been a professor at the Arizona State University College of Law. He took leave from Arizona State University last summer to serve as Special Counsel to Chairman George Miller of the House Committee on Natural Resources.

After earning a bachelors degree cum laude from Harvard in 1966, Leshy graduated from the Harvard Law School magna cum laude in 1969. He has been admitted to practice in Ohio, California, Arizona and the District of Columbia. From 1969-1972, he was with the Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice. From 1972-1977, he worked for the Natural Resources Defense Council in Palo Alto, California. He is the author of a book on mining law, a soon-to-be published book on the Arizona State Constitution, and numerous book chapters and articles on public lands, natural resources, water and environmental law. He was also co-author of the recently published third edition of the standard law text on public land and resources law.

He has served on the Board of Directors, Grand Canyon Trust (1987-1992), Phoenix Environmental Quality Commission (1987-1990); Governor's Task Force on Environmental Impact Assessment (1990); Committee on Onshore Oil & Gas Leasing, National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council (1988-1989); Governor's Task Force on Recreation on Federal Lands (1985-1986); and Board of Directors, Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest (1981-1986).

Leshy, son of John Leshy and the late Dolores Leshy, was born in Winchester, Ohio, and graduated from Peebles High School, Peebles, Ohio, in 1962. He and his wife, Helen Sandalls, have one child, Alec.

SUSAN FALLOWS TIERNEY

From January 1991 through mid-March 1993, Dr. Tierney was the Secretary of Environmental Affairs for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. She was appointed to this position in January 1991 by Governor William F. Weld. As the Cabinet Officer responsible for environmental matters, Dr. Tierney supervised five departments: Department of Environmental Management; Department of Environmental Protection; Metropolitan District Commission; Department of Fisheries, Wildlife and Environmental Law Enforcement; and the Department of Food and Agriculture. These agencies have a combined operating budget of approximately \$140 million, a capital budget of approximately \$165 million, and about 2,300 employees.

During the same period, she was also Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, the public utility responsible for the Boston Harbor clean-up and for providing water and sewer service to metropolitan Boston. She was also a member of the U.S. EPA's Clean

Air Act Advisory Committee, the U.S. EPA's Science Advisory Board (Clean Air Science Advisory Committee), the Ozone Transport Commission, the National EMF Research Program Steering Committee, and the New Bedford Harbor Natural Resources Trustees.

Previously, Dr. Tierney was a commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities from April 1988 through December 1990. The Department of Public Utilities is the state agency that regulates utilities that provide electric, gas, telephone and water service.

While at the Department of Public Utilities, she was Chairman of the Transmission Task Force of the New England Governors Conference Power Planning Committee, and a member of the Energy Conservation Committee of NARU (the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners); the Gas Research Institute's Advisory Council; the Keystone Project on Electric Transmission for Independent Power Producers; and the New England Conference of Public Utility Commissioners.

She has presented testimony before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the U.S. Department of Energy, and the Massachusetts legislature, and has presented speeches at national and regional conferences.

Dr. Tierney served from Fall 1984 through Spring 1988 as the Executive Director of the Massachusetts Energy Facilities Siting Council, the state agency that reviews gas and electric companies' demand forecasts, supply plans, and proposals to construct power plants, electric transmission lines, and natural gas pipelines. From early 1983 through Fall 1984, she was Senior Economist for the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy Resources. From 1978 to 1982, she was an assistant professor at the University of California at Irvine, where she taught and conducted research in public policy analysis and planning.

Dr. Tierney has a Ph.D. (1980) and Masters degree (1976) in regional planning and public policy analysis from Cornell University. At Cornell, she held the Herbert Lehman Fellowship in the Social Sciences (1974-1978) and the Mackesay Prize for Academic Excellence. She received a B.A. (1973) from Scripps College in Claremont, California, and studied at the L'Institut d' Etudes Politiques, in Paris, France. She holds an honorary degree—Doctor of Laws—from Regis College.

She authored "Preapproval of Utility Resources: A New Approach to Prudence in Massachusetts," the Electricity Journal (December 1990); authored "Using Existing Tools to Pry Open Transmission—A New Proposal," the Electricity Journal (April 1990); coauthored "Datawars: Computer Models in the Federal Government" (Columbia University Press, 1987); coauthored "The Evolution of the Nuclear Debate," Annual Review of Energy, 1978; and authored "The Nuclear Waste Controversy," in Nelkin (Ed.), *Controversy: The Politics of Technical Decisions* (Sage: 1977; 1984).

She currently resides in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, with her husband and two children.

APRIL 1993.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the nominees are confirmed, en bloc, and any statements will appear in the RECORD as if read. The motions to reconsider will be laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The nominations, considered and confirmed, en bloc, are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

John D. Leshy, of Arizona, to be Solicitor of the Department of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Susan Fallows Tierney, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Domestic and International Energy Policy).

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, as a result of this action, the Senate today has completed consideration of and approved eight nominations to the Departments of the Treasury, Interior, and Energy.

There remain other nominations on the calendar. It is my intention to proceed to those nominations tomorrow. Under a previous order, agreed to by all Senators, I have the authority to proceed to nominations identified in Calendar Nos. 112 and 114.

I now state my intention to do so following consultation with the Republican leader beginning at 1 p.m. tomorrow.

Those nominations will be considered under specific time agreements, and upon their disposition, we will proceed with other nominations now pending on the Executive Calendar.

There will be no rollcall votes today in light of our ability to obtain approval of these eight nominations without the necessity of a vote. It is my understanding that votes may be required tomorrow on some of the nominees who remain on the Executive Calendar and have as yet not been approved.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING RECESS

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 5, 1993, the Secretary of the Senate on May 14, 1993, received a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

The nominations received on May 14, 1993 are shown in today's RECORD at the end of the Senate proceedings.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 5, 1993, the Secretary of the Senate on May 17, 1993, received a message from the President of the United States a nomination,

which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

The nominations received on May 17, 1993, are shown in today's RECORD at the end of the Senate proceedings.

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING THE RECESS OF THE SENATE—PM-21

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 5, 1993, the Secretary of the Senate on May 14, 1993, received a message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on developments since the last Presidential report on November 10, 1992, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order No. 12170 of November 14, 1979, and matters relating to Executive Order No. 12613 of October 29, 1987. This report is submitted pursuant to section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c) and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c). This report covers events through March 31, 1993. The last report, dated November 10, 1992, covered events through October 15, 1992.

1. There have been no amendments to the Iranian Transactions Regulations ("ITRs"), 31 CFR Part 560, or the Iranian Assets Control Regulations ("IACRs"), 31 CFR Part 535, since the last report.

2. The Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") of the Department of the Treasury continues to process applications for import licenses under the ITRs. However, as previously reported, recent amendments to the ITRs have resulted in a substantial decrease in the number of applications received relating to the importation of nonfungible Iranian-origin goods.

During the reporting period, the Customs Service has continued to effect numerous seizures of Iranian-origin merchandise, primarily carpets, for violation of the import prohibitions of the ITRs. FAC and Customs Service investigations of these violations have resulted in forfeiture actions and the imposition of civil monetary penalties. Additional forfeiture and civil penalty actions are under review.

3. The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal (the "Tribunal"), established at The Hague pursuant to the Algiers Accords, continues to make progress in arbitrating the claims before it. Since the last report, the Tribunal has rendered 12 awards, for a total of 545

awards. Of that total, 367 have been awards in favor of American claimants: 222 of these were awards on agreed terms, authorizing and approving payment of settlements negotiated by the parties, and 145 were decisions adjudicated on the merits. The Tribunal has issued 36 decisions dismissing claims on the merits and 83 decisions dismissing claims for jurisdictional reasons. Of the 59 remaining awards, 3 approved the withdrawal of cases, and 56 were in favor of Iranian claimants. As of March 31, 1993, awards to successful American claimants from the Settlement Account held by the NV Settlement Bank stood at \$2,340,072,357.77.

As of March 31, 1993, the Security Account has fallen below the required balance of \$500 million 36 times. Iran has periodically replenished the account, as required by the Algiers Accords, by transferring fund from the separate account held by the NV Settlement Bank in which interest on the Security Account is deposited. Iran has also replenished the account with the proceeds from the sale of Iranian-origin oil imported into the United States, pursuant to transactions licensed on a case-by-case basis by FAC. Iran has not, however, replenished the account since the last oil sale deposit on October 8, 1992. The aggregate amount that has been transferred from the Interest Account to the Security Account is \$874,472,986.47. As of March 31, 1993, the total amount in the Security Account was \$216,244,986.03, and the total amount in the Interest Account was \$8,638,133.15.

4. The Tribunal continues to make progress in the arbitration of claims of U.S. nationals for \$250,000.00 or more. Since the last report, nine large claims have been decided. More than 85 percent of the nonbank claims have now been disposed of through adjudication, settlement, or voluntary withdrawal, leaving 76 such claims on the docket. The larger claims, the resolution of which has been slowed by their complexity, are finally being resolved, sometimes with sizable awards to the U.S. claimants. For example, two claimants were awarded more than \$130 million each by the Tribunal in October 1992.

5. As anticipated by the May 13, 1990, agreement settling the claims of U.S. nationals for less than \$250,000.00, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission ("FCSC") has continued its review of 3,112 claims. The FCSC has issued decisions in 1,201 claims, for total awards of more than \$22 million. The FCSC expects to complete its adjudication of the remaining claims in early 1994.

6. In coordination with concerned Government agencies, the Department of State continues to present United States Government claims against Iran, as well as responses by the United States Government to claims brought

against it by Iran. In November 1992, the United States filed 25 volumes of supporting information in case B/1 (Claims 2 & 3), Iran's claim against the United States for damages relating to its Foreign Military Sales Program. In February of this year, the United States participated in a daylong pre-hearing conference in several other cases involving military equipment. Iran also filed a new interpretative dispute alleging that the failure of U.S. courts to enforce an award against a U.S. corporation violated the Algiers Accords.

7. As reported in November, Jose Maria Ruda, President of the Tribunal, tendered his resignation on October 2, 1992. No successor has yet been named. Judge Ruda's resignation will take effect as soon as a successor becomes available to take up his duties.

8. The situation reviewed above continues to involve important diplomatic, financial, and legal interests of the United States and its nationals. Iran's policy behavior presents challenges to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. The IACRs issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12170 continue to play an important role in structuring our relationship with Iran and in enabling the United States to implement properly the Algiers Accords. Similarly, the ITRs issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12613 continue to advance important objectives in combatting international terrorism. I shall exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1993.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the presiding officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING RECESS

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 5, 1993, the Secretary of the Senate, on May 17, 1993, during the recess of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that pur-

suant to section 303(a)(1) of Public Law 103-3, the minority leader appoints the following individuals to the Commission on Leave as established by the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993: Mr. GUNDERSON; and from private life Mr. Richard L. Reinhardt of York, PA, and Ms. Mary Tavenner of Alexandria, VA, on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 2. An act to establish national voter registration procedures for Federal elections, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill, previously received from the House of Representatives for concurrence, was read, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 236. An act to establish the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The Committee on Finance was discharged from further consideration of the following measure which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

S. 887. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve immunization rates among children through the establishment of data registries and educational programs, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-832. A communication from the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 969. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish the United States Army Reserve Command as a permanent major command of the Army; to designate the Chief of Army Reserve as Commander of the United States Army Reserve Command; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 970. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to codify the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-con-

nected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans as such rates took effect on December 1, 1992, and to make a technical correction relating to the financing of discount points for certain veterans loans; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. HEFLIN, and Mr. FORD):

S. 971. A bill to increase the authorizations for the War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam, and the American Memorial Park, Saipan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DORGAN:

S. 972. A bill to clarify that certain Federal assistance provided with respect to domestic building and loan associations shall be treated as compensation for purposes of determining the deduction for losses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. CONRAD):

S. 973. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to evaluate and publicly report on the violence contained in television programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MITCHELL (for Mr. HEFLIN):

S. 974. A bill for the relief of Richard Kanehl of Mobile, Alabama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 975. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1,8-Dichloroanthraquinone; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WARNER:

S. 976. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a new stadium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DECONCINI:

S. 977. A bill to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, in order to carry out provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. KERRY, Mr. WOFFORD, and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 978. A bill to establish programs to promote environmental technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG:

S. 979. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish an environmental export program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. METZENBAUM, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 980. A bill to reduce hazardous pollution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. SIMON):

S. 981. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize appropriations for refugee assistance for fiscal years 1993 and 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCAIN (for himself, Mr. INOUE, and Mr. CAMPBELL):

S. 982. A bill to extend the purposes of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to

include American Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DOLE (for himself and Mrs. KASSEBAUM):

S.J. Res. 94. A joint resolution to designate the week of October 3, 1993, through October 9, 1993, as "National Customer Service Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MITCHELL (for Mr. HEFLIN):

S. Res. 108. A resolution to refer S. 974 entitled "A bill for the relief of Richard Kanehl of Mobile, Alabama" to the chief judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a report thereon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 969. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish the U.S. Army Reserve Command as a permanent major command of the Army; to designate the Chief of Army Reserve as commander of the U.S. Army Reserve Command; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

COMMANDER OF THE U.S. ARMY RESERVE COMMAND ACT OF 1993

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to establish the U.S. Army Reserve Command as a permanent major command of the Army. This is a significant step in the proud history of the Army Reserves and, as one who retired as a major general from the Reserves, I feel that it is long overdue.

Mr. President, in the fiscal year 1992 National Defense Authorization Act, the Congress directed the establishment of the U.S. Army Reserve Command as a major subordinate command of the U.S. Force Command. I supported this legislation with the proviso that after a 2-year trial period, the Secretary of the Army would establish an independent Commission to assess the progress and effectiveness of the command.

That Commission, which was composed of a former member of Congress, and five active duty and Reserve officers, delivered its final report to the Secretary of the Army on October 15, 1992. In this report, the Commissioners unanimously recommended that the U.S. Army Reserve Command become a major Army command and that the commander be elevated to the rank of lieutenant general. Regrettably, of the 15 recommendations made by the Commission, the Secretary of the Army decided not to implement the two key recommendations which the Commission believed would improve the readiness, command, and control of the U.S. Army Reserve.

Mr. President, for many years the Congress has been concerned with the Army's failure to fully implement the spirit and letter of Public Law 90-168, the Reserve Force Bill of Rights and Vitalization Act enacted in 1967. This reluctance to implement the wishes of Congress contrasts sharply with the way the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps reacted to Public Law 90-168. For many years now, the Air Force Reserve, which is a separate command, has been a ready and equal partner in the Air Force. In my judgment, it is more than just incidental that the Air Force Reserve enjoys a high state of readiness and professionalism. It is because the Air Force Reserve is a separate command under the command of reservist.

Mr. President, currently all other service Reserves, including the Army National Guard, command and control their own forces until mobilization, at which point they are assigned to a commander in chief. On the other hand, the Army Reserve is subordinate to the U.S. Forces Command, which acts as an unnecessary filter between the Chief of Army Reserves and the U.S. Army Reserve Command. This interposition is an added organizational layer through which all communication and coordination between headquarters Department of the Army and the Reserve Command must pass. By making the Reserve Command a major Army command, we create unity of command and make the commander totally responsible and accountable for all aspects of his command, as are his counterparts in the other services.

Mr. President, concurrent with making the U.S. Reserve Command a major Army command whose commander reports directly to the Army Chief of Staff, my legislation elevates that commander to the grade of lieutenant general. The magnitude and responsibility of the Chief of Army Reserve's command is enormous. When considering all Army Reserves forces—troop program units, individual Ready Reserves, active Guard reservists, individual mobilization augmentees, and retired Reserves subject to recall—the commander of the U.S. Army Reserve Command will command 1.4 million soldiers. The level of authority vested in rank should be commensurate with the extent of the level of responsibility. I believe, as does the Independent Commission, that the grade of lieutenant general more appropriately reflects both the authority and level of responsibility of the commander of the Army Reserve Command.

Mr. President, this legislation is a historic opportunity to improve the peacetime relationships between the active duty and Reserve components of the Army. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring the legislation and put the Army Reserves at the same level as its counterparts in the other services.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 969

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE COMMAND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT AS PERMANENT MAJOR ARMY COMMAND.—(1) Chapter 307 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“S 3082. United States Army Reserve Command

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMAND.—The Secretary of the Army, with the advice and assistance of the Chief of Staff of the Army, shall establish a United States Army Reserve Command. The United States Army Reserve Command shall be a major command of the Army.

“(b) COMMANDER.—The Chief of Army Reserve is the Commander of the United States Army Reserve Command. The Commander of the United States Army Reserve Command reports directly to the Chief of Staff.

“(c) ASSIGNMENT OF FORCES.—The Secretary of the Army shall assign to the United States Army Reserve Command all forces of the Army Reserve other than forces assigned to the unified combatant command for special operations forces established pursuant to section 167 of this title.”

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following:

“30982. United States Army Reserve Command.”

(b) GRADE OF CHIEF OF ARMY RESERVE.—Subsection (c) of section 3038 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out “major general” in the third sentence and inserting in lieu thereof “lieutenant general”.

(c) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 903 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (10 U.S.C. 3074 note) is repealed.

(d) TRANSITION PROVISION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the plans of the Secretary for implementation of the amendments made by this section. Such implementation shall begin not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall be completed not later than one year after such date.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 970. A bill amend title 38, United States Code, to codify the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans as such rates took effect on December 1, 1992, and to make a technical correction relating to the financing of discount points for certain veterans

loans; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

VETERANS' COMPENSATION RATE CODIFICATION AND HOUSING PROGRAM TECHNICAL CORRECTION OF 1993

• Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, as the chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I am introducing today S. 970, the proposed Veterans' Compensation Rate Codification and Housing Program Technical Correction Act of 1993. I'm pleased to be joined by the ranking Republican member of our committee, FRANK MURKOWSKI, and committee members DENNIS DECONCINI, DANIEL AKAKA, TOM DASCHLE, and JIM JEFFORDS.

COLA CODIFICATION

Mr. President, at the end of the last session of Congress, Congress enacted the Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 1992, Public Law 102-510. This law provided a cost-of-living adjustment, effective December 1, 1992, in the rates of compensation paid to veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation, or DIC, paid to the survivors of certain service-disabled veterans.

Prior to 1992, Congress usually had enacted the annual veterans' compensation COLA in a form that specifies the new, adjusted compensation or DIC rate for each category of compensation provided by title 38 of the United States Code. The calculation of those new rates depends on the actual rate of inflation through the end of the previous fiscal year, September 30. The inflation rate for this period is not published until the middle or end of October.

In 1992, however, Congress acted so expeditiously that the inflation rate was not known at the time Congress took final action on the legislation on September 30, 1992.

Therefore, rather than specifying each specific, adjusted rate, the law simply required the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to increase the compensation rates by the same percentage as the increases automatically provided by law for Social Security and VA pension benefits, which themselves are based on the inflation rate through September 30. The compensation COLA also took effect on the same date that the increase for these other benefits took effect.

Section 1-5 of the bill we are introducing today would codify each actual, adjusted compensation rate that resulted from enactment of last year's compensation COLA law, Public Law 102-510. The legislation will have absolutely no effect on the payments that veterans and their survivors receive, but codifying the new rates will make it easier for everyone to determine the new rates.

For further information about the law enacted last year, I refer my colleagues to the statement by my prede-

cessor as chairman, Alan Cranston, on final Senate passage of that legislation, which appears in the RECORD of September 22, 1992, beginning on page 26633.

I also want to advise my colleagues that we already have started work on this year's veterans' compensation COLA, which I introduced on March 18 as S. 616. That legislation would provide a veterans' compensation COLA effective December 1, 1993, that—like the law enacted last year—will be based on the automatic COLA provided for Social Security and veterans' pension benefits. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the December 1, 1993, Social Security and VA pension COLA will be 3.0 percent. I urge all of my colleagues to support S. 616 when it comes before the Senate later this year.

HOUSING PROGRAM TECHNICAL CORRECTION

Mr. President, last year, Congress also enacted changes to the VA-guaranteed home-loan program that many housing experts have recognized as the most important improvements since the program took effect in 1944.

The most far-reaching provision of the Veterans Home Loan Program Amendments of 1992 gave veterans, for the first time under this program, the same rights to negotiate the terms of a VA-guaranteed loan that other homebuyers can exercise in negotiating the terms of conventional home loans and home loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration. Under the new law, veterans can negotiate for lower-interest loans by agreeing to pay the lender discount points up front. Each point is equal to 1 percent of the loan amount.

Unfortunately, VA interpreted last year's law as restricting veterans' rights under preexisting law to finance discount points paid in connection with a VA-guaranteed, interest-rate-reduction refinancing loan.

This special type of VA-guaranteed loan was the one exception to the general rule that prohibited veterans from paying points in connection with a VA-guaranteed loan and financing the points as part of the loan. These loans benefit both the veteran and taxpayers by reducing the monthly payments on the veteran's home loan and thereby reducing the likelihood of default.

The chairman and ranking minority members of the Senate and House Committees on Veterans' Affairs wrote to the Secretary on October 23, 1992, expressing their collective opinion, as managers of the legislation, that Congress did not intend to eliminate veterans' ability to finance points as part of an interest-rate-reduction refinancing loan. The committee leaders stated several reasons they disagreed with VA's interpretation and indicated they would seek to enact clarifying legislation early in the 103d Congress.

Mr. President, I will ask unanimous consent that the letter from the chair-

men, Senator Alan Cranston and Representative SONNY MONTGOMERY, and the ranking Republican members, Senator ARLEN SPECTER and Representative BOB STUMP, be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

Mr. President, this letter sets forth the background of this issue. Unfortunately, VA was not persuaded by the arguments in the letter and the Department's general counsel has ruled that legislation is necessary to restore the previous special rule for interest-rate-reduction refinancing loans.

Section 6 of the bill I am introducing today would clarify that Congress never intended to change the rule allowing veterans to finance discount points as part of an interest-rate-reduction refinancing loan.

CONCLUSION

Mr. President, the COLA codification provisions of this legislation would have no substantive effect and the technical correction affecting the VA-guaranteed home-loan program would simply restore a rule Congress never intended to change. Although both parts of this bill are technical, they will provide real, immediate improvements in the ability of veterans and others to look up current compensation rates and in the availability of a special type of VA-guaranteed home loan that benefits both veterans and taxpayers alike by reducing the monthly costs of a home loan.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support this measure and I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill and the letter I referred to previously be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 970

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DISABILITY COMPENSATION.

Section 114 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by striking out "\$83" in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$85";
- (2) by striking out "\$157" in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$162";
- (3) by striking out "\$240" in subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$247";
- (4) by striking out "\$342" in subsection (d) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$352";
- (5) by striking out "\$487" in subsection (e) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$502";
- (6) by striking out "\$614" in subsection (f) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$632";
- (7) by striking out "\$776" in subsection (g) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$799";
- (8) by striking out "\$897" in subsection (h) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$924";
- (9) by striking out "\$1,010" in subsection (i) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,040";
- (10) by striking out "\$1,680" in subsection (j) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,730";
- (11) by striking out "\$2,089", "\$68", and "\$2,927" in subsection (k) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,152", "\$70", and "\$3,015", respectively;

- (12) by striking out "\$2,089" in subsection (l) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,152";
- (13) by striking out "\$2,302" in subsection (m) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,371";
- (14) by striking out "\$2,619" in subsection (n) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,698";
- (15) by striking out "\$2,927" each place it appears in subsection (o) and (p) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$3,015";
- (16) by striking out "\$1,257" and "\$1,872" in subsection (r) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,295" and "\$1,928", respectively; and
- (17) by striking out "\$1,879" in subsection (s) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,935".

SEC. 2. ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS.

Section 1115(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by striking out "\$100" in subparagraph (A) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$103";
- (2) by striking out "\$169" and "\$52" in subparagraph (B) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$174" and "\$54", respectively;
- (3) by striking out "\$69" and "\$52" in subparagraph (C) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$71" and "\$54", respectively;
- (4) by striking out "\$80" in subparagraph (D) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$82";
- (5) by striking out "\$185" in subparagraph (E) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$191"; and
- (6) by striking out "\$155" in subparagraph (F) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$160".

SEC. 3. CLOTHING ALLOWANCE FOR CERTAIN DISABLED VETERANS.

Section 1162 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "\$452" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$466".

SEC. 4. DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION FOR SURVIVING SPOUSES.

Section 1311 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by striking out the table in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Pay grade	Monthly rate	"Pay grade	Monthly rate
E-1	\$634	W-4	\$911
E-2	654	O-1	803
E-3	672	O-2	829
E-4	714	O-3	888
E-5	732	O-4	939
E-6	749	O-5	1,035
E-7	785	O-6	1,168
E-8	829	O-7	1,262
E-9	1,866	O-8	1,383
W-1	803	O-9	1,483
W-2	835	O-10	2,1,627
W-3	860		

¹¹If the veteran served as sergeant major of the Army, senior enlisted advisor of the Navy, chief master sergeant of the Air Force, sergeant major of the Marine Corps, or master chief petty officer of the Coast Guard, at the applicable time designated by section 402 of this title, the surviving spouse's rate shall be \$934.

¹²If the veteran served as Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Naval Operations, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Commandant of the Marine Corps, or Commandant of the Coast Guard, at the applicable time designated by section 402 of this title, the surviving spouse's rate shall be \$1,744.;

- (2) by striking out "\$185" in subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$191"; and
- (3) by striking out "\$90" in subsection (d) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$93".

SEC. 5. DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION FOR CHILDREN.

(a) DIC FOR ORPHAN CHILDREN.—Section 1313(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by striking out "\$310" in paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$319";
- (2) by striking out "\$447" in paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$460";
- (3) by striking out "\$578" in paragraph (3) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$595"; and
- (4) by striking out "\$578" and "\$114" in paragraph (4) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$595" and "\$117", respectively.

(b) SUPPLEMENTAL DIC FOR DISABLED ADULT CHILDREN.—Section 1314 of such title is amended—

- (1) by striking out "\$185" in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$191";
- (2) by striking out "\$310" in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$319"; and
- (3) by striking out "\$157" in subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$162".

SEC. 6. TECHNICAL CORRECTION RELATING TO THE FINANCING OF DISCOUNT POINTS.

Section 3703(c)(4)(B) of title 38, United States Code, is amended in the second sentence by striking out "Discount" and inserting in lieu thereof "Except in the case of a loan for the purpose specified in section 3710(a)(8) or 3712(a)(1)(F) of this title, discount".

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, October 23, 1992.
Hon. ANTHONY J. PRINCIPAL.
Acting Secretary of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR TONY: As the Chairmen and Ranking Republican Members of the Senate and House Committees on Veterans' Affairs, we are writing with regard to the Department's interpretation of a provision in the Veterans Home Loan Program Amendments of 1992 (H.R. 939), which is awaiting the President's signature. As the managers of this legislation, we want to make clear that Congress did not intend to restrict veterans' rights under current law to finance any discount points they pay to obtain a VA-guaranteed interest-rate reduction refinancing loan.

Section 10 of H.R. 939 authorizes VA to suspend the requirement that the Secretary establish maximum interest rates for VA-guaranteed loans and allow the rates to be negotiated between buyers and lenders. If VA exercises the negotiated-rate authority, it also must allow veterans to pay discount points for the loans. Section 10 contains a general prohibition against veterans financing the points as part of the VA-guaranteed loan. When Congress passed this provision, we were aware that sections 3703(c)(3)(A) and 3710(e)(1)(C) of title 38 allow veterans to pay discount points on interest-rate-reduction refinancing loans—and to finance those points as part of the loan. We note that H.R. 939 did not amend either of these provisions to restrict or repeal this authority. The general language of section 10 of H.R. 939 should not be interpreted as an implied repeal of the more-specific authority allowing veterans to finance discount points paid for interest-rate-reduction refinancing loans.

The congressional intent to leave this authority intact is clear from another provision in the same bill. Section 6 requires VA to increase its guaranty on interest-rate-reduction refinancing loans to at least 25 percent of the final loan balance when a veteran's financing of discount points and other closing costs for such a loan would make the existing guaranty less than 25 percent of the amount of the new loan. Discount points are the most significant potential closing cost of these loans. The congressional history of this section shows clearly that the purpose of section 6 was to allow veterans to finance

points and other closing costs as part of an interest-rate-reduction refinancing loan without having to make a downpayment in lieu of the additional guaranty that section 6 will provide. If discount points could not be included in an interest-rate-reduction refinancing loan, there would have been little reason for Congress to enact section 6.

In addition to the general principle of statutory construction discouraging interpretations of a law as constituting an implied repeal of existing provisions, we believe that these specific considerations would make it especially dubious for VA to interpret section 10 of H.R. 939 as repealing by implication the existing provisions of law allowing veterans to finance discount points as part of an interest-rate-reduction refinancing loan.

We hope that this letter clarifies the congressional intent of section 10. We believe that the 103d Congress will enact clarifying legislation very early in the new year reflecting the position we have stated.

Thank you for your attention to this matter, Tony, and for your efforts to ensure that veterans' ability to refinance their loans is not impaired.

Sincerely,

ALAN CRANSTON,
Chairman, Senate
Committee on Veter-
ans' Affairs.

G.V. (SONNY)
MONTGOMERY,
Chairman, House Com-
mittee on Veterans'
Affairs.

ARLEN SPECTER,
Ranking Republican
Member, Senate
Committee on Veter-
ans' Affairs.

BOB STUMP,
Ranking Republican
Member, House Com-
mittee on Veterans'
Affairs.●

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. HEFLIN, and Mr. FORD):

S. 971. A bill to increase the authorizations for the War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam, and the American Memorial Park, Saipan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

PARK LEGISLATION

• Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I reintroduce legislation relating to two historic battlefields in the Pacific campaign of World War II. Senators HEFLIN and FORD have joined me in cosponsoring the bill. My legislation would increase authorizations for the War in the Pacific National Historic Park on Guam and the American Memorial Park on Saipan. An identical bill passed the Senate by unanimous consent last year, but the measure did not reach the House floor before the 102d Congress adjourned.

Next summer will mark the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the U.S. territory of Guam and the capture of the islands of Saipan and Tinian, both of which are part of the U.S. Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands today. These island sites were host to two of the largest land battles of the World War II Pacific campaign. Nearly

6,000 U.S. soldiers and civilians gave their lives in these battles.

These dearly-bought victories are representative of the island-hopping campaign which characterized the unique, ferocious war in the Pacific theater, a campaign which led to the eviction of enemy Japanese forces from strategic islands in the Central and Southwest Pacific, and, eventually, to the surrender of Japan.

For the U.S. Marines and soldiers who survived these battles, as well as the families and descendants of those who perished, the words Saipan, Tinian, and Guam are synonymous with courage, duty, and sacrifice. Thoughts of these battles stir the deepest emotions in all who served in the Pacific campaign.

Unfortunately, despite the significance of the Marianas campaign and the river of blood spilled there by American servicemen, the condition of these historic battlefields is an affront to all Americans. Facilities at these sites are limited or nonexistent. Little identifies or interprets the history of these battles or recognizes the sacrifices of those who died there. Rust corrodes the tanks and cannons on public display, weeds and grass cover roads and walkways, and facilities are marred with graffiti.

The 50th anniversary of these battles will soon be upon us. Yet little has been done to construct the facilities necessary for a proper interpretation of these watershed battles of the Pacific War. I fear that unless Congress enacts this legislation in the very near future, the 50th anniversary of these battles will come as a grave disappointment to veterans returning to these sites 1 year from now.

Mr. President, the issue we face is rather simple. Congress and the Clinton administration must ask itself whether what we fought for in 1944 is worth honoring today. I certainly believe it is.

How we treat those who fought and died on our behalf is a reflection of our national character. We must fulfill the commitment made years ago to establish these battlefield parks as a lasting remembrance of these events for years to come.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the bill be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 971

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) June 15 through August 10, 1994, marks the 50th anniversary of the Mariana campaign of World War II in which United States forces captured the Japanese islands of Saipan and Tinian and liberated the United States Territory of Guam from Japan;

(2) an attack during this campaign by the Japanese combined fleet, aimed at annihilating the United States forces that had landed on Saipan, led to the battle of the Philippine Sea, which resulted in a crushing defeat for the Japanese by United States naval forces and the destruction of the effectiveness of the Japanese carrier-based airpower;

(3) the recapture of Guam liberated one of the few pieces of United States territory that was occupied by the enemy during World War II and restored United States Government to more than 20,000 native Guamanians;

(4) units of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard fought with great bravery and sacrifice, suffering casualties of approximately 5,700 killed and missing and 21,900 wounded in action;

(5) United States forces succeeded in destroying all Japanese garrisons in Saipan, Tinian, and Guam, which resulted in Japanese military casualties of 54,000 dead and 21,900 taken prisoner;

(6) Guamanians, notably members of the Navy Insular Force Guard and volunteer militia, bravely resisted the invasion and occupation of their island, and ultimately assisted in the expulsion of Japanese forces from Guam;

(7) at the hands of the Japanese, the people of Guam—

(A) were forcibly removed from their homes;

(B) were relocated to remote sections of the island;

(C) were required to perform forced labor and faced other harsh treatment, injustices, and death; and

(D) were eventually placed in concentration camps and subjected to retribution when the liberation of their island became apparent to the Japanese;

(8) the seizure of the Mariana Islands severed Japanese lines of communication between Japan proper and those remaining Japanese bases and forces in the Central Pacific south of the Mariana Islands and in the South Pacific as well;

(9) the Mariana Islands provided large island areas on which advance bases could be constructed to support further operations against Japanese possessions and conquered territories such as Iwo Jima and Okinawa, the Philippines, Taiwan, and the south China coast, and ultimately against the Japanese home islands;

(10) the Mariana Islands provided, for the first time during the war, island air bases from which United States land-based airpower could reach Japan itself; and

(11) the air offensive staged from the Mariana Islands against Japanese cities and economic infrastructure helped shorten the war and vitiate the need for the invasion and capture of the Japanese home islands.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) an appropriate commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Mariana campaign should be planned; and

(2) the Secretary of the Interior should take all necessary steps to ensure that two visitors centers to provide appropriate facilities for the interpretation of the events described in section 1 are completed, one at the War in the Pacific National Historical Park and one at the American Memorial Park, before June 15, 1994, the beginning of the 50th anniversary of the campaign.

SEC. 3. WAR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

Section 6(k) of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize appropriations for certain insular

areas of the United States, and for other purposes", approved August 18, 1978 (92 Stat. 493; 16 U.S.C. 410dd(k)), is amended by striking "\$500,000" and inserting "\$8,000,000".

SEC. 4. AMERICAN MEMORIAL PARK.

Section 5(g) of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize appropriations for certain insular areas of the United States, and for other purposes", approved August 18, 1978 (92 Stat. 492), is amended by striking "\$3,000,000" and inserting "\$8,000,000".

By Mr. DORGAN:

S. 972. A bill to clarify that certain Federal assistance provided with respect to domestic building and loan associations shall be treated as compensation for purposes of determining the deduction for losses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S&L LEGISLATION

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, the taxpayers of this country are getting taken for a ride, and it's not by the President's economic plan.

Rather, it's by some of the Wall Street operators who made hay during the 1980's and left the taxpayers with the bill. And now some of these same people have the nerve to come back for second helpings.

They are buying failed savings and loans at fire sale prices, and then taking tax deductions for their alleged losses—even though they have already been reimbursed for these losses by the Federal bailout plan. It is outrageous, and we in Congress should stop it.

That's what I'm proposing today. It is bad enough that our honest taxpayers had to pay once to clean up the S&L mess. To make them dig down a second time, on behalf of the people who are profiting from this fiasco, would be a disgrace. The tax laws of this country should reward people for building up our economy, not for tearing it down.

Back in 1990, the Treasury Department reported to Congress that no reasonable authority has ever existed for this double dipping. Furthermore, the Treasury Department has said that the IRS intends to litigate these cases for all open years. And it would probably win these cases under existing law.

Still, that would require years of expensive litigation against well-financed litigants. It would require enormous legal costs and still more burden for our taxpayers. Congress can prevent that madness through a simple step: We can simply emphasize and underline that the reimbursed losses are not deductible—under existing law. My legislation would do just that. It would cover all past and future Federal assistance payments made to investors of failed financial institutions. It would prevent them from claiming losses from the disposition or repurchase of any asset of such institution, when that loss has already been compensated.

Some of the S&L operators may allege this is a retroactive change in the

law. However, that claim doesn't wash because Congress never approved a tax deduction for covered losses and reimbursed expenses to begin with. My legislation merely clarifies what the tax law says already—and has said for the last 98 years. It specifies that a deduction is allowable only to the extent that the loss is "not compensated by insurance or otherwise." Congress never intended to allow thrift acquirers to deduct losses when they are reimbursed for such losses by the Federal Government. It's just that simple.

When the Treasury originally sought this clarifying law, it proposed a March 4, 1991, effective date, which was the date it released its report on the double dipping problem. The effective date in my bill is better because it would prevent a swamp of litigation for the 10 prior years. However, if the Congress chooses the Treasury's effective date, we should make it absolutely clear that Congress in no way sanctions the deduction of phantom losses before that date. We must not undermine the efforts of the IRS to litigate open tax years in which S&L acquirers double dipped. There is absolutely no compelling reason in this case to cut a deal on the backs of the American taxpayer.

My legislation also addresses the tax treatment of assets the RTC buys back from S&L acquirers which it can do under most of its negotiation agreements. Sometimes the RTC takes this costly step to avoid an alternative that is even more costly—maintenance payments which effectively guarantee a generous rate of return.

You read that right. The RTC virtually guarantees a profit to investors who buy assets of failed S&L's. Then, the investors, who get these cushy deals, turn around and claim tax benefits when the RTC buys back the assets, generally for their book value. To the extent this guarantees that an S&L acquirer suffers no economic loss, that's fine. But, some are apparently taking a tax loss based on the premise that part or all of the government purchase price doesn't count, and that they can report a loss as though they never received the money. There's nothing in the tax law to suggest that this ridiculous loss deduction is permissible. It's just a sophisticated ploy, and taxpayers shouldn't be asked to pay for it, nor for the cost of litigating the issue. That's why my legislation would close these controversies before they begin.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be included in the RECORD following this statement.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 972

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED WITH RESPECT TO DOMESTIC BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—For purposes of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986—

(1) any section 597 payment made with respect to any loss of principal, capital, or similar amount upon the disposition of any asset shall be taken into account as compensation for such loss for purposes of section 165 of such Code, and

(2) any section 597 payment made with respect to any debt shall be taken into account for purposes of section 166, 585, or 593 of such Code in determining whether such debt is worthless (or the extent to which such debt is worthless) and in determining the amount of any addition to a reserve for bad debts arising from the worthlessness or partial worthlessness of such debts.

(b) SECTION 597 PAYMENT.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term "section 597 payment" means any assistance provided after December 31, 1980, if section 597 of the Internal Revenue Code 1986 (as in effect with respect to such assistance) excluded such assistance from gross income. Such term shall not include payments to which the amendments made by section 1401(a)(3) of the Financial Institution Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 apply.

(c) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID FOR REPURCHASE OF ASSETS.—Nothing in section 597 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be construed to exclude from gross income any amount paid by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the FSLIC Resolution Fund, the Resolution Trust Corporation, or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for the repurchase of an asset or to exclude such amount in determining gain or loss under section 1001 of such Code.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply to taxable years ending after December 31, 1980.

By Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. CONRAD):

S. 973. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to evaluate and publicly report on the violence contained in television programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

TELEVISION VIOLENCE REPORT CARD ACT OF 1993

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I have introduced in the Senate today a piece of legislation dealing with television violence, and I want to describe it to my colleagues.

My colleague Senator SIMON, from the State of Illinois, has done a lot of excellent work in this area. My colleague Senator CONRAD, from North Dakota, has recently held a hearing on this subject. My colleague Senator DURENBERGER, of Minnesota, recently introduced some legislation on the subject of TV violence as well.

The most aggressive outbreak of violence in this country is not in the streets but on our television sets, and that is saying something because we are a very violent country. This country is the murder capital of the world. Some say that the increase in violence in America is attributable, at least in some part, even if in some small part, to the substantial increase in violence on television. There are plenty of stud-

ies on a number of sides of this issue, and there is disagreement. But I do not think there is any disagreement in the minds of most Americans that what we see on television, this increasingly violent television, injures America's children. Children aged 3, 4, 5, 6, and even up into the teens, but especially in the early years, cannot easily distinguish between fantasy and reality, and yet on television they see images of murders, of beatings, of bludgeonings.

I had two pediatricians from North Dakota in my office recently, and they told me something interesting. They said we are seeing young children in our offices who have different kinds of injuries than we used to see. One said, "Just recently I saw a young boy come in who had been hit in the head with a baseball bat by a neighboring boy. Why? Because this little neighbor boy watches 'Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles' and did not understand the difference between fantasy and reality, and picked up a baseball bat, like a Ninja Turtle does, and hit his neighbor boy in the head."

Clearly, there must be some kind of relationship between violence on television and violence in our country. There is certainly a relationship between violence on television and some kind of injury to America's children.

Prime time violence tripled on television during the 1980's according to the American Academy of Pediatrics.

I want you to imagine the following scene with me. Imagine that you have young children in your home, and a large truck drives into your driveway, and a man in an expensive suit gets out of the truck and knocks on your door. He has come to your house to make a proposition to you today. He has a troupe of actors with him in the truck, and he has a lot of dazzling props in his truck as well. He proposes to take them into your living room, these actors and these props, and he proposes to put on a performance.

These actors and actresses will stab each other; they will shoot each other; they will bludgeon each other to death; they will bleed and yell and scream; they will firebomb; they will enact at least 32 such gory scenes every single hour, about one every 2 minutes.

These actors and actresses will come back and repeat these enactments tomorrow, the next day, and every day after that. They will spend more time with your children in your living room than you do. They will teach your children that the way to solve problems and the way to settle disputes is by killing. They will convey to your children that the adult world approves of these actions. It is the way the adult world behaves; it is glamorous and attractive; it is cool.

Is there in this country a parent who would accept that offer? I do not think so. More likely, we would call the police if someone knocked on our door

with a proposition to put on those performances in our living room. We would probably report to the authorities the man in the expensive suit as someone who wants to harm our children. Yet this transaction happens every day in this country in virtually every home with children, through the television box in the living room, and it happens through that television because parents have an increasingly difficult time guarding the door. They try hard, but it is awfully difficult to succeed.

I do not suggest we ought to censor, and I do not suggest we ought to regulate; I do not suggest that we create a thought police or decide what someone can say or when someone can say it in this country. So I do not offer today in this Senate a proposal that infringes on the rights of broadcasters to bring to the American people through the television virtually anything that broadcasters want to bring and that the American people will accept.

I would go at this problem in a different way. I think it is important for parents to be able to understand how to supervise the viewing habits of children. What I would do is use a simple, market-based approach: give parents information. My legislation proposes that the Federal Communications Commission will be required, once a quarter, to issue a television violence report card, which will provide American families information about the frequency of violence by each television program and by each sponsor of the program.

Why do I propose that? Because I think parents ought to have the information. Those who sponsor these programs have an enormous amount of information that the Government gives them. We take a census, which develops enormous amounts of market information these companies can use. Why doesn't the Federal Communications Commission simply give parents the information about who is sponsoring this television violence and which shows contain this television violence so that we can supervise the children in their viewing and move them away from watching the most violent television programs?

There are, I suppose, a couple of choices that we can take at this point. We can sit passively by and say, yes, violence has tripled on television in the past decade. We can do nothing about it and say, "It does not matter. There is no cause-effect relationship between what children see and what happens in our society."

If you believe that, then you will believe that television stars do not affect children's habits with respect to listening to music, with respect to dress, with respect to behavior. But, of course, we know that is not true. We know TV stars have enormous influence on people of all ages but espe-

cially children. Television violence surely must have an influence on America's children as well.

I do not believe we should sit passively by. I think the approach, the proper approach, is not to decide to regulate, not to decide to censor, but to decide to develop a market-based decision mechanism which gives parents and gives the American people the information with which to make viewing decisions for themselves and for their children.

If parents decide that a show is the most violent show on television, according to the television violence rating report card issued by the Federal Communications Commission and based on the actual sampling of the programs, then they may want to say to their children, "We do not want you watching during this hour." Perfectly appropriate. In order to do that, they have to have the information. I am proposing we develop the information.

If parents want to register with a sponsor their displeasure at that company's sponsorship of an increasingly violent program, they ought to have the information with which to do that. That is a market-based approach that simply provides American parents and the American people with information so that they can take some action on their own volition to supervise the viewing habits of their children and to make comments and to provide input to those who are sponsoring this kind of television violence.

Some say, "What about the movies?" Well, when you go to the movies, you decide that you want to get in your car and drive someplace, take your wallet out and spend money, and you make a decision. We rate movies in this country. You decide what the rating of that movie is and you decide whether you want to go there and view the movie. That is a decision you make as a consumer. You can make a better decision because it has a rating. You can decide whether it is an R, whether it is a PG, whether it is a G, and you can make a decision whether you want to see it, whether it is appropriate for you to take your kids to see it.

But the same is not true with the television. I do not have to go anywhere to see the television. A couple of young 4-year-olds' hands can turn the button on and that television box in your living room comes alive. It might be alive with violence that would incur an R rating if it were shown in a movie theater. To supervise that in the home is very difficult.

I simply suggest that the Government not interfere but simply start helping parents to try to deal with this dilemma. I can hear now the objection. The people who sit in tall buildings in big offices, who disparage the cause and effect relationship between increasing television violence and greater violence in our society because vio-

lence sells, increase television violence because there is this enormous competition among this myriad of cable and broadcast networks. So they compete in showing violence.

How do they compete? By being more outrageous, more violent, more daring. That is the way they compete. They will sit in their plush offices and say, "This is once more an attempt to censor us." I do not support censorship. But I want at least some information about the connection between the cause and the effect.

I want those who put this box in our living room with 32 acts of violence an hour in prime time to have some understanding that the people out there who watch their shows have information that tells who sponsors this violence so that the people can register their opposition, if they so choose, to those sponsors.

Mr. Lawrence Gordon, who in 1979 produced a movie called "The War Warriors," had something to say about violence. The movie was recalled because it prompted so much violence on the part of young viewers. In fact, three killings were linked to the film the first week it was shown.

Here is what Mr. Gordon said.

I would be lying if I said people don't imitate what they see on the screen. I would be a moron to say they don't because look how dress styles change. We have people who want to look like Julia Roberts and Michelle Pfeiffer and Madonna. And of course we imitate. It is impossible for me to think that they would imitate our dress, our music, our looks but would not imitate any of our violence or our other actions.

Mr. Gordon is right. Of course children imitate. And that is the problem. They pick up cues from television about how to solve their problems and how to be cool. That is why advertisers spend so many millions striving to reach these children through television.

I talked about prime time today. It is not just prime time. You can turn on the specific children's programs directed toward children and you will see increasing acts of violence on those programs as well. That is why we need to help parents supervise their children and their viewing habits and help parents reach those advertisers.

That is why I have introduced the legislation today that would require the Federal Communications Commission to issue on a quarterly basis a report that would provide that help, a television violence report card that gives that information to Americans.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. This is not the only idea, probably not even the best idea, on this subject. But I look forward to working with my colleagues, my colleague Senator CONRAD, my colleague Senator SIMON, my colleague Senator DURENBERGER, and others who understand this is a problem and one that we ought to pay some attention to.

The most aggressive outbreak of violence in America today is not in the streets of our cities. It is in the American living room. It is television that is filling the American home—and the minds of our children—with scenes of murder and bloodshed.

Some 1,800 scenes of violence are projected into the American home on a typical TV broadcast day. Prime time violence tripled during the 1980's, the American Academy of Pediatrics reports.

Especially on childrens shows, violence has run absolutely amok. Last year there were 32 acts of violence per hour on childrens shows—an all-time record. By the time our children finish elementary school, they have witnessed 8,000 murders and 100,000 acts of violence on TV.

It is not the role of government in this country to tell people what they can watch. Nor should we try to tell broadcasters and sponsors what they can put on TV.

But nor should we sit passively by, while our homes are being filled with scenes of violence and gore. We can help parents talk back to the media. We can help them express their own choices in the marketplace.

That's what I'm proposing—a market-based solution to the problem of violence on TV. Under this approach, the government wouldn't regulate; parents would, and other concerned adults too. Government would do for them no more than it does for business of all kinds: gather information that would help parents express their own free choices.

Specifically, the Federal Communications Commission would issue a quarterly report on violence on TV. It would tell the public which shows, and which corporate sponsors, portray the most violence. Then, when parents go to the supermarket or the shopping mall, they could cast their own vote of approval or disapproval at the checkout counter. They could send a market message on the subject of violence on TV—one the corporate sponsors would understand.

If Americans don't really care about this violence, then it would continue. If they do care about it, and send their market message accordingly, then it would change. That's the way a democracy and a market economy are supposed to work.

But this bill is about more than market messages. It's about more than violence on TV. It would start to get at something much more basic in our society: the breakdown in the connection between actions and consequences that is the warp and woof of any civilized society.

Violence on TV is just one symptom of this much larger problem.

Imagine the following scene. A large truck drives up to your house, and a man in an expensive suit gets out and

knocks on your door. He's come to make a proposition.

He has a troupe of actors in the truck, he says, and a lot of dazzling props. He wants to take them into your family living room and put on a show for your kids. The actors will shoot and stab and beat one another to a bloody pulp. They will firebomb cars and buildings.

They will enact at least 32 such gory scenes each hour—about two a minute. And they will come back and repeat these enactments tomorrow, and the next day, and the day after that. They will spend more time with your children than you do yourself. They will teach them to solve problems and to settle disputes by killing. They will convey to them that the adult world approves of this kind of behavior—that it is glamorous an attractive and the way the coolest adults themselves behave.

Is there a parent in this country that would accept that offer? More likely, they would call the police. They would report the man in the expensive suit for child molesting. Yet precisely this transaction happens every day in America, millions of times. But because it happens through TV, parents have a much harder time guarding the door. They try very hard, but they don't always succeed.

Television enables the media and corporate sponsors of this country to slip by the parents and speak directly to the kids. And because they sit in corporate offices in tall buildings in cities far away, they are insulated from the consequences on their own behavior.

I was raised in Regent, ND, a small town of some 300 people in the northwest corner of my State. Most of the folks in town knew one another, and the merchants were part of the community. None of those local merchants would dare exploit the kids the way TV does. The community would have been outraged. Folks would have driven to the next town, if necessary, to avoid doing business with that merchant.

That's the law of social cause and effect. If you try to exploit children—if you try to subject them to unhealthy influences—then you will pay a price. But that law gets diluted when we have huge corporations speaking through the mass media. There's no face-to-face contact. It's all impersonal and anonymous. People lose track of who's doing the talking and how to express their outrage.

That's why we have to do a little extra to right the balance—to start to restore the connection between action and consequence. Not through government and bureaucracy, but by giving people the tools to do what the folks in Regent would have done: to choose not to do business with the people who are inflicting these scenes of violence and gore upon the minds of our Nation's children.

My bill would require the FCC to report to the parents and citizens of this

country on the amount of violence on TV. It would enable the public to know exactly which networks, and which corporate sponsors, are responsible for this violence. By fixing the individual responsibility in this manner, it would enable the laws of social cause and effect to take effect, without any regulation by government.

This bill would work from the ground up, rather than the top down. It would help to strengthen the roles of families and communities as the bulwarks of standards in our society.

The FCC would make these reports quarterly, including at least one sweeps week, when networks push the bloodshed peddle to the floor to get higher ratings. At first the survey would include only the major networks plus Fox, but it could be expanded in later years. The bill would not cost much money. The National Coalition on Television Violence, which does similar surveys from time to time, says that they cost about \$10,000 a shot. Even allowing for bureaucratic bloat, we're talking about a pittance, especially considering the benefits to the whole society.

Besides, why shouldn't the Government start helping parents, the way it helps corporations? The Federal Government spends millions and probably billions of dollars a year, gathering data for use by business. The Census Bureau alone provides a treasure trove of demographic research for ad agencies and corporate marketing departments. Corporations use this Government data to target consumers. Now it's time to give parents data by which they can target advertisers who are abusing their children.

I can hear the people sitting in the plush offices in Manhattan and Los Angeles. They are saying that there's no evidence that violence on TV is harmful to kids. That we need further studies. I'm not making this up. "The issue is so complex," whined one former network executive recently. "It's not appropriate to deal with this in some superficial way. I don't think we know enough yet."

That's what happens to people who live in the gilded cocoon of commercial television. They start talking the way the tobacco industry talked for years. Well, parents do feel that they know enough; and more important, that they've had enough. The fact is, the National Institute of Mental Health and a host of other researchers have found—not surprisingly—a connection between what kids see on TV and what they do.

But this is a question for parents to decide for themselves. I have yet to meet a parent who thinks that violence on TV is good for their kids—that it has no effect, that we should just sit back and do nothing while this violence increases. If anyone has further doubts, I suggest they listen to Mr.

Lawrence Gordon, who produced the 1979 movie "The Warriors." The movie was recalled because it prompted so much violence on the part of young viewers. Three killings were linked to the film the first week it was shown.

"I'd be lying if I said that people don't imitate what they see on the screen," Mr. Gordon said recently.

I would be a moron to say they don't, because look how dress styles change. We have people who want to look like Julia Roberts and Michelle Pfeiffer and Madonna. Of course we imitate. It is impossible for me to think they would imitate our dress, our music, our look, but not imitate any of our violence or our other actions.

Of course children imitate. Of course they pick up cues from television regarding how to solve their problems and how to be cool. That's why advertisers spend so many millions striving to reach those kids through TV. And that's why we have to help parents reach those advertisers.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and I ask unanimous consent that the entire text of my bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 973

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Television Violence Report Card Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Television is bringing an epidemic of violence into the American home. Twenty-five percent of prime-time television shows contain "very violent" material, according to the National Coalition on Television Violence.

(2) This epidemic has been growing steadily worse. Prime time violence tripled during the 1980's, the American Academy of Pediatrics reports.

(3) Shows aimed at children are especially violent. According to a University of Pennsylvania study, children's programming contains over 30 violent acts per hour, an all-time record.

(4) The average child watches 8,000 murders and 100,000 acts of violence before finishing elementary school on television.

(5) There is overwhelming evidence that children tend to imitate the behavior they see on television. The National Institute of Mental Health states that violence on television leads to aggressive behavior by children and teenagers who watch violent television programs.

(6) The growing international media market has put a premium on "action"-type television shows that require little verbal translation, making violence a major United States export to the rest of the world.

(7) It is not the role of government to tell people what to watch or broadcasters what to show, but the Federal Government should bolster the ability of families and communities to make these decisions themselves.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF TELEVISION VIOLENCE REPORT CARD PROGRAM.

(a) REGULATIONS.—The Federal Communications Commission (hereinafter referred

to as the "Commission") shall, by regulations promulgated not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, establish a program for—

(1) evaluating and rating television programs, with respect to the extent of the violence contained in those programs; and

(2) publishing such ratings in the form of a Television Violence Report Card.

(b) PROGRAM SELECTION.—Under the program required by subsection (a), the Commission shall—

(1) select, within each quarter of a calendar year, at least one week for the Commission to evaluate the extent of the violence contained in each of the programs carried on any of the national broadcast television networks, or on cable television systems (in the case of programs available to a substantial percentage of the households that subscribe to cable television service nationally), during that week's prime-time and Saturday morning time slots; and

(2) ensure that at least one of the weeks selected under paragraph (1) in any calendar year is a sweeps week.

(c) VIOLENCE RATINGS OF PROGRAMS AND SPONSORS.—After evaluating the television programs described in subsection (c), and in accordance with criteria established by the regulations promulgated under this section, the Commission shall—

(1) rate those programs in terms of the extent of the violence they contain; and

(2) rate program sponsors in terms of the extent to which they sponsor television programs that contain a high degree of violence.

(d) REPORT CARD.—In the quarter following any quarter for which the Commission has made evaluations under this section, the Commission shall publish in the Federal Register a Television Violence Report Card that reports the violence ratings by the Commission under subsection (c) of the programs so evaluated and the sponsors of those programs.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 975. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1,8-Dichloroanthraquinone; to the Committee on Finance.

DUTY SUSPENSION LEGISLATION

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I am today introducing legislation on behalf of Ciba-Geigy to suspend temporarily the duties on 1,8-Dichloroanthraquinone.

Ciba-Geigy is a leading developer and manufacturer of agricultural chemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyes, plastics, and specialty chemicals in the United States. Ciba-Geigy employs over 1,500 people in North Carolina.

Ciba-Geigy is a major importer of 1,8-Dichloroanthraquinone, a dyestuffs intermediate that is used in the production of high lightfast disperse dyes. These dyes are in turn used in such things as the coloring of automotive fabrics.

The company must import this product from manufacturers in India and England because there are no United States producers of this product.

Enactment of a duty suspension of 1,8-Dichloroanthraquinone will help Ciba-Geigy moderate its costs and play an important role in making the U.S. automobile and textile industries more competitive.

By Mr. WARNER:

S. 976. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a new stadium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

STADIUM LEGISLATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation which will allow the Washington Redskins professional football organization to remain in the Nation's Capital and to provide enjoyment and economic benefits for the Washington metropolitan area for many years to come. Legislation has been introduced on the House side, and I join with the distinguished Representative from the District of Columbia in introducing legislation on the Senate side.

Let me state clearly at the beginning of my remarks that there is no cost to the American taxpayer for this legislation.

Specifically this legislation, which is the result of extensive discussions between the National Park Service, the District of Columbia and the Washington Redskins organization, authorizes the construction and operation of a new stadium located in Anacostia Park and extends the terms of the present lease for parking lots at Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium for 99 years.

To remain consistent with the current law, the District of Columbia Armory Board will be the authority for the new stadium, thus controlling all stadium activities.

My active interest in providing a new home for the Washington Redskins and in responding to the District's financial constraints goes back to 1986 when I sponsored legislation to transfer all rights and title to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium to the District of Columbia. That legislation, S. 1596, was amended and became Public Law 99-581.

Currently, the District of Columbia holds title to the RFK Memorial Stadium structure, while the National Park Service retains ownership to all lands beneath the stadium, the parking lots, and adjacent properties. There exists a lease arrangement between the National Park Service and the District of Columbia for the operation of the parking lots surrounding the stadium.

The legislation I am introducing today continues this relationship between the Federal Government and the District of Columbia. The Armory Board will manage the activities at the new stadium, the National Park Service will have the authority to extend the lease for the parking lots, and all title to lands remain with the National Park Service.

Mr. President, the Redskins organization has been negotiating for some time to find a suitable location for a new home. I am pleased that there

have been successful discussions with the National Park Service and the District of Columbia to allow for the introduction of this bill today.

I am also pleased that the construction of the new 78,600-seat stadium will be confined to Park Service property that is currently used as a parking lot for RFK stadium.

I want to emphasize that neither the Langston Golf Course nor Children's Island will lose any property or be adversely impacted by this new design. Further, there will be no taking of private property for this project, and lastly, there will be no filling of Kingman Lake.

This proposal has been the focus of extensive discussions and public meetings. Recently, a draft Environmental Impact Statement was released by the National Park Service and the District of Columbia for a 60-day public comment period. During this process, which will include a public hearing, all issues relating to potential environmental impacts will be addressed.

I concur with the view that the current Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium cannot be renovated to provide additional seating because it was originally designed for baseball and does not have an optimal configuration for football.

Mr. President, I believe this is a very thoughtful proposal which addresses the environmental sensitivities of the area, recognizes the financial needs of the District of Columbia and ensures that this project will be accomplished without the use of taxpayers' dollars.

Mr. President, I send the legislation to the desk and ask that it be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 976

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 Amendments of 1993".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF A NEW STADIUM

The District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 619; D.C. Code sections 2-321 through 2-330) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 12. (a)(1) The District of Columbia is authorized to use, for a period not to exceed 99 years from the date of enactment of the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 Amendments of 1993, a portion of the lands adjacent to the stadium constructed pursuant to section 2 (known as 'Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium'), as generally shown on the map identified as 'Map to Designate Location of Stadiums and Lease of Parking Lots to the District', and further identified as National Park Service Drawing No. 831/87306, for the purposes of constructing, maintaining, and operating, itself or through a third party, either public or private, a new stadium, or any replacement of a new stadium.

"(2) The use of the new stadium shall not be limited by the seating capacity, cost, and other provisions in section 2.

"(3) Nothing in section 7(b), or any lease or deed executed pursuant thereto, or in this section, shall be construed to limit the authority or ability of the District of Columbia to sublease or otherwise encumber the said portion to a third party, either public or private, for—

"(A) any use consistent with the use authorized by this section; and

"(B) any term not exceeding that which is authorized in this section.

"(b)(1)(A) Except for those lands used by the District of Columbia for the new Stadium authorized by subsection (a), the use of the lands leased to the District of Columbia for stadium and stadium parking lots purposes pursuant to section 7(b) shall continue in accord with the provisions of that section subject to the provisions of subparagraphs (B) and (C).

"(B) The term of the authorized use of the lands leased to the District of Columbia for stadium and stadium parking lots is extended for a period not to exceed 99 years from the date of enactment of the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 Amendments of 1993.

"(C) Nothing in section 7(b), or any lease or deed executed pursuant thereto, or in this section, shall be construed to limit the authority or ability of the District of Columbia to sublease or otherwise encumber the lands to a third party, either public or private, for—

"(i) any use consistent with the use authorized by section 7(b) and this section; and

"(ii) any term not exceeding that which is authorized in this section.

"(2) The responsibility and authority for construction, maintenance, and operation of the parking lots on the lands leased to the District of Columbia for parking lots purposes is vested exclusively in the District of Columbia. Such responsibility and authority for the parking lots may be assigned by the District of Columbia to a third party under any sublease executed pursuant to the authority provided in this section. The National Park Service shall not be responsible for construction, maintenance, or operation of the parking lots, or any cost arising therefrom.

"(c)(1)(A) Except for the lands described in subparagraph (B), the lands designated as 'Area F' on the map entitled 'Map to designate Location of Stadiums and Lease of Parking Lots to the District', and further identified as National Park Service Drawing No. 831/87306 (hereinafter referred to as 'Area F'), are leased to the District of Columbia. Such lands may be used by the District of Columbia, or any sublessee of the District of Columbia, for the stadium parking lots purposes specified in section 7(b), during the term of use of stadium parking lots authorized by subsection (b)(1) of this section, only for 'overflow' parking, that is not to exceed 2,000 automobiles, and only when all other stadium striped parking spaces are filled to capacity.

"(B) The area described in subparagraph (A) excludes that area of land used by the District of Columbia for the new stadium authorized by subsection (a) of this section.

"(2) The use of Area F shall be in accord with the terms and conditions specified in an agreement between the National Park Service and the District of Columbia. The terms and conditions specified in such agreement shall be reasonable and necessary to ensure that Area F is maintained as grassed park land suitable for public recreational uses.

"(3) The National Park Service shall not be responsible for improvement, maintenance, or operation of Area F, or any costs arising therefrom.

"(d) The responsibility and authority for construction, maintenance, naming, and operation of the new stadium authorized by subsection (a) of this section is vested exclusively in the District of Columbia. Such responsibility and authority for the new stadium may be assigned by the District of Columbia to a third party, either public or private. The National Park Service shall not be responsible for construction, maintenance, naming, or operation of the new stadium, or any costs arising therefrom.

"(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the height of buildings in the District of Columbia", approved June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. 452; D.C. Code 5-401 through 5-409), a stadium authorized by subsection (a) may be constructed if—

"(1) the design has been reviewed by the Commission of Fine Arts; and

"(2) reviewed and approved by the National Capital Planning Commission."

By Mr. DECONCINI:

S. 977. A bill to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, in order to carry out provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MADRID PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION ACT

• Mr. DECONCINI. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to implement the protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of marks [protocol]. The protocol will establish an international trademark registration system which is independent of, but parallel to, the Madrid agreement which has been in existence since 1891.

At the diplomatic conference held in Madrid on June 27, 1989, the states, or countries and intergovernmental organizations party to the Madrid agreement, concluded a protocol which was signed by 27 states, including Spain, Korea, France, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Switzerland. The protocol provides for entry into force of the protocol 3 months after ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession by four states or organizations. To date, Spain has deposited its instrument of ratification.

It is important to note that the protocol does not change U.S. trademark law. It is simply a complementary system for international trademark registration. When the protocol enters into force, it will provide a trademark registration filing system that will permit a U.S. trademark owner to file for registration in any of the member countries by filing a single standardized application, in English, with U.S. currency, in the U.S. Patent Trademark Office [PTO]. Registration may be obtained without a local agent and without filing an application in each country. Equally important, under the protocol, renewal of a trademark registration in each country may be made

by filing a single request with a single fee.

One major obstacle to the international protection of trademarks has been the difficulty and cost of obtaining and maintaining a registration in each and every country. The protocol will alleviate the lengthy and costly application process for U.S. trademark owners.

In the late 1960's, the United States considered joining the Madrid agreement, but concluded it contained provisions disadvantageous to U.S. trademark owners and was unworkable under existing U.S. trademark laws. The use of a trademark in order to maintain its registration and a comprehensive preregistration trademark examination procedure are required under our law. It was these considerations which resulted in our unwillingness to join the Madrid agreement and helps explain the current eagerness to enter the protocol.

The protocol contains several significant modifications to the Madrid agreement and positively resolves previous U.S. concerns. First, in addition to a country of origin registration, the protocol permits the filing of an international application on the basis of a country of origin application. Thus, a trademark owner may seek trademark protection internationally at an early stage in the development of a product. In the United States, a trademark owner will be able to seek protection internationally based upon a U.S. application alleging a bona fide intent to use a mark.

Second, if the country of origin application or registration is abandoned or canceled as a result of action commenced during the first 5 years of the international registration, the international registration must be canceled. However, the protocol permits the international registration to be transformed into national applications in all of the designated countries, and to retain the international registration's original effective filing date. After the fifth anniversary of the international registration, the international registration is independent of the fate of the country of origin application or registration.

Third, the working languages of the applications are English and French. The Madrid agreement required applications to be filed in French. Finally, member countries may have up to 18 months to refuse to effect an international registration, rather than the 12 months under the Madrid agreement, with an additional 7 months from the beginning of an opposition period. This increased time period enables examination of trademarks in the normal course without pushing U.S. domestic filings back.

U.S. trademark law differs significantly from the laws of most other countries, both with respect to use re-

quirements and the extensive preregistration examinations. Therefore, a number of issues were given serious consideration in determining whether the United States should join the protocol.

Most countries do not have a requirement that a trademark be used in order to be registered. In the United States, however, all applicants for trademark registration must allege either actual use of their mark in commerce or a bona fide intention to use their mark. A declaration of actual use of the trademark must be filed before registration will issue.

Since the protocol does not address this issue, the United States negotiated a provision in the draft regulations to implement the protocol which requires any request for extension of an international registration to the United States to include an affidavit of bona fide intent to use the trademark in commerce in the United States. This requirement, along with the existing requirements in the law for use of a registered mark, should prevent the proliferation of registrations of marks which the owner has no intention of using.

The protocol provides that member countries may apply their national law to determine the acceptability of an international registration in that country. The nature of national requirements concerning identification of goods and services vary widely. U.S. law and practice require a registration to contain a specific identification of the goods or services to be trademarked. This is an important aspect of the law that allows PTO and the courts to make informed and reasonable determinations regarding the likelihood of confusion between conflicting marks.

Some countries permit registrations to encompass extremely broad categories of goods and services. The foreign owner of a registration covering broad categories of goods must narrow the identification of goods upon application to register in the United States. Conversely, a U.S. applicant seeking protection in a country permitting broad coverage, may be limited by reliance upon a narrow U.S. registration.

This difference in law and practice between the United States and some other countries underscores the fact that in some instances, a U.S. applicant may wish to file a trademark application directly in another country, rather than using the protocol. A positive aspect of the protocol is that it provides an easy and economical alternative to the country-to-country approach to obtaining international trademark protection. However, it does not preclude those trademark owners who, for whatever reason, wish to file an application directly with a foreign country.

The World Intellectual Property Organization [WIPO] will be implement-

ing and administering the protocol. It will be sharing its computer records of international applications and registrations with the PTO where protection is being sought in the United States. This will enable U.S. trademark owners to have early notice of requests for recognition of trademarks in the United States through the protocol international registration system. This is an important aspect of the proposed relationship between PTO and WIPO because an extension of an international registration to the United States will usually have an effective filing date equivalent to its filing in its country of origin office.

Mr. President, accession by the United States to the protocol has been endorsed in principle by the Section of Patent, Trademark, and Copyright Law of the American Bar Association and the United States Trademark Association. U.S. firms benefit by the ease with which they will be able to register their trademarks with over 20 nations. This capability could not come at a better time. With the European market opening up, U.S. firms will have a greater need and desire to sell their branded goods overseas. The protocol not only creates ease of international registration, but it is an effective means for encouraging and facilitating commercial expansion.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and hope the State Department will seek early ratification of the protocol. Furthermore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of my bill be printed in the RECORD immediately following this statement.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 977

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Madrid Protocol Implementation Act".

SEC. 3. PROVISIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE MADRID AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF MARKS.

The Act entitled "An Act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes", approved July 5, 1946, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1051 and following) (commonly referred to as the "Trademark Act of 1946") is amended by adding after section 51 the following new title:

"TITLE XII—THE MADRID PROTOCOL

"SEC. 60. DEFINITIONS.

"For purposes of this title:

"(1) MADRID PROTOCOL.—The term 'Madrid Protocol' means the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, adopted at Madrid, Spain, on June 27, 1989.

"(2) BASIC APPLICATION.—The term 'basic application' means the application for the registration of a mark that has been filed

with an Office of a Contracting Party and that constitutes the basis for an application for the international registration of that mark.

"(3) BASIC REGISTRATION.—The term 'basic registration' means the registration of a mark that has been granted by an Office of a Contracting Party and that constitutes the basis for an application for the international registration of that mark.

"(4) CONTRACTING PARTY.—The term 'Contracting Party' means any country or intergovernmental organization that is a party to the Madrid Protocol.

"(5) DATE OF RECORDAL.—The term 'date of recordal' means the date on which a request for extension of protection that is filed after an international registration is granted is recorded on the International Register.

"(6) DECLARATION OF BONA FIDE INTENTION TO USE THE MARK IN COMMERCE.—The term 'declaration of bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce' means a declaration that is signed by the applicant for, or holder of, an international registration who is seeking extension of protection of a mark to the United States and that contains a statement that—

"(A) the applicant or holder has a bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce,

"(B) the person making the declaration believes himself or herself, or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he or she makes the declaration, to be entitled to use the mark in commerce, and

"(C) no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, has the right to use such mark in commerce either in the identical form of the mark or in such near resemblance to the mark as to be likely, when used on or in connection with the goods of such other person, firm, corporation, or association, to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive.

"(7) EXTENSION OF PROTECTION.—The term 'extension of protection' means the protection resulting from an international registration that extends to a Contracting Party at the request of the holder of the international registration, in accordance with the Madrid Protocol.

"(8) HOLDER OF AN INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION.—A 'holder' of an international registration is the natural or juristic person in whose name the international registration is recorded on the International Register.

"(9) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION.—The term 'international application' means an application for international registration that is filed under the Madrid Protocol.

"(10) INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.—The term 'International Bureau' means the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

"(11) INTERNATIONAL REGISTER.—The term 'International Register' means the official collection of such data concerning international registrations maintained by the International Bureau that the Madrid Protocol or its implementing regulations require or permit to be recorded, regardless of the medium which contains such data.

"(12) INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION.—The term 'international registration' means the registration of a mark granted under the Madrid Protocol.

"(13) INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION DATE.—The term 'international registration date' means the date assigned to the international registration by the International Bureau.

"(14) NOTIFICATION OF REFUSAL.—The term 'notification of refusal' means the notice sent by an Office of a Contracting Party to

the International Bureau declaring that an extension of protection cannot be granted.

"(15) OFFICE OF A CONTRACTING PARTY.—The term 'Office of a Contracting Party' means—

"(A) the office, or governmental entity, of a Contracting Party that is responsible for the registration of marks, or

"(B) the common office, or governmental entity, of more than 1 Contracting Party that is responsible for the registration of marks and is so recognized by the International Bureau.

"(16) OFFICE OF ORIGIN.—The term 'office of origin' means the Office of a Contracting Party with which a basic application was filed or by which a basic registration was granted.

"(17) OPPOSITION PERIOD.—The term 'opposition period' means the time allowed for filing an opposition in the Patent and Trademark Office, including any extension of time granted under section 13.

SEC. 61. INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS BASED ON UNITED STATES APPLICATIONS OR REGISTRATIONS.

"The owner of a basic application pending before the Patent and Trademark Office, or the owner of a basic registration granted by the Patent and Trademark Office, may file an international application by submitting to the Patent and Trademark Office a written application in such form, together with such fees, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner.

SEC. 62. CERTIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION.

"Upon the filing of an application for international registration and payment of the prescribed fees, the Commissioner shall examine the international application for the purpose of certifying that the information contained in the international application corresponds to the information contained in the basic application or basic registration at the time of the certification. Upon examination and certification of the international application, the Commissioner shall transmit the international application to the International Bureau.

SEC. 63. RESTRICTION, ABANDONMENT, CANCELLATION, OR EXPIRATION OF A BASIC APPLICATION OR BASIC REGISTRATION.

"With respect to an international application transmitted to the International Bureau under section 62, the Commissioner shall notify the International Bureau whenever the basic application or basic registration which is the basis for the international application has been restricted, abandoned, or canceled, or has expired, with respect to some or all of the goods and services listed in the international registration—

"(1) within 5 years after the international registration date; or

"(2) more than 5 years after the international registration date if the restriction, abandonment, or cancellation of the basic application or basic registration resulted from an action that began before the end of that 5-year period.

SEC. 64. REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF PROTECTION SUBSEQUENT TO INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION.

"The holder of an international registration that is based upon a basic application filed with the Patent and Trademark Office or a basic registration granted by the Patent and Trademark Office may request an extension of protection of its international registration by filing such a request—

"(1) directly with the International Bureau, or

"(2) with the Patent and Trademark Office for transmittal to the International Bureau,

if the request is in such form, and contains such transmittal fee, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner.

SEC. 65. EXTENSION OF PROTECTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE MADRID PROTOCOL.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of section 68, the holder of an international registration shall be entitled to the benefits of extension of protection of that international registration to the United States to the extent necessary to give effect to any provision of the Madrid Protocol.

"(b) IF UNITED STATES IS OFFICE OF ORIGIN.—An extension of protection resulting from an international registration of a mark shall not apply to the United States if the Patent and Trademark Office is the office of origin with respect to that mark.

SEC. 66. EFFECT OF FILING A REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF PROTECTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

"(a) REQUIREMENT FOR REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF PROTECTION.—A request for extension of protection of an international registration to the United States that the International Bureau transmits to the Patent and Trademark Office shall be deemed to be properly filed in the United States if such request, when received by the International Bureau, has attached to it a declaration of bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce that is verified by the applicant for, or holder of, the international registration.

"(b) EFFECT OF PROPER FILING.—Unless extension of protection is refused under section 68, the proper filing of the request for extension of protection under subsection (a) shall constitute constructive use of the mark, conferring the same rights as those specified in section 7(c), as of the earliest of the following:

"(1) The international registration date, if the request for extension of protection was filed in the international application.

"(2) The date of recordal of the request for extension of protection, if the request for extension of protection was made after the international registration date.

"(3) The date of priority claimed pursuant to section 67.

SEC. 67. RIGHT OF PRIORITY FOR REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF PROTECTION TO THE UNITED STATES.

"The holder of an international registration with an extension of protection to the United States shall be entitled to claim a date of priority based on the right of priority within the meaning of Article 4 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property if—

"(1) the international registration contained a claim of such priority; and

"(2)(A) the international application contained a request for extension of protection to the United States, or

"(B) the date of recordal of the request for extension of protection to the United States is not later than 6 months after the date of the first regular national filing (within the meaning of Article 4(A)(3) of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property) or a subsequent application (within the meaning of Article 4(C)(4) of the Paris Convention).

SEC. 68. EXAMINATION OF AND OPPOSITION TO REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF PROTECTION; NOTIFICATION OF REFUSAL.

"(a) EXAMINATION AND OPPOSITION.—(1) A request for extension of protection described in section 66(a) shall be examined as an application for registration on the Principal

Register under this Act, and if on such examination it appears that the applicant is entitled to extension of protection under this title, the Commissioner shall cause the mark to be published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark Office.

"(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (c), a request for extension of protection under this title shall be subject to opposition under section 13. Unless successfully opposed, the request for extension of protection shall not be refused.

"(3) Extension of protection shall not be refused under this section on the ground that the mark has not been used in commerce.

"(4) Extension of protection shall be refused under this section to any mark not registrable on the Principal Register.

"(b) NOTIFICATION OF REFUSAL.—If, a request for extension of protection is refused under subsection (a), the Commissioner shall declare in a notification of refusal (as provided in subsection (c)) that the extension of protection cannot be granted, together with a statement of all grounds on which the refusal was based.

"(c) NOTICE TO INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.—(1) Within 18 months after the date on which the International Bureau transmits to the Patent and Trademark Office a notification of a request for extension of protection, the Commissioner shall transmit to the International Bureau any of the following that applies to such request:

"(A) A notification of refusal based on an examination of the request for extension of protection.

"(B) A notification of refusal based on the filing of an opposition to the request.

"(C) A notification of the possibility that an opposition to the request may be filed after the end of that 18-month period.

"(2) If the Commissioner has sent a notification of the possibility of opposition under paragraph (1)(C), the Commissioner shall, if applicable, transmit to the International Bureau a notification of refusal on the basis of the opposition, together with a statement of all the grounds for the opposition, within 7 months after the beginning of the opposition period or within 1 month after the end of the opposition period, whichever is earlier.

"(3) If a notification of refusal of a request for extension of protection is transmitted under paragraph (1) or (2), no grounds for refusal of such request other than those set forth in such notification may be transmitted to the International Bureau by the Commissioner after the expiration of the time periods set forth in paragraph (1) or (2), as the case may be.

"(4) If a notification specified in paragraph (1) or (2) is not sent to the International Bureau within the time period set forth in such paragraph, with respect to a request for extension of protection, the request for extension of protection shall not be refused and the Commissioner shall issue a certificate of extension of protection pursuant to the request.

"(d) DESIGNATION OF AGENT FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS.—In responding to a notification of refusal with respect to a mark, the holder of the international registration of the mark shall designate, by a written document filed in the Patent and Trademark Office, the name and address of a person resident in the United States on whom may be served notices or process in proceedings affecting the mark. Such notices or process may be served upon the person so designated by leaving with that person, or mailing to that person, a copy thereof at the address specified in the last designation so filed. If the person so des-

gnated cannot be found at the address given in the last designation, such notice or process may be served upon the Commissioner.

"SEC. 69. EFFECT OF EXTENSION OF PROTECTION."

"(a) ISSUANCE OF EXTENSION OF PROTECTION.—Unless a request for extension of protection is refused under section 68, the Commissioner shall issue a certificate of extension of protection pursuant to the request and shall cause notice of such certificate of extension of protection to be published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark Office.

"(b) EFFECT OF EXTENSION OF PROTECTION.—From the date on which a certificate of extension of protection is issued under subsection (a)—

"(1) such extension of protection shall have the same effect and validity as a registration on the Principal Register, and

"(2) the holder of the international registration shall have the same rights and remedies as the owner of a registration on the Principal Register.

"SEC. 70. DEPENDENCE OF EXTENSION OF PROTECTION TO THE UNITED STATES ON THE UNDERLYING INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION."

"(a) EFFECT OF CANCELLATION OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION.—If the International Bureau notifies the Patent and Trademark Office of the cancellation of an international registration with respect to some or all of the goods and services listed in the international registration, the Commissioner shall cancel any extension of protection to the United States with respect to such goods and services as of the date on which the international registration was canceled.

"(b) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO RENEW INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION.—If the International Bureau does not renew an international registration, the corresponding extension of protection to the United States shall cease to be valid as of the date of the expiration of the international registration.

"(c) TRANSFORMATION OF AN EXTENSION OF PROTECTION INTO A UNITED STATES APPLICATION.—The holder of an international registration canceled in whole or in part by the International Bureau at the request of the office of origin, under Article 6(4) of the Madrid Protocol, may file an application, under section 1 or 44 of this Act, for the registration of the same mark for any of the goods and services to which the cancellation applies that were covered by an extension of protection to the United States based on that international registration. Such an application shall be treated as if it had been filed on the international registration date or the date of recordal of the request for extension of protection with the International Bureau, whichever date applies, and, if the extension of protection enjoyed priority under section 67 of this title, shall enjoy the same priority. Such an application shall be entitled to the benefits conferred by this subsection only if the application is filed not later than 3 months after the date on which the international registration was canceled, in whole or in part, and only if the application complies with all the requirements of this Act which apply to any application filed pursuant to section 1 or 44.

"SEC. 71. AFFIDAVITS AND FEES."

"(a) REQUIRED AFFIDAVITS AND FEES.—An extension of protection for which a certificate of extension of protection has been issued under section 69 shall remain in force for the term of the international registration upon which it is based, except that the ex-

tension of protection of any mark shall be canceled by the Commissioner—

"(1) at the end of the 6-year period beginning on the date on which the certificate of extension of protection was issued by the Commissioner, unless within the 1-year period preceding the expiration of that 6-year period the holder of the international registration files in the Patent and Trademark Office an affidavit under subsection (b) together with a fee prescribed by the Commissioner; and

"(2) at the end of the 10-year period beginning on the date on which the certificate of extension of protection was issued by the Commissioner, and at the end of each 10-year period thereafter, unless—

"(A) within the 6-month period preceding the expiration of such 10-year period the holder of the international registration files in the Patent and Trademark Office an affidavit under subsection (b) together with a fee prescribed by the Commissioner; or

"(B) within 3 months after the expiration of such 10-year period, the holder of the international registration files in the Patent and Trademark Office an affidavit under subsection (b) together with the fee described in subparagraph (A) and an additional fee prescribed by the Commissioner.

"(b) CONTENTS OF AFFIDAVIT.—The affidavit referred to in subsection (a) shall set forth those goods or services recited in the extension of protection on or in connection with which the mark is in use in commerce and the holder of the international registration shall attach to the affidavit a specimen or facsimile showing the current use of the mark in commerce, or shall set forth that any nonuse is due to special circumstances which excuse such nonuse and is not due to any intention to abandon the mark. Special notice of the requirement for such affidavit shall be attached to each certificate of extension of protection.

"SEC. 72. ASSIGNMENT OF AN EXTENSION OF PROTECTION."

"An extension of protection may be assigned, together with the goodwill associated with the mark, only to a person who is a national of, is domiciled in, or has a bona fide and effective industrial or commercial establishment either in a country that is a Contracting Party or in a country that is a member of an intergovernmental organization that is a Contracting Party.

"SEC. 73. INCONTESTABILITY."

"The period of continuous use prescribed under section 15 for a mark covered by an extension of protection issued under this title may begin no earlier than the date on which the Commissioner issues the certificate of the extension of protection by under section 69."

"SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE."

This Act shall take effect on the date on which the Madrid Protocol enters into force with respect to the United States.●

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. WOFFORD):

S. 978. A bill to establish programs to promote environmental technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY ACT OF

1993

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, in this town, perceptions often last longer than reality. Take the impassioned debate over the economy versus the environment.

For more than a decade, we've heard that the economy and the environment are at odds. That somehow, we must choose between the two.

Well, that may be the rhetoric in Washington, but the reality in the country is that we usually can protect the environment and promote the economy at the same time. One concrete example of how to do that is with environmental technology.

That is why today I am introducing legislation, along with Senators LIEBERMAN, MIKULSKI, and others, to support the development, distribution, and export of environmental technology.

Environmental technology brings the economy and the environment together. By developing new products, new processes, and new services, environmental technology can protect environment, reduce waste, and create jobs. And these are good jobs in engineering, design, and manufacturing.

Enviro-tech is not just new cleanup technology. Scrubbers and similar equipment will continue to play a crucial role in cleaning up pollution. But we also have to get ahead of the curve, to develop new ways to prevent pollution before it occurs.

This means taking a new look at the manufacturing process, starting with the initial product design. It means looking at the full life-cycle environmental impacts.

Many businesses are already doing this. We need to encourage more of them to adopt this approach.

THE BUSINESS OF ENVIRO-TECH

The incentive for businesses of every kind to branch into environmental technology is the same that any other market offers—profit.

Enviro-tech can help cut a company's costs by reducing waste and improving efficiencies. It can also lead the company into new markets, both for its products and its production processes.

It's a big market. The estimated worldwide demand for environmental technology is now \$200 billion per year. By the end of this decade the market should reach \$300 billion.

America is the largest market. We produce and use more environmental technology than any other country in the world.

The enviro-tech industry already employs more Americans than General Motors. And it produces an annual trade surplus of \$4 billion. We could use a few more industries like this one.

But like so many other markets where we once dominated, we can't rest on past accomplishments.

The Germans have the largest trade surplus in environmental technology, some \$10 billion last year alone.

The Japanese have already formed large government and industry partnerships to build new environmental technology.

And our imports of environmental technology from these countries are soaring.

Mr. President, we simply cannot afford to let another important manufacturing sector wither. American business can do the job. But to compete, it needs the same kind of help other nations give their environmental industries.

In my view, environmental technology also represents a golden opportunity to help end the religious war that has separated us for so long on the environment. To bring us together is a common effort for the common good.

NEW LEGISLATION

The legislation we are introducing today will promote the development and use of environmental technology.

It will do four simple, but long overdue, things:

First, it will require the Government to get its act together, to develop a national strategy on environmental technology and then review existing programs and budgets in light of that.

One of our biggest problems is that we don't have a coordinated national strategy. The Federal Government spends some \$4 billion per year on environmental technology related programs.

But no one has looked at the big picture and asked "What is worth our investment?" "What isn't?"

Before we commit more spending on environmental technology, we need to be sure we are getting the most from what we already spend.

Second, our bill will help stimulate development of cleanup technologies. It will set aside a small portion of the money the Government spends cleaning up contaminated waste sites for use in developing new methods to clean up these sites faster and cheaper.

Third, the bill establishes an institute to the EPA to help develop cutting-edge technology that may not otherwise get off the ground. This is critical for small business, which often faces huge financial hurdles in bringing innovative technology to market.

This institute would use a revolving fund to work in partnership with private companies developing the most promising innovations in environmental technologies.

Finally, the bill has several provisions to help spur demand for environmental technologies. For instance, it will make it easier for business to use the newest technology to meet current regulations.

It will also help small business find environmental technology that suits their special needs.

And it will coordinate and improve current export promotion programs to help U.S. companies target opportunities around the world.

CONCLUSION

Mr. President, the programs in this bill can help build a stronger bridge between two of the most important issues facing our Nation today—economic growth and environmental protection.

In fact, a healthy environment and a healthy economy go hand-in-hand. You either have a clean environment and a healthy economy, or you have neither.

I intend to hold a hearing on this bill later this week. I ask my colleagues to examine it. And to join with us in harnessing our energies to achieve these twin goals.

Mr. President, I send a bill to the desk and ask that it be appropriately referred.

I also ask unanimous consent that a copy of the bill and a summary of it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 978

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "National Environmental Technology Act of 1993".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings.

Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY PANEL

Sec. 101. Establishment.

Sec. 102. Membership.

Sec. 103. National environmental technology strategy.

Sec. 104. Coordination of budget requests for environmental technology.

Sec. 105. Report to Congress.

Sec. 106. Termination.

TITLE II—NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES INSTITUTE; CLEARINGHOUSE

Sec. 201. Purposes.

Subtitle A—National Environmental Technologies Institute

Sec. 211. Establishment.

Sec. 212. Reports.

Sec. 213. Environmental technology trade promotion.

Subtitle B—Environmental Technology Clearinghouse

Sec. 221. Database.

TITLE III—ENVIRONMENTAL INNOVATION RESEARCH PROGRAM; TECHNOLOGY TESTING

Sec. 301. Findings; purpose.

Subtitle A—Environmental Innovation Research Program

Sec. 311. Environmental innovation research program.

Sec. 312. Guidelines and regulations of the environmental innovation research program.

Subtitle B—Innovative Technology Testing

Sec. 321. Program.

TITLE IV—ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—Verification of Environmental Technologies

Sec. 401. Program.

Subtitle B—Environmental Technology Advisory Council

Sec. 411. Establishment.

Sec. 412. Report by the Comptroller General.

Subtitle C—Coordination With National Institute of Standards and Technology

Sec. 421. Coordination with National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Sec. 422. Coordination with other federally supported extension programs.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) environmental problems facing the world pose a threat to the environmental and economic security of the United States and other nations;

(2) promoting a sound economy while maintaining a healthy environment is among the urgent public policy challenges of the United States, on both domestic and international levels;

(3) the development and deployment of environmental technologies will both enhance global environmental security and the economic standing of the United States in the world marketplace;

(4) the growing demand for environmentally sound products and processes, and for cost-effective environmental cleanup and pollution control technologies, presents strategic business opportunities;

(5) advances in environmental cleanup, pollution control, and pollution prevention technologies could significantly reduce Government and private cleanup expenditures and improve cleanup results;

(6) innovative environmental technologies face barriers to commercialization and diffusion, and are often slow to be adopted;

(7) while the Federal Government, research institutes, universities, and industries are conducting substantial relevant basic environmental research and development—

(A) environmental concerns must become a more pervasive and central dimension of technology research and development; and

(B) Federal environmental technology research and development programs should be better coordinated and better aligned with long-term, strategic environmental needs and business opportunities; and

(8) a coordinated, up-to-date, interagency strategy for environmental technology will greatly help the United States develop critical environmental technology that can respond to environmental programs and create jobs and new sources of income.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) COVERED FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term "covered Federal agency" means a Federal agency for which, for a fiscal year, an amount greater than \$50,000,000 is made available for environmental cleanup.

(3) CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY.—The term "critical environmental technology" means environmental technology that—

(A) embodies a significant technical advance;

(B) has the potential to bring about large, cost-effective reductions in risk to human health or the environment;

(C) is generically applicable at the precommercial stage; and

(D) if adopted, would result in a favorable ratio of social to private returns.

(4) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the head of the National Environmental Technology Institute established under section 211.

(5) ENVIRONMENTAL INNOVATION RESEARCH.—The term "environmental innovation research" means research related to the development, application, or commercialization of environmental technology.

(6) ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY.—The term "environmental technology" means a tech-

nology, product, or process that reduces environmental risks by—

(A) fulfilling a function other than protection of the environment with less impact during its manufacture, use, or disposal on the environment than other technologies, products, and processes; and

(B) protecting or enhancing the environment through pollution control, prevention, or environmental remediation.

(7) FUND.—The term "Fund" means the Environmental Advanced Research Projects Revolving Fund established under section 211(f).

(8) FUNDING AGREEMENT.—The term "funding agreement" means a contract, cooperative agreement, grant agreement, patent agreement, royalty agreement, license agreement, equity agreement, or other appropriate legal agreement between the head of a covered Federal agency and a private business concern to provide funding and support to carry out environmental innovation research.

(9) INSTITUTE.—The term "Institute" means the National Environmental Technologies Institute established under section 211.

(10) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term "small business concern" means a business concern that is recognized as a small business concern under section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)).

TITLE I—NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY PANEL

SEC. 101. ESTABLISHMENT.

There is established within the Office of Science and Technology Policy a National Environmental Technology Panel (referred to in this section as the "Panel"), to operate as a Presidential initiative panel of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology. The Panel shall be responsible for coordinating environmental technology programs within the Federal Government and the development of a National environmental technology strategy.

SEC. 102. MEMBERSHIP.

The Panel shall consist of—

- (1) the Administrator;
- (2) the Director of the National Science Foundation;
- (3) the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency of the Department of Commerce;
- (4) the Secretary of Energy;
- (5) the Secretary of the Interior;
- (6) the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;
- (7) the Secretary of Agriculture;
- (8) the Secretary of Defense;
- (9) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- (10) the Secretary of Commerce;
- (11) the Secretary of Transportation;
- (12) the United States Trade Representative;

(13) the Director of the National Environmental Technologies Institute; and

(14) the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, who shall serve as the Chairperson of the Panel (referred to in this title as the "Chairperson").

SEC. 103. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY STRATEGY.

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY STRATEGY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Panel shall develop a National Environmental Technology Strategy.

(b) STRATEGY REQUIREMENTS.—The Strategy shall—

- (1) identify critical environmental technologies for focused governmental support;

(2) prioritize the technologies identified in paragraph (1) based on trends in global and domestic environmental problems and the potential for economic benefits;

(3) recommend effective public and private partnership arrangements for the development and diffusion of environmental technologies;

(4) recommend approaches to encourage the commercialization and diffusion of environmental technologies, with special attention to small- and medium-sized business concerns;

(5) identify economic, regulatory, and other barriers and incentives to the development, deployment, and trade in environmental technologies;

(6) recommend administrative actions to remove barriers to and create incentives for the development and diffusion of environmental technology;

(7) recommend administrative actions to promote and assist trade in United States environmental technology; and

(8) recommend, as appropriate, changes in Federal procurement guidelines to promote the purchase of environmental technology.

(c) REVISION OF STRATEGY.—The Panel shall review and revise the Strategy not less frequently than once every 3 years.

(d) COORDINATION WITH OTHER GROUPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Panel shall consult with organizations involved in formulating Federal technology policy, organizations involved in technology development and commercialization, and organizations involved in making recommendations for redirecting research on military applications to civilian uses, including—

(A) the National Critical Technologies Panel established under section 601 of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6681);

(B) the Advanced Manufacturing Council of the Federal Council established under section 401 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 6651);

(C) the Defense Technology Conversion Council of the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense;

(D) the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense;

(E) the Advanced Technology Program established under section 28 of the National Institutes of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n);

(F) the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program Council established under section 2902 of title 10, United States Code;

(G) the Environmental Technology Advisory Council established under section 411; and

(H) the environmental innovation and research program established under section 311.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Panel shall make recommendations to the organizations covered in paragraph (1) to avoid duplication of efforts and to promote coordination of environmental technology efforts.

(3) TECHNICAL SUPPORT.—The Chairperson shall provide technical assistance regarding policy formulation to the Panel and may request technical and policy assistance from members of the Panel and other organizations, including the Academies of Science and Engineering.

SEC. 104. COORDINATION OF BUDGET REQUESTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY.

(a) STATUS OF FEDERAL ACTIVITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter,

the Chairperson, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall—

(1) submit to Congress a listing of all federally funded activities that promote, develop, or support environmental technology; and

(2) review the budget summary to determine whether the summary is consistent with the strategy developed under section 103.

(b) REPORT.—The Chairperson shall report any comments or views of the Panel regarding the budget summary to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(c) CONSIDERATION BY DIRECTOR OF OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall—

(1) consider all Federal agency requests for research related to environmental technology as one integrated, coherent, and multiagency request; and

(2) review the budget summary developed in subsection (a) and the comments submitted in subsection (b) prior to submission of the annual budget request of the President.

SEC. 105. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Chairperson shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(1) a summary of all Panel activities;

(2) the most recently prepared version of the strategy developed under section 103;

(3) any major findings of the Panel;

(4) the interagency budget summary developed under section 104 with any comments submitted by the Chairperson;

(5) descriptions of significant research initiatives in environmental technology;

(6) a listing of all public and private partnerships in critical environmental technology, including projects funded by—

(A) the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense, excluding any classified information;

(B) the Advanced Technology Program established under section 28 of the National Institutes of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n);

(C) the National Environmental Technologies Institute established under section 211; and

(D) the environmental innovations research program under section 311; and

(7) a listing of all federally funded activities that promote, develop, or support critical environmental technology identified under section 103(b)(1).

SEC. 106. TERMINATION.

The authority provided by this title shall terminate on the date that is 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE II—NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES INSTITUTE; CLEARING-HOUSE

SEC. 201. PURPOSES.

It is the purpose of this title to improve the environment and strengthen the economic competitiveness of the United States through—

(1) assisting private industry, universities, nonprofit research centers, and Government laboratories in developing and commercializing environmental technologies; and

(2) facilitating the diffusion, adoption, and export of environmental technologies by improving the information available on new environmental technologies.

Subtitle A—National Environmental Technologies Institute

SEC. 211. ESTABLISHMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTE.—There is established within the Environmental Protection Agency the National Environmental Technologies Institute (referred to in this section as the "Institute").

(2) DIRECTOR.—The Institute shall be headed by a Director who shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Director of the National Environmental Technologies Institute, Environmental Protection Agency."

(b) FUNCTIONS.—The Director shall—

(1) in cooperation with the heads of other agencies, support and assist the development of products oriented research, development, and demonstration of environmental technology at the precommercial stage by industrial, academic, governmental, and non-governmental entities;

(2) monitor on a continuing basis the research and development being conducted on environmental technologies by private industry in the United States and provide technical assistance to private industry conducting environmental research;

(3) in cooperation with the heads of other agencies, develop and transfer environmental technologies and mechanisms to address international environmental problems;

(4) develop and maintain a clearinghouse, as established under subtitle B, to provide information to private and public concerns that develop, apply, or export environmental technology;

(5) advise other officials, as appropriate, within the Environmental Protection Agency, and within other Federal departments and agencies, on programs and strategies for promoting the development and diffusion of environmental technology, including program managers for the environmental innovation research program established under subtitle A of title III, as appropriate;

(6) to the extent allowable by law, in cooperation with the Administrator or the head of any other Federal agency that the Director determines to be appropriate, ensure the availability of an initial market for critical environmental technologies;

(7) make recommendations for changes in Federal procurement guidelines to ensure the availability of an initial market for environmental technology; and

(8) consult with the Panel established under title I and the programs established under title III.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the functions of the Institute under this subtitle, the Director may enter into cooperative agreements or other arrangements with—

(A) any department, agency, or independent establishment of the United States;

(B) any unit of State or local government;

(C) any educational institution;

(D) any company that is a United States-owned company; or

(E) any company that the Secretary finds is incorporated in the United States and has a parent company that is incorporated in a country that—

(i) affords to United States-owned companies opportunities, comparable to those afforded to any other company, to participate in any cooperative agreement similar to those authorized under this subsection;

(ii) affords to United States-owned companies local investment opportunities comparable to those afforded to any other company; and

(iii) affords adequate and effective protection for the intellectual property rights of United States-owned companies.

(2) AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE PAYMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A cooperative agreement or other arrangement entered into under paragraph (1) may include a provision that requires a person or other entity to make a payment or payments to the Institute (or any other department, agency, or independent establishment of the United States) as a condition of receiving assistance from the Institute under the agreement or other arrangement.

(B) AMOUNT OF PAYMENT.—The amount of any payment received by a department, agency, or independent establishment of the United States pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be credited to the Fund in such amount as the Director specifies.

(C) NONDUPLICATION AND OTHER CONDITIONS.—The Director shall ensure that, to the extent practicable, a cooperative agreement or other arrangement entered into under this section—

(i) does not provide for research that duplicates research being conducted under other programs carried out by the private sector or by a department, agency, or independent establishment of the United States; and

(ii) requires the other party to the agreement or arrangement to share the cost of the project or activity concerned.

(D) FEDERAL SHARE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Federal share of the cost of a research and development project under this section may not exceed 50 percent.

(2) SMALL BUSINESS EXCEPTION.—The Federal share of the cost of a research and development project conducted pursuant to a cooperative agreement or other arrangement entered into with a small business concern under subsection (c) may not exceed 75 percent.

(e) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) SELECTION CRITERIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Director shall publish in the Federal Register proposed criteria, and not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, following a public comment period, final criteria, for the selection of recipients of contracts, leases, grants, and cooperative agreements under this section.

(B) CRITERIA.—Selection criteria under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) include requirements outlining business plans;

(ii) address the advancement of United States environmental technology and the promotion of the competitiveness of businesses of the United States; and

(iii) give special consideration to the needs of small business concerns.

(2) ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM FUNDS.—In cooperation with the heads of other agencies, the Director shall—

(A) determine categories of projects to be funded by the National Environmental Technologies Institute;

(B) issue solicitations for projects to be funded by the Institute;

(C) receive and evaluate proposals resulting from solicitations;

(D) select participants for funding agreements of the Institute;

(E) administer the funding agreements of the Institute; and

(F) make payments to recipients of funding agreements on the basis of progress toward, or completion of, the funding agreement requirements.

(3) CONSULTATION.—The Director shall, as appropriate, consult with the Panel established in title I and with the Environmental Technology Advisory Council established in subtitle B of title IV.

(4) FINANCIAL REPORTING AND AUDITING.—The Director, in consultation with the chief financial officer of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall establish financial reporting and auditing procedures to ensure that contracts and awards—

(A) are used for the purposes specified in this section;

(B) are made in accordance with sound accounting practices; and

(C) are not used for research programs existing or planned on the date of enactment of this section that would be substantially conducted in the same time period in the absence of financial assistance under this subtitle.

(5) DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS.—The Director shall provide for the dissemination of research results of the programs of the Institute established under this subtitle through the database established under section 221.

(6) CONTRACTS OR AWARDS; CRITERIA; RESTRICTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—No contract or award may be made under this section until the research project in question has been subject to a merit review by the Environmental Technology Advisory Council established under section 411, and has, in the opinion of the reviewers, been shown to have scientific and technical merit.

(B) DIRECT COSTS ONLY.—Federal funds made available under this subtitle shall be used only for direct costs and not for indirect costs, profits, or management fees of any contractor.

(C) CONSIDERATION.—In determining whether to make an award to a joint venture, the Director shall consider whether the members of the joint venture have provided for the appropriate participation of small businesses of the United States in the joint venture.

(D) ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE.—Section 552 of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply to the following information obtained by the Federal Government on a confidential basis in connection with the activities of any business or joint venture that receives funding under this section:

(i) Information on the business operation of a member of the business or joint venture.

(ii) Trade secrets possessed by any business or by a member of the joint venture.

(E) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—Intellectual property owned and developed by a business or joint venture that receives funding under this subtitle or by any member of such a joint venture may not be disclosed by any officer or employee of the United States except in accordance with a written agreement between the owner or developer and the Director.

(F) LICENSING FEES AND ROYALTIES.—The United States shall be entitled to a share of the licensing fees and royalty payments made to and retained by a business or joint venture to which the United States contributes under this section in an amount that is proportionate to the Federal share of the costs incurred by the business or joint venture, as determined by an independent audit.

(G) DISCONTINUANCE.—A contract or award under this subtitle shall contain appropriate provisions for the discontinuance of the project and the return of the unspent Federal funds to the Institute (after payment of all allowable costs and an audit) if it appears that, due to technical difficulties, financial

difficulty on the part of the recipient, or for any other reason, the recipient is not making satisfactory progress toward successful completion of the project.

(H) DISSOLUTION; RESIDUAL ASSETS.—Upon dissolution of a joint venture that receives funding under this section or at a time otherwise agreed upon, the United States shall be entitled to a share of the residual assets of a joint venture that is proportionate to the Federal share of the costs of the joint venture, as determined by an independent audit.

(f) REVOLVING FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund to be known as the "Environmental Advanced Research Projects Revolving Fund" (referred to in this section as the "Fund"), that shall consist of such amounts as are appropriated or credited to the Fund from time to time.

(2) EXPENDITURES FROM THE FUND.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available, as provided in appropriations Acts, to carry out this section.

(3) LOANS, GRANTS, LOAN GUARANTEES, AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director may use the Fund for the purpose of making loans, grants, loan guarantees (of both principal and interest), and other financial assistance to industrial and nonprofit research centers, universities, and other entities that serve the long-term environmental security needs of the United States, to carry out this subtitle.

(B) REPAYMENT SCHEDULE.—A loan made under this section shall—

(i) have a repayment schedule and maturity date determined by the Secretary of the Treasury;

(ii) bear interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury (as of the close of the calendar month preceding the month in which the loan is made) to be 3 percent less than the current market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the period for which the loan is made.

(C) REPAYMENTS.—Repayments on a loan made under this section and the proceeds from any other agreement entered into by the Director under this subtitle shall be credited to the Fund.

(4) MANAGEMENT OF FUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall manage the Fund and, after consultation with the Director, report to Congress each year on the financial condition and the results of the operation of the Fund during the preceding fiscal year and on the expected condition and operations of the Fund during the next 5 fiscal years.

(B) INVESTMENT.—

(i) AUTHORITY TO INVEST.—Subject to clause (ii), the Secretary of the Treasury shall invest the portion of the Fund that is not, in the judgment of the Secretary, required to meet current withdrawals.

(ii) LIMITATION.—Investments of moneys in the Fund may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) AMOUNTS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Institute to carry out this section—

(A) \$36,000,000 for fiscal year 1994;

(B) \$80,000,000 for fiscal year 1995; and

(C) \$120,000,000 for fiscal year 1996.

(2) LIMITATION ON USE.—Of amounts appropriated to the Institute, not more than 5 percent may be used to pay for administrative expenses of the Institute.

(3) FEDERAL COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Director shall allocate a significant percentage of the amounts made available to the Institute for the purpose of entering into cooperative agreements with departments, agencies, or independent establishments of the United States pursuant to subsection (c)(1).

SEC. 212. REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall, not less frequently than annually, and at such other times as the Director considers to be appropriate, submit a report to the Committees on Environment and Public Works and Appropriations of the Senate, and the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology and Appropriations of the House of Representatives describing—

(1) the activities of the Institute, including descriptions and funding levels of all projects developed with assistance from the Institute;

(2) each phase of the implementation and operation of the environmental innovation research programs administered by the Director and the heads of covered Federal agencies under subtitle A of title III;

(3) the plans of the Institute for future activities;

(4) the manner and extent to which technologies developed with assistance from the Institute have been commercialized and used; and

(5) the extent to which the technologies have been transferred to foreign nations.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Each report submitted under this section shall include such recommendations for program improvements as the Director considers to be appropriate.

SEC. 213. ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY TRADE PROMOTION.

The Director shall—

(1) collect and disseminate through the clearinghouse established under subtitle B, information useful for promoting the export of environmental technology, including information concerning—

(A) sources of financial assistance;

(B) sources of technical assistance; and

(C) the environmental needs of foreign nations;

(2) as appropriate, consult with the heads of other Federal agencies to facilitate the export of environmental technologies; and

(3) consult with—

(A) the Working Group on the Environment of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Council; and

(B) the National Environmental Technology Trade Initiative within the Department of Commerce,

regarding the appropriate administrative actions for the promotion of trade in environmental technology.

Subtitle B—Environmental Technology Clearinghouse

SEC. 221. DATABASE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall establish an operational electronic database to serve as a clearinghouse for the collection and dissemination of nonproprietary information on environmental technology.

(b) CONTENTS.—The database shall include—

(1) descriptions of environmental technologies verified under the program established under section 401;

(2) descriptions of environmental technologies tested under the program established under section 321;

(3) descriptions of environmental technologies developed under programs of the Institute under section 311;

(4) descriptions of environmental technologies developed under the environmental innovation research programs established under title III;

(5) analytical test results, costs, vendor information, performance specifications, and other appropriate information for all environmental technologies described in the database;

(6) information useful for promoting the export of environmental technology, including information concerning—

(A) sources of financial assistance;

(B) sources of technical assistance; and

(C) the environmental needs of foreign nations; and

(7) other relevant information on environmental technology.

(c) ACCESS TO CLEARINGHOUSE.—The clearinghouse shall be made available through an electronic data system (such as a computer bulletin board) and in paper report format, and shall be accessible to all persons and groups interested in environmental technology, including—

(1) industries that may use the evaluated environmental technologies either for compliance with any applicable regulations or voluntarily;

(2) Federal, State, and local programs likely to review permit applications proposing use of environmental technologies; and

(3) Federal, State, and local programs responsible for developing regulations establishing a level of performance or specific equipment for the prevention, mitigation, or abatement of environmental pollution.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) UPDATING.—The data stored in the clearinghouse shall be updated continuously as new information is made available, but not less often than every 12 months.

(2) EXISTING RESOURCES.—The clearinghouse shall build on existing data sources and, to the extent feasible, shall be integrated with other technology databases maintained by the Environmental Protection Agency on the date of enactment of this section.

(3) OUTREACH.—The Administrator shall conduct appropriate outreach efforts to advertise, deliver, and disseminate the information stored in the clearinghouse.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

TITLE III—ENVIRONMENTAL INNOVATION RESEARCH PROGRAM; TECHNOLOGY TESTING

SEC. 301. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that:

(1) estimates of the cost to clean up the contaminated sites in the United States range as high as \$1,000,000,000 over the next 30 years;

(2) the Office of Technology Assessment has found that, at some Federal sites, it may be impossible with current technology to remove contaminants from groundwater plumes and deeply buried soils;

(3) new technologies are needed to address these serious contamination problems in a more timely and cost-effective manner, with an enormous potential savings for the Government and private industry;

(4) the use of innovative technologies at certain contaminated sites has reduced site cleanup costs by more than half; and

(5) demonstration and testing of environmental technologies for performance and

cost characteristics is often a barrier to successful commercialization of environmental technology.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this title to reduce Federal and private cleanup costs by promoting the development and commercialization of environmental technologies.

Subtitle A—Environmental Innovation Research Program

SEC. 311. ENVIRONMENTAL INNOVATION RESEARCH PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The head of each covered Federal agency shall establish an environmental innovation research program for the development and commercialization of environmental technology to further the progress of cleanup, pollution prevention, or abatement activities of the agency.

(b) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of each covered Federal agency shall annually—

(A) notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(i) set aside not less than 1.25 percent of the amount of funds made available to the agency for environmental cleanup; and

(ii) reserve the amount set aside under clause (i) for awards to private concerns or other entities for the development and commercialization of environmental technology through a uniform process as described in subsection (e); and

(B) consult with the Environmental Technology Advisory Council established under section 411 and the Panel established under title I concerning the expenditure of the funds set aside pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the amount of funds that a covered Federal agency may spend on the research, development, or commercialization of environmental technology or any other environmental activity.

(c) DUTIES OF HEADS OF COVERED FEDERAL AGENCIES.—In carrying out an environmental innovation research program established under this section, the head of each covered Federal agency shall, in accordance with the requirements of this section—

(1) certify annually the amount of agency funds set aside in accordance with subsection (b)(1)(A);

(2) determine categories of projects to be included in the environmental innovation research program of the agency;

(3) issue environmental innovation research solicitations;

(4) receive and evaluate proposals resulting from the solicitations;

(5) select participants for the environmental innovation research funding agreements of the covered Federal agency;

(6) in administering paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), consider the needs of small business concerns;

(7) administer the environmental innovation research funding agreements of the covered agency (or delegate the administration to another agency);

(8) make payments to recipients of environmental innovation research funding agreements on the basis of progress toward, or completion of, the funding agreement requirements; and

(9) submit an annual report on the environmental innovation research program to the National Environmental Technologies Institute established in section 211 and the Office of Science and Technology Policy, which shall include—

(A) an accounting of the number and amount of awards made under the environmental innovation research program, classified by categories of projects; and

(B) the amount of funds awarded to projects for environmental cleanup, expressed as a percentage of the total funds awarded.

(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The head of each covered Federal agency may enter into a cooperative agreement with the head of another Federal agency for the provision of technical assistance and other appropriate assistance to business concerns or other entities conducting an approved project.

(e) PHASES OF ENVIRONMENTAL INNOVATION RESEARCH PROGRAM.—The head of each covered Federal agency shall carry out an environmental innovation research program consisting of the following 3 phases:

(1)(A) A first phase for determining, insofar as possible, the scientific and technical merit and feasibility of ideas that appear to have commercial potential, submitted pursuant to environmental innovation research program solicitations.

(B) With respect to the first phase, the head of the covered Federal agency may enter into funding agreements with governmental, industrial, academic, and other non-governmental entities, each of which shall be in an amount not to exceed \$250,000.

(2)(A) A second phase to further develop proposals that meet particular program needs, and with respect to which awards shall be made on the basis of the scientific and technical merit and feasibility of each proposal, as evidenced by the first phase (as described in paragraph (1)), taking into consideration, among other considerations, the commercial potential of each proposal, as evidenced by—

(i) the record of the private concern or other entity of successfully commercializing environmental innovation research or other research;

(ii) the existence of funding commitments for the second phase carried out under this paragraph from the private sector or sources other than the environmental innovation research programs to fund the development phase;

(iii) the existence of follow-on commitments for the third phase carried out under paragraph (3) for research conducted pursuant to this clause; and

(iv) the presence of other indicators of the commercial potential of the proposal.

(B) With respect to the second phase, the head of the covered Federal agency may enter into funding agreements with private concerns or other entities, each of which shall be in an amount not to exceed \$750,000, unless the head of the covered Federal agency finds that additional funding is necessary and appropriate.

(3)(A) If appropriate, a third phase, in which—

(i) environmental innovation research funding is used to continue development activity that has demonstrated outstanding commercial potential in the second phase of the environmental research program and merits further environmental innovation research funding;

(ii) awards from funding sources other than the environmental innovation research programs are used for the continuation of research or research and development that has been competitively selected using peer review or scientific review criteria; or

(iii) commercial applications of research or research and development funded by environmental innovation research programs are funded by non-Federal sources of capital or, for products or services intended for use by the Federal Government, by Federal funding sources other than environmental innovation research programs.

(B) With respect to a research and development project funded under subparagraph (A)(i), the Federal share shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the project.

(C) With respect to the assistance provided under this paragraph, the covered Federal agency may also assist the private concern or other entity in pursuing funding or procurement from other Federal cleanup programs and in pursuing financial and technical assistance for the export of technology developed under the environmental innovation research program.

(4) Funding agreements authorized under paragraphs (2) and (3)(A)(i) may make available, if appropriate, funds to test environmental technology in the program established under section 321.

SEC. 312. GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM.

(a) GUIDELINES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall promulgate guidelines for environmental innovation research conducted by covered Federal agencies pursuant to this subtitle.

(b) CONTENTS.—The guidelines promulgated by the Director under subsection (a) shall, at a minimum, provide for—

(1) simplified, standardized, and timely solicitations of project proposals;

(2) a simplified, standardized funding process that provides for—

(A) the timely receipt and review of proposals;

(B) the protection of proprietary information provided in project proposals;

(C) the selection of environmental technology projects;

(D) the retention of rights in data generated in the performance of a contract or other agreement by the private concern under the environmental technology research project;

(E) to the extent allowable by law, the transfer of title to property provided by a Federal agency to the private concern conducting an environmental research project, if the transfer would be more cost-effective than recovery of the property by the Federal agency;

(F) cost sharing; and

(G) cost principles and payment schedules;

(3) exemptions from the requirements of paragraph (2) in any case in which national security or intelligence functions would be jeopardized; and

(4) to the extent allowable by law and as appropriate, minimizing the regulatory burden of each private concern that participates in an environmental technology research project to improve the cost-effectiveness of the environmental technology research and development conducted under the program.

(c) REGULATIONS.—The head of each covered Federal agency shall, on the basis of the guidelines issued under subsection (a), promulgate such regulations as are necessary to ensure that the environmental innovation research program of the covered Federal agency meets the requirements of the guidelines.

Subtitle B—Innovative Technology Testing

SEC. 321. PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In consultation with other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, the Administrator shall establish a program for testing environmental technology at federally owned facilities and sites listed on the National Priorities List established under section 105(a)(8)(B) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42

U.S.C. 9605(a)(8)(B)), and the inventory of Federal agency hazardous waste facilities under section 3016 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6937) (referred to in this section as "applicable sites").

(b) DESCRIPTION.—As part of the program, the Administrator shall—

(1) enter into cooperative agreements with other Federal departments and agencies for the purpose of testing environmental technology at applicable sites;

(2) solicit and accept applications to test environmental technology suitable for prevention, control, or remediation of contamination at applicable sites, subject to the guidelines established under subsection (c);

(3) in consultation and cooperation with other Federal departments and agencies, State and local governments, industry consortia, and other groups interested in control, prevention, and remediation of environmental pollution at any applicable site, manage and oversee testing and evaluation of environmental technology at applicable sites subject to the guidelines established under subsection (c);

(4) document the performance and cost characteristics provided by any environmental technology tested at an applicable site;

(5) list and disseminate, through the clearinghouse established under section 221, nonproprietary information regarding the performance and cost characteristics of environmental technology that has been tested at one or more applicable sites and has been determined to be effective by the appropriate criteria in the guidelines established under subsection (c); and

(6) build upon, not duplicate, and, to the extent feasible, incorporate existing Environmental Protection Agency programs that facilitate testing of environmental technology at applicable sites, including the alternative or innovative treatment technology research and demonstration program established under section 311(b) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9660(b)).

(c) GUIDELINES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall, after notice and opportunity for comment, promulgate guidelines for the operation of the program established under this section. The guidelines shall include—

(1) an initial listing of applicable sites potentially available for testing of environmental technology categorized by site characteristics, including site geology and site contaminants;

(2) the criteria designating eligibility of applicants to the program established under this section, including—

(A) any business concern or consortium;

(B) any small business concern or consortium; or

(C) any nonprofit group, university, or State or local government entity or consortium;

(3) the application procedures for entities designated under paragraph (2) desiring to apply for testing of environmental technology at an applicable site including data, equipment, and findings or demonstrations required in a complete application for testing, including—

(A) appropriate testing and analytical procedures to demonstrate the effectiveness of an environmental technology;

(B) required data, findings, equipment, or demonstrations for a complete application for testing;

(C) provisions for sharing the costs of testing with applicants designated under subparagraph (B) or (C) of paragraph (2) that limit the Federal share to not more than 50 percent of the total cost of testing;

(D) a business plan that includes—

(i) the environmental problem the environmental technology is proposed to address;

(ii) the means by which the technology will be commercialized and marketed; and

(iii) the estimated benefits of the technology, including—

(I) quantitative or qualitative estimates of reductions in health and environmental risks; and

(II) the estimated number of jobs created if the technology is successfully commercialized; and

(iv) the projected capitalization costs and income; and

(E) provisions that provide special consideration to the needs of small business concerns;

(4) criteria for verification of the efficacy of tested environmental technologies, including—

(A) the efficiency of destruction or removal of contaminants;

(B) the reduction in the volume, toxicity, or mobility of contaminants;

(C) the operational and capital costs; and

(D) the operational reliability;

(5) specific procedures for the management and oversight of testing at applicable sites, including procedures for consultation or entering mutual agreements with—

(A) other Federal departments and agencies responsible for management and remediation of applicable sites;

(B) potentially responsible parties responsible for management and remediation of applicable sites;

(C) State and local government entities;

(D) private citizens or citizen groups concerned with management and remediation of applicable sites;

(E) nonprofit organizations concerned with management and remediation of applicable sites; or

(F) any persons or business concerns interested in investing in the commercialization of tested environmental technology; and

(6) appropriate provisions to limit the liability and, to the extent feasible, indemnify successful applicants to the program established under this section.

(d) LISTING OF VERIFIED TECHNOLOGY.—In the case of a technology tested under the program established by this section, the Administrator shall publish the test results, cost information, and a general description of the tested environmental technology, and disseminate the information through the clearinghouse established under section 221.

(e) AUDIT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall audit the performance of the program and report the results of the audit to Congress, including—

(1) the number of sites where environmental technologies have been tested, classified by the type of problem remedied and the technology tested;

(2) the number of environmental technologies tested that have subsequently become commercially viable;

(3) the number of sites for which environmental technologies tested have been selected in a formal agency record of decision;

(4) the number of sites that have been fully remedied with environmental technologies tested in the program;

(5) the cost in terms of labor and contract funds expended by the agency on the program;

(6) the estimated number of jobs and increased income associated with the development and commercialization of the environmental technologies tested;

(7) the estimated risk reduced through the use of environmental technologies tested; and

(8) the appropriateness of expanding the program to additional sites.

(f) INCORPORATION OF DEMONSTRATED TECHNOLOGY.—Where practicable, the covered Federal agency shall incorporate the demonstrated technology in the prevention, control, or remediation of contamination at applicable sites.

(g) FUNDING.—Evaluations conducted by the Administrator under this section are eligible for funding under section 311.

TITLE IV—ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—Verification of Environmental Technologies

SEC. 401. PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a program to evaluate, verify, and disseminate performance and cost information on environmental technologies appropriate for compliance with regulations promulgated under—

(1) the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

(2) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly referred to as the "Clean Water Act") (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

(3) title XIV of the Public Health Service Act (commonly referred to as the "Safe Drinking Water Act") (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(4) the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.); and

(5) other laws that the Administrator determines appropriate, collectively referred to in this section as "applicable regulations".

(b) FUNCTIONS.—As part of the program, the Administrator shall—

(1) accept applications to evaluate environmental technology subject to the guidelines established under subsection (c);

(2) evaluate and verify the performance and cost information on any environmental technology provided by an applicant subject to the guidelines established under subsection (c);

(3) develop protocols, test procedures, and quality assurance procedures to ensure quality, credibility, and comparability of data and information developed by applicants; and

(4) list and disseminate information regarding environmental technology that meets or exceeds the appropriate criteria in the guidelines established under subsection (c) through the clearinghouse established under section 221.

(c) GUIDELINES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall, after notice and opportunity for comment, promulgate guidelines for the operation of the program.

(2) DESCRIPTION.—The guidelines shall include—

(A) criteria for determining eligibility of applicants to the program, including—

(i) any large business concern;

(ii) any small business concern; or

(iii) any nonprofit group, university, or State or local government entity;

(B) application requirements and procedures for submitting data and information for evaluation and verification, including appropriate specifications, protocols, and quality assurance requirements relating to data and information development and presentation, including—

(i) appropriate, independently verified, analytical testing procedures to demonstrate compliance with the applicable regulations;

(ii) required data and findings; and

(iii) appropriate equipment or demonstrations;

(C) provisions excluding from verification any environmental technology that causes significant increases in environmental pollution in any media or is determined by the Administrator to have other unacceptable side effects;

(D) general criteria for verification and listing of environmental technologies, including—

(i) compliance with any applicable regulation at a lower cost than the estimated cost of the technology used to establish the applicable regulation; or

(ii) compliance with any applicable regulation with additional pollution prevention, control, or remediation benefits than the technology used to establish an applicable regulation;

(E) a schedule of fees for applications to cover the costs of the program, including—

(i) a sliding scale of fees based on the category of eligible applicants defined in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) lower fees for applicants defined in clause (ii) or (iii) of subparagraph (A); and

(F) provisions that provide special consideration to the needs of small business concerns.

(d) LISTING OF TECHNOLOGY.—For technologies that the Administrator finds, through the evaluation procedure established in subsection (c), meet or exceed all of the verification criteria established in subsection (c), the Administrator shall publish the results of the evaluation and a description of the evaluated environmental technology and disseminate the information through the clearinghouse established under section 221.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) USE OF FEES.—All fees collected by the Administrator through the operation of the program established under this section shall be used to support the operation of the program.

(2) EVALUATION DEADLINE.—All evaluations conducted under the program established under this section shall be completed, and the applicant notified of the results, not later than 6 months after the receipt of a complete application.

(f) NO REVISION OF APPLICABLE REGULATIONS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to revise any applicable regulation or release any person subject to an applicable regulation from the duty to fully comply with the applicable regulation.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

Subtitle B—Environmental Technology Advisory Council

SEC. 411. ESTABLISHMENT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Environmental Technology Advisory Council (referred to in this section as the "Advisory Council").

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Director shall appoint the members of the Advisory Council. The individuals appointed as members of the Advisory Council shall—

(1) be eminent in the fields of business, research, new product development, engineering, labor, education, management consulting, environment, or international relations;

(2) be selected solely on the basis of established records of distinguished service;

(3) not be employees of the Federal Government; and

(4) include—

(A) at least 1 representative of a leading consortium of manufacturing and technology firms;

(B) at least 1 representative of small business concerns;

(C) at least 1 representative of a State government;

(D) at least one representative of a local government body; and

(E) at least one representative of a non-governmental public interest organization.

(c) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—

(1) SELECTION.—The Advisory Council shall appoint from among the members of the Advisory Council a person to serve as Chairperson and a person to serve as Vice Chairperson, each of whom shall serve as Chairperson or Vice Chairperson, respectively, for a term of 1 year and shall not thereafter be eligible to serve as Chairperson or Vice Chairperson, respectively, until 1 year has elapsed after the end of the term.

(2) VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Vice Chairperson of the Advisory Council shall perform the duties of the Chairperson in the absence of the Chairperson.

(d) DUTIES.—The Advisory Committee shall—

(1) review and make recommendations regarding general policy for the Institute established under title II, and the organization, budget, and programs of the Institute within the framework of national policies set forth by the President and Congress;

(2) review guidelines and regulations of the environmental innovative research program established under title III;

(3) on the basis of the reviews conducted under paragraphs (1) and (2), make recommendations to the Administrator, the Director, and the head of each covered Federal agency regarding the merits of the distribution of the funds under proposed funding agreements to fund proposed projects under the environmental innovation research program established under title III;

(4) establish merit review panels consisting of members with technical expertise and related business experience to review proposals for funding submitted to the Institute;

(5) consult with the heads of Federal agencies covered by the environmental innovation research program established under title III concerning the expenditure of funds from programs established under section 311;

(6) consult with the Panel established under title I in the development of the national environmental technology strategy;

(7) review the effectiveness of the clearinghouse established in section 221;

(8) make recommendations to the Director to improve the effective dissemination by the clearinghouse of research information and results; and

(9) make recommendations to the Director regarding administrative actions to promote the export of environmental technologies.

SEC. 412. REPORT BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on Environment and Public Works and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report concerning the implementation of the programs established under titles II and III, including a description of the research conducted under the programs.

Subtitle C—Coordination With National Institute of Standards and Technology

SEC. 421. COORDINATION WITH NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY.

(a) AGREEMENTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator and the Secretary of Commerce shall enter into such agreements as may be necessary to permit the Environmental Protection Agency to provide technical assistance and support to the Manufacturing Technology Centers administered by the National Institute of Standards and Technology of the Department of Commerce.

(b) ASSISTANCE.—The assistance shall include—

(1) the preparation of environmental assistance packages for small business concerns generally and, where appropriate, for specific small business sectors, including information on—

(A) environmental compliance requirements and methods for achieving compliance;

(B) new environmental technologies;

(C) alternatives for preventing pollution that are generally applicable to the small business sectors;

(D) guidance for identifying and applying opportunities for preventing pollution at individual facilities;

(2) providing technical assistance to small business concerns seeking to act on the information provided under paragraph (1);

(3) coordinating with the National Institute of Standards and Technology to identify those small business sectors that need improvement in environmental compliance or in developing methods to prevent pollution; and

(4) developing and implementing an action plan for providing assistance to improve environmental performance of small business sectors in need of improvement.

SEC. 422. COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERALLY SUPPORTED EXTENSION PROGRAMS.

The Administrator may coordinate with representatives of small business and agricultural extension programs and centers, as appropriate, to provide environmental assistance to small businesses.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY, NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 1993

The bill seeks to improve both the environment and the economy by promoting the development and use of innovative environmental technology. The bill will: focus existing government environmental technology programs on critical needs; and fund the development of innovative environmental technology in partnership with the private sector; and increase demand for environmental technology by facilitating testing and demonstration of new technologies, by certifying the performance and cost of new technologies and by collecting and disseminating information for the export of environmental technologies.

TITLE BY TITLE SUMMARY

Title I—The National Environmental Technology Panel

The Federal government spends approximately \$4 billion among 10 different agencies on environmental technology every year. These expenditures are not governed by an overall environmental technology strategy. The bill would establish an interdepartmental Panel to develop a government-wide environmental technology strategy and a unified federal environmental technology

budget. The panel would identify environmentally critical technology, and recommend actions to spur their development, diffusion and export.

Title II—The National Environmental Technologies Institute

To further technology development, the bill establishes an institute within EPA modeled after the Advanced Technology Program at the Department of Commerce. The institute would work in cooperation with technology development agencies such as DOE and Commerce to enter into partnerships with private business concerns for jointly funding the development of environmental technology in the pre-commercial stages.

The Federal share of any institute project is limited to 50% except in the case of small businesses where it is limited to 75%. The institute would establish a revolving fund to share in any royalties from successful technology developments in proportion with the initial investment. The authorization of appropriations for the institute match the agencies budget requests for environmental technology: \$36M in FY94; \$80M in FY95 and \$120M in FY96. Not more than 5% of appropriated funds can be used for administrative expenses of the institute.

The institute would also house a technology clearinghouse to disseminate information on environmental technologies. The clearinghouse would link technology developers, regulators, and users with information about the latest developments.

A special provision would establish a one stop shop for information on financial and technical assistance for exports of environmental technologies. In addition, information would be gathered and disseminated about the environmental needs of foreign nations.

Title III—The Environmental Innovation Research Program

The task of cleaning up contaminated Federal and Superfund sites poses daunting financial and technical challenges. Estimates of the total cost range from over \$400 billion to \$1 trillion. Further, the Office of Technology Assessment has found that, at many Federal sites, it may be impossible with current technology to remove contaminants from groundwater plumes and deeply buried soils. New technologies are clearly needed to reduce costs and improve the results of cleanup efforts.

The bill directs Agencies with cleanup budgets of more than \$50 million to invest a small portion (1.25%) of their cleanup funds in technology development. The covered agencies are DOD, DOE, DOI and EPA. Based on the FY93 budget, \$137M would be set aside by this program. The funds set aside by this program will support development of new technologies to clean up contaminated sites more efficiently and at a lower cost as well as research into methods of preventing further contamination.

This title is modeled on the successful Small Business Innovation Research Act (SBIR) program, which is funded by a research and development set-aside at federal agencies. Like the SBIR program, the bill has a three phase, carefully structured process for reviewing and funding proposals from technology developers. The bill, however, does not limit funding to small businesses. Any business can apply for funding under this program but small businesses are given special consideration.

To help move the new technologies into commercialization, this title also strength-

ens and enhances programs for testing new technologies. Demonstration and testing are often listed as one of the top barriers for commercializing new environmental technologies. This title would expand the existing SITE program at EPA to allow for more testing at more sites, including closed military bases. Testing would not be limited to only clean-up technology.

Title IV—Additional programs

American industry has often been slow to adopt new environmental technology, in part because of the technology-freezing effect of some environmental regulations. Once a regulation is promulgated, companies usually use the technology listed with the standard. To counter this effect, this title establishes a technology verification program at EPA. The program would allow technology vendors to apply to EPA to have their technology verified. Technologies that meet the compliance requirements of existing regulations as well as being more cost effective or more efficient would be verified. If verified, the technology would be listed in the database under title II and made available to industries, regulation writers and permit writers.

In making any policy or funding decisions regarding environmental technology, the input of the private sector and other non-governmental groups is crucial. This title would establish a National Environmental Technology Advisory Council. This council would be comprised of representatives of industry, academia, State and local governments and non-governmental public interest groups. The council would advise the Interagency panel in title I, the institute in title II and the environmental innovation research programs in title III. The council would also review funding decisions made by the institute and the environmental innovation research programs.

This title also directs EPA to work with the Commerce Department to provide information on environmental technology and other environmental assistance to small businesses through the Department's manufacturing technology centers.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise to strongly support the Baucus, Lieberman, Mikulski bill on environmental technology.

Last year I made a pledge to Maryland residents. My pledge was to continue the fight for jobs today and jobs tomorrow. This is another step to creating the jobs for tomorrow.

This bill will act as a catalyst for public-private partnerships to develop the potential that's out there in environmental technologies.

New technologies to clean up Superfund sites. Products developed without the use of lead. More efficient engines. New products made from recyclable goods. We know the potential is endless.

This bill includes an idea that I introduced last year. This idea would provide targeted investments through loans and grants to the private sector and universities. These investments would develop the precommercial technologies that will lead to actual products.

Mr. President, this bill says that environmental protection is no longer antibusiness, or antijobs. Being good to the environment is good business.

The pattern has been in this country to develop the research and let someone else produce the product. As the United States continues to win the Nobel Prizes, we lose the markets. We have to translate R&D into the development of products and manufacturing.

We need to change the way we think and the way we operate. What we are doing here is retooling Government and getting it ready to do business in the new world.

Right now, the Federal Government spends more than \$76 billion on research and development. Almost 60 percent of that amount still goes to defense research. The amount being spent on environmental technology is just a half percent. That is at the bottom of the list of our major competitors.

Mr. President, we have a chance here to become the Jolly Green Giant of the 21st century. I don't want to see another country steal that chance.

And you know that's what they are trying to do. The European Community has already set up agencies to study the technological future. Germany spends 23 percent of its R&D budget environmentally. And Japan is spending over \$4 billion to develop its environmental research.

We are getting behind again. Other countries are becoming the leaders in developing air pollution control equipment and waste water treatment technologies.

Mr. President, we know the approaches in this bill work. They have worked to develop the smart weapons that won the cold war and now they can be used to develop the smart technologies to win the economic war. Now is the time to take these ideas and aim them at the environment.

Almost every report in the environmental technology area says this market is ready to explode with growth. Right now it's estimated at \$200 billion. It's expected that market will be over \$300 billion by the year 2000.

It's estimated there are 1.7 million jobs worldwide in the environmental industry right now. Imagine what that will mean for future jobs if the industry grows by \$100 billion.

It's time for the United States to take a leadership position. Let's get out in front. I don't want this country to import ideas from abroad. I want it to export American ideas, American technologies, and American products.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, today Senator BAUCUS, the distinguished chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, is introducing the National Environmental Technology Act of 1993. As an original cosponsor of the bill, I would like to thank him, Senator MIKULSKI, and their staff for their leadership on this legislation. Both Senator MIKULSKI and I have previously introduced environmental technology bills. I am very pleased that, under Senator BAUCUS'

leadership, we have developed a single, comprehensive environmental technology program.

Mr. President, the economy and the environment are two priorities of the American people. For too long, however, we have viewed these as competing concerns, and ignored the links between them. The Earth Summit in Rio last summer made clear, that if American industries are to compete successfully in the global economy they must be environmental leaders in their industries.

Innovative environmental technology advances both our environmental and economic agendas. The development and commercialization of clean technologies will play an important role in determining the competitiveness of American companies. New environmental technologies can save vast amounts of money. Pollution prevention technologies can make manufacturing process more efficient. As one computer industry executive explained to me, production of waste and pollutant byproducts is a sign of production inefficiency. And by reducing waste, they can lower the cost of waste treatment and disposal, chemical accidents and environmental cleanup liability.

In addition, innovative environmental technologies can increase U.S. exports and create jobs. As the worldwide demand for consumer goods—for cars, refrigerators, air conditioners, and other goods—expands, American products will have to be cleaner and more energy-efficient to compete successfully for market share. Likewise, the demand for pollution control and environmental cleanup equipment is growing rapidly. The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment estimates that the global market for environmental goods and services will reach \$300 billion by the year 2000. As the global markets for environmentally beneficial products expand, American companies must capture their fair share.

But the United States does not have a coherent national policy to encourage the development, use, and export of environmental technology. Other nations, notably Japan and Germany, have fostered the development of new environmental technologies through active involvement with all stages of research, development and commercialization. But the United States, in its propensity to view the environment and the economy as competing priorities, has overlooked an important economic opportunity. The absence of an environmental technology policy threatens to leave America behind in a global marketplace that is increasingly shaped by environmental concerns.

The National Environmental Technology Act seeks to improve U.S. competitiveness and enhance environmental protection through promoting the development, use, and export of in-

novative environmental technologies. The bill has three major thrusts.

First, the bill focuses existing Federal Government environmental technology programs on critical needs. Currently 10 different agencies have technology programs related to the environment, but these programs are not governed by an overall strategy. The bill establishes an interagency panel under the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology [FCCSET] to identify critical environmental technologies and to construct a unified Federal budget for environmental technology.

Second, the bill establishes two complementary programs to fund private-sector development and commercialization of environmental technology. The legislation establishes an Institute at the Environmental Protection Agency that would enter into cost-sharing arrangements with private sector companies and universities to help spur technology development. The bill also sets up a government-wide program, modeled on the highly successful Small Business Innovation and Research [SBIR] Program. This Environmental Innovation Research Program would reinvest a small percentage of Government cleanup funds—1.25 percent—in environmental technologies. Like SBIR, the program has a three-phase, carefully structured process for reviewing funding proposals—an approach that has successfully brought products to commercialization. The bill encourages the participation of small businesses, but does not limit funding to this sector.

This set-aside is a strategic reinvestment of Government cleanup funds. The task of cleaning up contaminated Federal and Superfund sites currently poses daunting financial and technical challenges. The total cost has been estimated to be as high as \$1 trillion. Further, the Office of Technology Assessment has found that, at many Federal sites, it may be impossible with current technology to remove contaminants from ground water plumes and deeply buried soils. New technologies are clearly needed to reduce costs and improve the results of cleanup efforts. Over the long term, I expect the 1.25 percent set-aside will increase, not decrease, the progress of our cleanup programs by improving the cost-effectiveness of available cleanup technologies.

Finally, the bill helps break down some of the regulatory barriers to the use of new technology. For example, it establishes a testing and demonstration program to speed commercialization of new technologies, and creates a clearinghouse to link technology developers to technology users. It also promotes the diffusion of environmental technology by linking the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Commerce to provide technical assistance to small and medium-

sized businesses through the Department of Commerce's manufacturing technology centers. The centers currently provide small and medium-sized business with general technology assistance, and are well-positioned to play a greater role in helping businesses comply with environmental mandates and reduce their pollution. There are only seven such centers today, but the Clinton administration has proposed establishing over 100 centers around the country in the next 4 years.

Mr. President, this bill is carefully constructed to substantially increase government support of environmental technology without increasing government bureaucracy. It is fully consistent with our shared efforts to reinvent government. Several provisions in the bill will streamline existing government programs and make them better serve public needs. For example, the inter-agency panel will set clear government-wide priorities for environmental technology programs and improve government accountability and efficiency. Further, the new institute at EPA will consolidate environmental technology information from across EPA and the Federal Government, making this information much more accessible to industry, State agencies, and other members of the public. The Institute at EPA will essentially serve as a one-stop shop for environmental technology, linking environmental programs across the Federal Government, and linking environmental technology developers with users both at home and abroad.

The bill will also improve the payback of existing spending programs. Over the long term, setting aside a small portion of our cleanup funds for technology development should reduce the cost to the Federal Government of cleaning up contaminated sites. In one study of certain Federal contaminated sites, the use of innovative environmental technology instead of conventional cleanup approaches reduced cleanup costs by over 60 percent.

Mr. President, I have seen directly what the lack of U.S. Government commitment to clean environmental technologies can mean. With its highly skilled work force, Connecticut is poised to be a leader in environmental technology. But companies have not had the support that a sensible energy and economic policy can offer. For example, Connecticut is home to two of the Nation's fuel cell manufacturers. Fuel cells are essentially large scale batteries that use a range of fuels, hydrocarbon fuel, without combustion, to produce electricity. They are superlative energy producers, reaching efficiencies of over 80 percent if heat is recovered, compared to about 30 percent for traditional power plants. They are virtually pollution-free, and because of their great efficiency, emit far less car-

bon dioxide per unit of energy produced than traditional power-generating devices.

The World Resources Institute and others have identified fuel cells as a critical environmental technology. Fuel cells are on the brink of commercialization, but our Government is not acting aggressively enough to foster that commercialization here in cooperation with the private sector. Even as they struggle in this country, however, fuel cells and other alternative energy industries are forming the basis of an aggressive energy and economic policy in Japan—including support of the commercialization process. That should come as no surprise to us, but it should serve as a warning. We cannot let fuel cells go the way of the VCR.

Mr. President, this is not old-fashioned industrial policy. It is not centralized government planning; it is not command and control from Washington; and finally, it is not a bailout for failing industries. It is government working as a catalyst to promote private sector development of socially beneficial technologies, and to make sure that the environmentally clean technologies of tomorrow are being created right here in America today.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG:

S. 979. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish an environmental export program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

GREENTECH JOBS INITIATIVE ACT OF 1993

- Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Greentech Jobs Initiative Act of 1993. This bill creates a comprehensive, lowcost effort to help America's environmental companies win the race for global markets.

Mr. President, our world is changing and our economic strategies must change with it. We need to embrace new realities and take advantage of our enormous creativity and new markets.

This legislation recognizes that creating jobs and protecting the environment are not at odds. They can, and must, go hand in hand. When we clean up pollution or prevent it from occurring in the first place, we create jobs for engineers, manufacturing workers, consultants, and many others. We put our people to work doing good—and we hope—doing well.

In addition, this legislation recognizes that American companies must start thinking globally, especially in the environmental field. The worldwide market for environmental goods, services, and technologies is expected to grow 5 percent per year and reach \$300 billion by the year 2000.

In today's economy, a simple mathematical formula should be our guide: Exports equals jobs. That equation should be tacked to the wall, maybe beside the sign that says, "It's the economy, stupid."

Equally important, this legislation recognizes that our most powerful source of new jobs is America's small business community. Over a recent 3-year period, for example, small businesses accounted for 3.2 million new jobs while big business saw a net loss of 500,000 jobs.

The environmental field is populated largely by small companies, precisely the nimble, aggressive types of firms that will survive in an economy of intense international competition.

We must also recognize that our Government cannot stand by and let American companies get clobbered in this global environmental market. When I was at the Rio summit last year, I was deeply impressed at how the German and Japanese Governments had aided their environmental companies in capturing worldwide markets for their goods, services, and technologies.

Our Government no longer has the luxury of retiring to the sidelines. It must lend our companies and our workers a helping hand. Government shouldn't dictate how companies should operate and it shouldn't offer handouts, but it should provide the conditions and assistance that will allow these companies to flourish and create jobs.

That's what the Greentech Jobs Act tries to accomplish. The bill has four key components.

First, environmental technology information.

My bill establishes a program to collect credible and cutting-edge information on environmental technologies. Under this program, the Environmental Protection Agency will test new environmental technologies, develop testing protocols, conduct technology demonstrations, and establish a research and development program for low-cost technologies that meet foreign environmental needs.

Second, international environmental technology financing.

My bill directs the EPA, in conjunction with the Agency for International Development, to identify environmental projects in foreign countries that could benefit from U.S. knowhow. In addition, the agencies must establish financial mechanisms to increase the participation of U.S. businesses in supplying environmental goods, services, and technologies to developing nations.

Third, environmental export technology training.

My bill establishes environmental training programs for certain foreign service commercial officers so that these officers can better assist U.S. environmental firms.

Fourth, an Environmental Export Information Center.

My bill creates a one-stop center where American businesses can obtain vital information on: sources of financial and technical assistance, environ-

mental needs of foreign countries, specific markets for American exports, and the names of business contacts in foreign countries who could assist U.S. exporters.

Mr. President, the Greentech Jobs Initiative Act also squares well with the goals of the Clinton-Gore administration. The administration's budget devotes \$36 million to environmental technologies, \$12 million of which is targeted to environmental exports.

In addition Mr. President, parts of this bill are based on a report issued by former EPA Administrator William Reilly, "Global Markets for Environmental Technologies: Defining a More Active Role for EPA Within a Broader U.S. Government Strategy." The report identifies two areas of expertise at EPA that would be valuable in the overall U.S. Government export assistance effort: demonstration of innovative solutions to environmental problems around the world, and technology innovation, development, and diffusion.

The bill's financial assistance program also parallels the program already enacted for renewable technologies in last year's National Energy Act.

And finally, the idea for the Environmental Export Information Center comes from many small- and medium-sized firms that are often unaware of the many existing Federal programs to provide assistance to environmental exports. They have applauded the idea of having a single point of contact to improve the services Government provides.

Mr. President, in my own State there are more than 2,000 companies providing environmental protection goods and services. Located in every part of the State, these companies employ tens of thousands of people as engineers, consultants, and manufacturers. They are ready, willing and able to expand their businesses and employ more people if given the helping hand this bill will provide.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 979

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "Greentech Jobs Initiative Act of 1993".

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings; policy; purposes.

TITLE I—EXPORT PROGRAMS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Sec. 101. Definitions.

Sec. 102. Environmental protection agency global greentech initiative.

Sec. 103. Environmental technology information.

Sec. 104. International environmental technology financing program.
 Sec. 105. Environmental export technology training.
 Sec. 106. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO THE EXPORT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1988

Sec. 201. Advisory committee.
 Sec. 202. Study of export promotion practices.

Sec. 203. Environmental export information center and outreach program.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; POLICY; PURPOSES.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

(1) the estimated dollar amount of the world market for environmental technologies, goods, and services is expected to grow at a rate of 5 percent per year, and the amount is expected to reach \$300,000,000,000 by the year 2000;

(2) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency has the expertise to play an active role in the export assistance activities of the Federal Government relating to—

(A) the demonstration of innovative and proven solutions to environmental problems in foreign countries; and

(B) the development and dispersal of innovative and proven environmental technologies.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the Federal Government to—

(1) foster the export of proven, cost-effective environmental technologies, goods, and services to assist in achieving the environmental objectives of the Federal Government;

(2) promote international economic and social development on a sustainable basis;

(3) improve the competitiveness of the United States in international trade;

(4) reduce the balance of trade deficit of the United States through the export of environmental technologies and technological expertise;

(5) retain and create manufacturing and related service jobs in the United States;

(6) develop markets for environmental technologies to be used in meeting the environmental needs of foreign countries; and

(7) provide financial assistance to foster increased participation by business concerns of the United States in the financing, ownership, design, construction, or operation of environmental technology projects in foreign countries.

(c) **PURPOSES.**—It is the purpose of this Act to—

(1) develop information on environmental technology testing, demonstration, and evaluation;

(2) create financial mechanisms to assist domestic business concerns in establishing and operating technology projects in foreign countries;

(3) provide environmental training for export assistance officers; and

(4) establish a central repository for information on environmental exports.

TITLE I—EXPORT PROGRAMS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title:

(1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) **BUSINESS CONCERN.**—The term “business concern” means a private firm, corporation, or other entity that the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

(3) **DEVELOPING COUNTRY.**—The term “developing country” means a country eligible

for foreign assistance from the United States, and includes the countries of—
 (A) Central and Eastern Europe; and
 (B) the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

(4) **DOMESTIC BUSINESS CONCERN.**—The term “domestic business concern” means a business concern whose principal place of business is the United States.

(5) **ENVIRONMENTAL EXPORT ACTIVITY.**—The term “environmental export activity” means an activity associated with the export of environmental technology.

(6) **ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY.**—The term “environmental technology” means a technology, good, or service that reduces environmental risks by—

(A) fulfilling a function other than protection of the environment with less impact on the environment than other technologies, goods, and services; and

(B) protecting or enhancing the environment through pollution control or environmental remediation.

(7) **FOREIGN BUSINESS CONCERN.**—The term “foreign business concern” means a business concern whose principal place of business is a foreign country.

(8) **HOST COUNTRY.**—The term “host country” means a foreign country that—

(A) is the participant in, or the site of, a proposed innovative environmental technology project under section 104; and

(B) is either—

(i) classified as a country eligible to participate in development assistance programs of the Agency for International Development pursuant to applicable laws (including regulations); or

(ii) a developing country.

(9) **INNOVATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY.**—The term “innovative environmental technology” means a new technology (or a related good or service) that—

(A) would effect a significant and cost-effective reduction in an environmental risk (as determined by the Administrator);

(B) represents a significant technological advance (or in the case of a related good or service, is associated with a technology that represents a significant technological advance); and

(C) would result in a high degree of social benefit from private investment.

(10) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

SEC. 102. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY GREENTECH JOBS INITIATIVE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall establish and carry out a program to be known as the “Greentech Jobs Initiative”.

(b) **DUTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.**—In carrying out the Greentech Jobs Initiative, the Administrator shall—

(1) establish a program to develop environmental technology information pursuant to section 103;

(2) establish an International Environmental Technology Financing Program pursuant to section 104;

(3) provide for environmental training pursuant to section 105;

(4) participate in the establishment and operation of the Environmental Export Information Center and Outreach Program pursuant to section 2313(g) of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (as added by section 203);

(5) ensure the participation by a representative of the Environmental Protection Agency on the Environmental Trade Working Group of the Trade Promotion Coordination Committee, as required under section 2313(b) of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4728(b));

(6) ensure the coordination of the environmental export promotion activities of the Environmental Protection Agency with the export promotion activities of the Department of Commerce and other Federal agencies; and

(7) cooperate with the Secretary—

(A) to facilitate contacts between persons and entities that possess environmental technologies and expertise and persons and entities that need the environmental technologies and expertise;

(B) to participate in environmental trade missions and trade fairs;

(C) to provide technical assistance to State export promotion offices, including information sharing and training; and

(D) to promote the level of awareness of environmental problems of officials of financial institutions of the Federal Government.

SEC. 103. ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall establish a program to foster the development and international dissemination of credible data and information concerning the performance, costs, potential applications, and environmental applications of competitive technologies of the United States (referred to in this section as the “program”).

(b) **COORDINATION OF EFFORTS.**—The Administrator shall coordinate the activities of the program with the activities of—

(1) the Environmental Trade Promotion Working Group of the Trade Promotion Coordination Committee established under section 2313(b) of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4728(b));

(2) national laboratories;

(3) appropriate officials of institutions of higher education; and

(4) representatives of nongovernmental groups and organizations.

(c) **DUTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.**—

(1) **TESTING.**—In carrying out the program, the Administrator shall conduct a program of field and laboratory testing of new and innovative environmental technologies. Under the testing program, the Administrator shall designate categories of innovative environmental technologies to receive priority for testing. The Administrator shall designate the categories on the basis of international needs for environmental technologies.

(2) **PROTOCOLS FOR PRODUCT TESTING; DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.**—In carrying out the program, the Administrator shall—

(A) develop testing protocols and a peer review process to obtain technology performance data; and

(B) disseminate the information obtained pursuant to subparagraph (A) to the appropriate officials of Federal agencies, departments and agencies of States, institutions of higher education, and industrial testing organizations.

(3) **DEMONSTRATIONS; EVALUATIONS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out the program, the Administrator shall establish a demonstration program to conduct projects to demonstrate environmental technologies and evaluate the technologies by applying the testing protocols developed pursuant to paragraph (2).

(B) **DEMONSTRATION TEAM.**—To carry out a demonstration project referred to in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall establish a team of individuals with recognized expertise in fields related to environmental technologies who represent professional societies, institutions of higher education, Federal agencies and departments and agencies of States. The Administrator shall, by regu-

lation, provide for the administration of, and compensation for, members of each team.

(C) DEMONSTRATION.—With respect to the demonstration projects referred to in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—

(i) solicit applications from persons and entities for the demonstration and testing of an environmental technology;

(ii) approve each application that meets requirements that the Administrator shall establish by regulation;

(iii) conduct a demonstration project for each applicant that—

(I) submits an application approved by the Administrator; and

(II) enters into an agreement with the Administrator to accept such terms for the demonstration project as the Administrator determines to be appropriate; and

(iv) establish a schedule of fees that shall—

(I) as a condition to carrying out the demonstration, be assessed by the Administrator to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of the demonstration and testing of an environmental technology under this paragraph; and

(II) allow for adjustments by the Administrator to take into account the ability of an applicant to pay a fee under the schedule.

(4) ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS.—In carrying out the program, the Administrator shall publish monographs of technological approaches to address specific environmental problems. Each monograph published under this paragraph shall identify each available environmental technology and emerging environmental technology that could address the environmental problem that is the subject of the monograph, and describe, with respect to the environmental technology, the—

- (A) performance costs;
- (B) benefits;
- (C) limitations; and
- (D) design criteria.

(5) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—In carrying out the program, the Administrator shall establish a research and development program. If the Administrator determines that a cost-effective technology is needed to meet environmental goals in 1 or more foreign countries, the Administrator shall, to the extent practicable, conduct a research and development project under the program to meet the identified need.

SEC. 104. INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY FINANCING PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in cooperation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, and in consultation with the other members of the Environmental Trade Promotion Working Group (in this section referred to as the "interagency working group") established under section 2313 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4728), shall establish an environmental technology financing program to carry out the purposes described in subsection (b).

(2) WRITTEN AGREEMENT.—Not later than 150 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall enter into a written agreement to carry out this section.

(3) AGREEMENTS RELATING TO CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—With respect to any foreign country that does not receive assistance from the Agency for International Development, the Administrator may, if appropriate, enter into an agreement with the head of another Federal agency to provide the assistance that would otherwise be provided pursuant to paragraph (2).

(b) IDENTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to the agreements required by subsection (a), the Administrator, in consultation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, each head of a Federal agency who is a signatory to an agreement under subsection (a)(3), the Environmental Trade Promotion Working Group, representatives from domestic business concerns, and representatives from foreign countries, shall develop mechanisms to identify projects in host countries that could benefit from environmental technologies.

(2) LIST OF PROJECTS.—Not later than 240 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and periodically thereafter (as determined by the Administrator), the Administrator shall prepare a list of the projects identified pursuant to paragraph (1).

(c) FINANCIAL MECHANISMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to the agreement under subsection (a), the Administrator, acting through the Administrator of the Agency for International Development and each head of a Federal agency who is a signatory to an agreement under subsection (a)(3), shall—

(A) establish appropriate financial mechanisms to increase the participation of domestic business concerns with respect to supplying environmental technologies in developing countries; and

(B) use financial assistance authorized under this section to counterbalance assistance provided by foreign governments.

(2) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The financial assistance authorized under this section may be—

(A) provided in combination with other forms of financial assistance, including funding from sources from foreign countries and other non-Federal sources that is available to fund a project; and

(B) used to assist domestic business concerns in the development of financing packages for environmental technology projects that use other Federal financial assistance programs.

(3) APPLICABILITY OF OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The obligations of the United States under the Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits established through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development shall apply under this section.

(d) SOLICITATIONS FOR PROJECT PROPOSALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and as appropriate thereafter (as determined by the Administrator), the Administrator, in cooperation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development and each head of a Federal agency who enters into an agreement under subsection (a), shall solicit proposals from domestic business concerns of the United States for environmental projects in host countries.

(2) CONTENTS OF PROJECTS.—A project referred to in paragraph (1) shall be designed to provide assistance in a host country in carrying out a project identified and listed pursuant to subsection (c). The assistance may include engineering design, demonstration, transportation, personnel training, testing, and financing, except that no assistance may be provided or used under this Act for the purchase or construction of capital equipment or for the routine operations of a business concern.

(3) REQUIREMENTS FOR PROJECTS.—Each solicitation made by the Administrator under this subsection shall include notification of

the following requirements relating to projects conducted under this subsection:

(A) Each domestic business concern that submits a proposal in response to a solicitation under this subsection shall have an equity interest (as defined and determined by the Administrator) in the project that is the subject of the proposal.

(B) Each project that is approved by the Administrator shall use a technology developed by a domestic business concern to meet any applicable environmental requirements of the host country.

(C) Each project proposal shall be submitted by, and carried out by, a domestic business concern, except that the Administrator may approve a project to be conducted pursuant to a joint venture or other arrangement that teams a domestic business concern with a foreign business concern.

(e) CERTAIN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO DOMESTIC BUSINESS CONCERN.—Pursuant to the agreements under subsection (a), the Administrator, in cooperation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development and each head of a Federal agency who enters into an agreement under subsection (a), and in consultation with the interagency working group, shall establish a procedure to provide financial assistance to a domestic business concern for a project identified under subsection (c) in any case in which a solicitation for the project is conducted by a host country or a multilateral lending institution.

(f) OTHER PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—Pursuant to the agreements under subsection (a), the Secretary, in cooperation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development and each head of a Federal agency who enters into an agreement under subsection (a), and in consultation with the interagency working group, shall—

(1) establish eligibility criteria for host countries;

(2) periodically review the environmental needs of host countries and export opportunities for domestic business concerns for the development of projects in host countries;

(3) consult with appropriate officials of the governments of host countries to determine the level of interest in, and support for, potential projects under this section; and

(4) determine whether each project selected under this section is developmentally sound, as determined under the criteria developed by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

(g) SELECTION OF PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to the agreements under subsection (a), the Administrator, in cooperation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development and each head of a Federal agency who enters into an agreement under subsection (a), shall, not later than 120 days after a deadline for receipt of proposals in response to a solicitation under subsection (e) that the Administrator shall establish, select 1 or more project proposals for approval.

(2) SELECTION.—In selecting a project proposal for approval, the Administrator, in cooperation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development or the appropriate head of a Federal agency referred to in paragraph (1), shall consider—

(A) the ability of the domestic business concern, in cooperation with the host country, to undertake and complete the project;

(B) the degree to which the equipment to be included in the project is designed and manufactured in the United States;

(C) the long-term technical and competitive viability of the environmental tech-

nology that is the subject of the project proposal (including any related services);

(D) the ability of the domestic business concern to compete in the development of additional environmental projects using the environmental technology referred to in subparagraph (C) in the host country and in other foreign countries;

(E) the extent of technical and financial involvement of the host country in the project;

(F) the extent of technical, financial, management, and marketing capabilities of the participants in the project, and the commitment of the participants to completion of a successful project in a manner that will facilitate acceptance of the technology of the United States for future application;

(G) the extent to which the environmental technology effectively addresses the environmental needs of the host country; and

(H) such other criteria as the Administrator, in consultation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development and each head of a Federal agency who enters into an agreement under subsection (a), considers appropriate.

(i) UNITED STATES-ASIA ENVIRONMENTAL PARTNERSHIP.—The Administrator shall coordinate the activities carried out under this section with the United States-Asia Environmental Partnership.

(j) BUY AMERICA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to the agreements under subsection (a), in carrying out this section, the Administrator, in consultation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development and each head of a Federal agency who enters into an agreement under subsection (a), shall ensure—

(A) that a maximum percentage, but in no case less than 50 percent, of the cost of any equipment furnished in connection with a project authorized under this section shall be attributable to components manufactured in the United States; and

(B) the maximum participation of domestic business concerns.

(2) DETERMINATION OF COST.—In determining whether the cost of the components referred to in paragraph (1) equals or exceeds the percentage specified in paragraph (2), the Administrator may not consider the cost of assembly of the components in the host country as part of the cost of the component.

(k) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The Administrator, in cooperation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development and each head of a Federal agency who enters into an agreement under subsection (a) shall, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, submit a report to Congress concerning the progress made with respect to introducing environmental technologies into foreign countries.

SEC. 105. ENVIRONMENTAL EXPORT TECHNOLOGY TRAINING.

(a) TRAINING OF ENVIRONMENT EXPORT ASSISTANCE OFFICERS.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall establish a program to provide training to each Environmental Export Assistance Officer designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 2313(d) of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4728(d)).

(b) TRAINING OF INDIVIDUALS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.—The Administrator, in cooperation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, shall establish a program to provide training to individuals of developing countries concerning the operation and maintenance of envi-

ronmental technologies. Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall enter into a written agreement with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development to carry out the program.

SEC. 106. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The sums authorized to be appropriated to the Environmental Protection Agency such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title.

TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO THE EXPORT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1988

SEC. 201. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Section 2313 of the Export Enhancement Act (15 U.S.C. 4728) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(e) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory committee to advise the Working Group concerning increasing the number of exports of environmental technologies, goods, and services.

(2) MEMBERS.—The advisory committee shall be composed of 11 members, including representatives of industrial groups, institutions of higher education, professional organizations, individuals with recognized expertise in fields related to trade, and environmental groups.

(3) CHAIRPERSON.—The Secretary shall appoint a Chairperson from among the members of the advisory committee.

(4) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the advisory committee who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government may be compensated at a rate determined by the Secretary, but not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the advisory committee. All members of the advisory committee who are officers or employees of the United States shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as officers or employees of the United States.

(B) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the advisory committee shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorities for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services of the advisory committee.

(5) STAFF.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide to the advisory committee such staff as the Secretary, in consultation with the Chairperson, determines to be necessary for the advisory commission to carry out the functions specified in this subsection.

(B) DETAIL.—The head of any Federal agency may, with or without reimbursement, detail to the advisory committee an employee of the Federal agency to assist in carrying out necessary functions of the advisory committee.”.

SEC. 202. STUDY OF EXPORT PROMOTION PRACTICES.

Section 2313 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4728), as amended by section 201, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(f) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Working Group shall conduct a study of subsidies, incentives, and policies used by foreign countries to promote

exports of the environmental technologies, goods, and services of the foreign countries. In conducting the study, the Working Group shall identify any foreign trade barrier that restricts the import of environmental technologies, goods, or services manufactured, produced in, or otherwise originating from, the United States.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Working Group shall submit a report on the findings of the study described in paragraph (1) to Congress.”.

SEC. 203. ENVIRONMENTAL EXPORT INFORMATION CENTER AND OUTREACH PROGRAM.

Section 2313 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4728), as amended by section 202, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(g) ENVIRONMENTAL EXPORT INFORMATION CENTER AND OUTREACH PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish an environmental export information center (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Center’).

(2) FUNCTIONS OF CENTER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall serve as a centralized repository for information concerning the export of environmental technologies, goods, and services to foreign countries, including information concerning—

(i) potential sources of financial and technical assistance;

(ii) the environmental needs of foreign countries;

(iii) opportunities for the export of environmental technologies, goods, and services to foreign countries;

(iv) the names of business contacts in foreign countries that could facilitate the exports; and

(v) environmental and trade laws and regulations of foreign countries.

(B) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—An appropriate official of the Center shall provide the information referred to in subparagraph (A) to any person or entity that requests the information.

(C) OUTREACH.—The Center shall conduct a comprehensive program to identify domestic business concerns that might export environmental technologies and to provide information to these domestic business concerns about the programs and services of the Center.”.

By Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. METZENBAUM, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 980. A bill to reduce hazardous pollution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POLLUTION LEGISLATION

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce today, along with my colleagues Senators MOYNIHAN, JEFFORDS, LAUTENBERG, FEINGOLD, METZENBAUM, and WELLSTONE, the Hazardous Pollution Prevention Planning Act of 1993. This does not use the old command and control technique of ordering businesses to adopt pollution prevention measures. Instead, it requires certain businesses currently covered by the toxic release inventory to conduct a self-analysis for

prevention opportunities and to set pollution prevention goals for themselves. It does not require those companies to implement pollution prevention, but it does ask them to take a careful look at its benefits. It is designed to help businesses see for themselves, in their own individual ways, how they can improve their bottom line while, at the same time, they improve the environment. In brief, this legislation:

First, requires those facilities that currently report under the toxic release inventory of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act to prepare pollution prevention plans. The plans would both consider options and establish 5-year goals for pollution prevention. The plans would not be public documents. Summaries of the plans and progress reports, subject to confidentiality provisions, would be available to the public.

Second, requires EPA to establish a small business pollution prevention compliance and technical assistance program including manuals and pollution prevention checklists for certain categories of smaller and medium-sized businesses, which would be used by those businesses in lieu of preparing plans.

Third, directs EPA to conduct a university and college based research, development, and demonstration program on pollution prevention.

Fourth, requires EPA to prepare a report on progress in pollution prevention and to identify industrial categories that need assistance in pollution prevention. EPA may provide, on request, technical assistance to facilities within those categories.

Fifth, provides for a demonstration program of regulatory incentives, including permit modifications, for those facilities which are doing a good job at pollution prevention.

Mr. President, we have spent the last 20 years trying to clean up the environmental mistakes of our predecessors. In Congress, we have passed comprehensive legislation protecting surface waters, drinking water, air, coastal zones, land pollution, wetlands, and oceans. The heart of our environmental legislation has been an attempt to regulate a vast array of industrial, agricultural, and individual behavior.

We have witnessed some significant victories. In my State, after an absence of many decades, salmon are returning to breed in the Connecticut River, one of our most valuable natural resources. We have taken most of the lead that contributed to lead poisoning out of the air. Comprehensive hazardous waste management regulations are in place which, according to EPA, have kept roughly 16 billion gallons of hazardous waste per year from being landfilled without prior treatment.

But while we have made strides, overall our efforts keep falling behind

the pollution curve. For example, the Clean Water Act's objective of prohibiting the discharge of toxic pollutant in toxic amounts is not being met. Millions of tons of dangerous chemicals continue to be discharged into our waterways; 21 years after passing the Clean Water Act, there's no excuse for not doing a better job.

Also, 16 years after the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act was passed, we still have not made a real dent in the hazardous waste we produce. By one estimate, hazardous waste generation in the United States is likely to increase by 75 percent from 1988 to 2000.

Almost 5 billion tons of toxic chemicals were released into the environment or transferred off-site from manufacturing facilities in 1990, according to the toxic release inventory, which has the ability to measure only a portion of the toxic chemicals released by industry in America.

Many of us are bothered by the nagging questions: Is this the best we can do? Where do we go from here? How do we ensure that future generations will not inherit an ever-expanding multi-billion-dollar environmental deficit comprised of programs to clean up our mistakes? Is there some supplement or alternative to our traditional command and control regulatory strategy that will work better?

I believe that the answer to these questions is that rather than only control pollution after it is created, we should direct our efforts to preventing its creation in the first place. This is the conclusion reached in the report prepared by the EPA Science Advisory Board, "Reduced Risk." The report states:

End of the pipe controls and waste disposal should be the last line of environmental defense, not the front line. Preventing pollution at the source is usually a far cheaper, more effective way to reduce environmental risk, especially over the long run.

The legislation I am introducing today does not use command and control measures to require pollution prevention directly but instead requires certain industries to review pollution prevention opportunities and to set their own goals for reduction.

Once businesses covered by the toxic release inventory see the advantages of pollution prevention through the planning process, they don't need to be forced into it. First, and foremost, pollution prevention provides substantial and far-reaching benefits to human health and the environment, going well beyond the benefits of traditional control regulations. Pollution prevention techniques, such as substituting other chemicals for lead in gasoline or eliminating the use of DDT, have resulted in the greatest environmental successes of the last 20 years. Pollution prevention also reduces the shifting of waste from one medium to another—such as

turning hazardous air emissions into hazardous solids that must be disposed of in landfills.

Second, pollution prevention can significantly reduce costs to American companies associated with the purchase of raw materials, waste treatment, disposal, liability, and accidents. Currently, American business spends approximately \$115 billion a year on pollution control. As Kenneth Derr, the chief executive officer of Chevron Corp., has stated: "Pollution prevention may be the best way to get out of this regulatory net and reduce operating costs."

The cost savings resulting from pollution prevention are well-documented and impressive. The most comprehensive work, by the nonprofit group INFORM, looked at 27 U.S. plants of varying types. The study found that the amount of waste reduced through pollution prevention at these plants is substantial: 128.7 million pounds in 1 year. INFORM also found an average waste reduction of 71 percent, an average annual amount of waste reduction per source reduction action of 1.6 million pounds, an average annual savings per action of \$351,000, and an annual savings for all the plants combined of \$21.8 million. Two-thirds of the actions recouped the initial investments within 6 months. In short, INFORM found that source reduction actions have typical returns on investment far exceeding that of virtually any other use of corporate dollars.

Third, pollution prevention can improve American competitiveness by leading to greater efficiency. As one computer industry executive explained to me, waste byproducts are actually a cost in his highly competitive industry, a sign of inefficiency. American companies produce five times more waste than German and Japanese companies per dollar of goods manufactured. As more and more business leaders are discovering, environmentally sound manufacturing can cut costs and improve the bottom line. Competing in the global market means limiting the inefficiencies that pollution from pipes and stacks often signals.

The INFORM study shows that pollution prevention actions significantly improved industrial efficiency, energy use, and product quality. For example, average product yield per source reduction activity among the 27 companies increased by 7 percent. These all translate into greater international competitiveness.

There is a growing consensus that the best way to achieve pollution prevention is through a careful planning process. First, leading business theorists support the process of doing planning to help renew companies. Robert Waterman, in his book, "The Renewal Factor: How the Best Get and Keep the Competitive Edge," states: "The renewers seem to know

how important the process of planning can be in generating information; in identifying issues; in improving communications; in reinforcing the culture; in supporting the financial control systems; and in identifying possible crisis points." In testimony before the Environment and Public Works Committee last Congress, Morton Mullins of the Chemical Manufacturers Association said: "Planning is an essential, if not the essential, milestone or element of the pollution prevention process. We are totally supportive of it. We could not be doing the things we are doing without planning."

While a planning process might seem natural given the enormous competitive and environmental benefits, experts in pollution prevention told the Environment and Public Works Committee that it simply does not occur routinely.

Although there are large opportunities for pollution prevention, one of the reasons many facilities are missing them is that they are unaware of the sources of pollution. INFORM found that:

Virtually every facility that looks at its operations finds significant opportunities for source reduction and toxic use reduction. Therefore, anything the government can do to stimulate companies to take a look when they otherwise wouldn't should promote significant source reduction progress.

William Mulligan of Chevron, testifying before the Environment Committee, agreed that planning provisions could in fact accomplish the goals of having companies look at their pollution and identify forms of pollution prevention that they might not otherwise have come up with. INFORM reported that even at plants with effective source reduction programs, not one official indicated that the plan had reached its potential, or even that a predefined level of source reduction can exist. In short, the full benefits of pollution prevention will only emerge after a careful analysis of a firm's operations and processes.

A recent GAO study reported that representatives of States, industry, and environmental organizations have endorsed planning as an effective approach to identifying opportunities for pollution prevention. At least 14 States have some kind of planning legislation. At a conference last year of industry, government, and public interest representatives on State strategies for pollution prevention, all participants agreed that planning should be part of a government program on pollution prevention.

The legislation I am introducing today builds on the successes of States where planning has been tried, and the proposed legislation reflects the lessons learned through that experience. The bill contains the provisions on pollution prevention planning as reported out of the Environment and Public

Works Committee last Congress in S. 976. It reflects extensive discussions with industry, government, and public interest representatives.

Section 4 requires owners or operators of facilities currently reporting under EPCRA to develop pollution prevention plans considering options and establishing 5-year goals as appropriate for three types of pollution prevention: Source reduction, the source reduction method defined as toxic use reduction and in-process recycling. Smaller facilities and facilities which use, manufacture, or process below a certain threshold are not covered by EPCRA and therefore would not be covered in this legislation. It may be appropriate for an owner/operator of a facility to determine that no improvement can be made in a particular type of pollution prevention. In other words, a goal for toxics use reduction or any other type of pollution prevention might be zero.

Analyses and goals are required both for the facility as a whole and for targeted smaller units within a facility responsible for producing a product or family of product. The owner or operator of the facility is given discretion to determine which smaller units at the facility contribute significantly to pollution; it is those targeted units that will be analyzed as part of the plan. The National Academy of Sciences, the Office of Technology Assessment, and some businesses all agree that it is important to examine pollution prevention opportunities within smaller units, because simply looking at the facility as a whole may not give a sufficiently accurate picture.

The EPA Administrator is given discretion to enlarge the coverage of facilities within the scope of this bill if additional categories are added to the toxic release inventory. However, the Administrator must first research and make findings about the extent of pollution prevention to be achieved from such an expansion.

Companies are required to submit a plan summary describing the facility, identifying targeted production processes, identifying goals, and describing measures that will be taken to implement the plan. Progress reports must be submitted annually and should demonstrate progress and explain, if necessary, why progress is less than expected.

The legislation provides that plans are not public documents. The plan summaries and progress reports will be made available to the public, subject to confidentiality protection.

Although many smaller businesses are not within the scope of this legislation at all, section 4 contains a special compliance program for small and medium-sized businesses modeled after a California law. EPA is required to prepare manuals and checklists for certain industry segments which are to be used by those industries in lieu of preparing plans.

This approach was suggested to me last Congress by the National Association of Metal Finishers which represents small businesses. The association has informed me in a letter that its members,

* * * have found this type of program to be an efficient method of complying with waste minimization and pollution prevention requirements. In fact, the association viewed the waste minimization opportunities assessment manual developed in consultation with our industry favorably enough that it was reproduced and provided to the entire national membership. It is a basic, efficient method of self-initiated pollution prevention assessment in this industry.

Section 4 also makes clear that EPA and States have the authority to review plans, but only to determine if they are complete and not to evaluate their substance.

Section 5 of the legislation requires EPA to prepare pollution prevention reports that summarize national progress in pollution prevention and identifying any industrial categories that need improvement and assistance in pollution prevention. EPA may, upon request, provide technical assistance to facilities within those identified categories.

The legislation makes clear that EPA is not given the authority to mandate that pollution prevention performance standards be achieved or that particular pollution prevention measures be implemented. Harvard Business School's Michael Porter has written that government must not constrain the technology used to achieve pollution prevention. I agree that government involvement might indeed hamper the development of innovative technologies and processes.

Under section 6, EPA is authorized to approve a State pollution prevention program to be implemented in lieu of the Federal program.

I'd like to highlight the research, development, and demonstration portion of the bill, section 7, which was proposed by my very able colleague, the distinguished senior Senator from New York, Senator MOYNIHAN. The language was originally offered and accepted as an amendment to the Environment and Public Works Committee markup of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act last June. I was impressed by the amendments and asked Senator MOYNIHAN if he would agree to have the language included as part of my pollution prevention bill. I am glad he agreed to do so, because I think it is an important addition to my bill. An efficient infrastructure for pollution prevention, recycling and reuse simply does not exist. These provisions help us build this infrastructure now and maintain it in the future.

Section 7 encourages EPA to conduct a pollution prevention research program. It requires EPA to work with other Federal agencies involved in pollution prevention and with the States.

EPA is required to provide such grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements to colleges and universities as to insure they play a principal role in carrying out the program. This is an important national capacity-building effort and much needed if we are to create the flexibility needed to address regional and local problems and to make best use of our Nation's expertise in preventing pollution.

Research on the identification and evaluation of environmentally safe product substitutes is called for to promote and facilitate the design, development and production of environmentally preferable product alternatives for use by the private sector.

Research to assess the effects of manufacturing processes on pollution is authorized to develop, evaluate, demonstrate, and promote the use of pollution prevention and waste minimization process technologies by the private sector.

Research to develop methods is called for to allow assessment of the degree of reduction in pollution resulting from changes in key manufacturing processes. These research efforts will provide information needed over time to show us the best ways to prevent pollution and to evaluate the success of pollution prevention efforts.

Because recycling and reuse programs are in their early stages of development, section 7 authorizes a recycling and reuse research program to identify, evaluate, and demonstrate economic and environmentally safe product recovery, reuse and recycling methods. Section 7 encourages identification of innovative uses of and markets for recycled products.

A number of financial, political, and technological issues have hindered pollution prevention efforts. It is likely this will continue into the future. Perhaps the most important part of section 7 is Senator MOYNIHAN forward looking language authorizing socio-economic and institutional research efforts to identify barriers and incentives to recycling and reuse in order to stimulate the development and implementation of acceptable waste minimization and pollution prevention technologies.

As technology evolves, new processes and products will enter commerce. Section 7 authorizes EPA to conduct an anticipatory program to identify emerging environmental problems and to develop ways to avoid them. It also authorizes EPA to develop ways to monitor the effectiveness of pollution prevention technology.

Section 8 provides confidentiality protection to provisions in plan summaries or progress reports.

Section 9 authorizes penalties only for failure to submit plans, summaries or progress reports.

Section 10 makes clear that State laws are not preempted. EPA and the

States are authorized to deny a permit under any environmental law to the extent that a facility that is required to prepare a plan, plan summary, or progress report has failed to do so.

Section 11 of the legislation requires EPA to establish a regulatory incentives program for those facilities which are doing a good job at pollution prevention. The National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology, a panel of experts from government, academia, States, and public interest groups, has reported that incentives, particularly in the area of permitting procedures, can be useful in fostering pollution prevention. The administrator should develop a program which will implement the most effective incentives to encourage industries to implement ambitious pollution prevention plans.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the legislation be included in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 980

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Hazardous Pollution Prevention Planning Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds and declares that—

(1) The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that billions of pounds of toxic chemicals are released into the environment each year;

(2) the release of the toxic chemicals into the environment can cause harm to public health, welfare, and the environment;

(3) traditional approaches to environmental regulation that have emphasized controlling pollution after the pollution has been created are not sufficient to address all of the environmental problems of the United States;

(4) pollution prevention approaches are more effective than traditional pollution control and provide far-reaching benefits to human health and the environment;

(5) pollution prevention often prevents the solution to one environmental problem from reemerging as another type of environmental problem;

(6) pollution prevention must become the centerpiece of a long-term strategy for the United States achieving environmental protection;

(7) proven and cost-effective technologies and management practices in existence on the date of enactment of this Act can achieve pollution prevention;

(8) pollution prevention can result in tremendous cost benefit for industries, and lead to greater international competitiveness by—

(A) avoiding costs of control, cleanup, and liability; and

(B) causing increases in industrial efficiency and productivity through savings in purchases of chemicals, energy, water, and other input materials;

(9) one of the reasons many facilities are missing the opportunities available for pollution prevention is that operators of facilities are unaware of the sources of pollution;

(10) an important step in achieving pollution prevention is the development of plans with numerical goals for pollution prevention;

(11) pollution prevention planning helps businesses to make appropriate planning decisions and experience the benefits of pollution prevention;

(12) pollution prevention planning gives businesses the flexibility to develop new, and environmentally sound technologies that will enhance the competitiveness of the businesses;

(13) there is a need to provide technical assistance and training related to pollution prevention to smaller- and medium-sized businesses, including developing manuals and checklists to be used in lieu of preparing plans; and

(14) there is a need to conduct research to develop new industrial technologies and practices that will reduce the social, economic, and institutional barriers to preventing hazardous pollution.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) AGENCY.—The term "Agency" means the Environmental Protection Agency.

(3) BY-PRODUCT.—The term "by-product" means any toxic chemical other than a product that results from manufacturing, extraction, servicing, processing (including pollution control), handling, or other activity, including any fugitive emission, process residue, or other nonproduct outputs created prior to recycling, treatment, disposal, or release.

(4) FACILITY.—The term "facility" means all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items that are located on a single site or contiguous or adjacent sites and that are owned or operated by the same person (or by a person that controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, the owner or operator).

(5) IN-PROCESS RECYCLING.—The term "in-process recycling" means a process whereby materials are—

(A) returned to the original process or processes from which they were generated; and

(B) reused in the production process and through completion of reclamation, are enclosed by being entirely connected with pipes or other comparable enclosed means of conveyance.

(6) POLLUTION PREVENTION.—The term "pollution prevention" means—

- (A) toxic use reduction;
- (B) source reduction; or
- (C) in-process recycling.

(7) PRODUCTION PROCESS.—The term "production process" means a production line, method, activity, or technique, or combination or series thereof, that is integral to, and necessary for, the production of a product or products, including the storage of raw materials and maintenance and handling of finished goods. The term shall not include waste management activities or out-of-process recycling.

(8) SOURCE REDUCTION.—The term "source reduction" shall have the same meaning given the term in section 6603(5) of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13102(5)).

(9) TARGETED PRODUCTION PROCESS.—The term "targeted production process" means any production process that significantly contributes to the use, generation as a by-product, or release of toxic chemicals, as de-

terminated by the owner or operator of a facility pursuant to criteria established by the Administrator.

(10) TOXIC CHEMICAL.—The term “toxic chemical” means a chemical described in section 313(c) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(c)).

(11) TOXIC USE REDUCTION.—The term “toxic use reduction” means any source reduction method that reduces or eliminates the use of any toxic chemical in processes or products so as to reduce overall risks to the public, workers, consumers, and the environment without shifting risks between workers, consumers, or parts of the environment.

SEC. 4. POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The owner or operator of each facility for which a toxic chemical release form is required to be submitted pursuant to section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023) as of the date of enactment of this Act, and each Federal facility, shall periodically prepare pollution prevention plans, pollution prevention plan summaries, and pollution prevention plan progress reports that meet the requirements of this section.

(b) SCHEDULE.—

(1) POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the owner or operator of each facility described in subsection (a) shall prepare a pollution prevention plan as described in subsection (d) not later than the end of the third full calendar year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) PHASE-IN OPTION.—The Administrator may establish and publish a schedule for requiring the preparation and submission of plans described in subsection (d). The schedule shall phase in the date on which the preparation and submission of the plans is required, beginning not later than the end of the fifth full calendar year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) SUMMARY.—The owner or operator of each facility that is subject to this section shall prepare a pollution prevention plan summary, as described in subsection (e), in accordance with the schedule for the preparation of a pollution prevention plan, as described in paragraph (1).

(3) PROGRESS REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The owner or operator of each facility subject to this section shall, not later than the date specified in subparagraph (B), and annually thereafter, prepare a pollution prevention plan progress report, as described in subsection (f), in accordance with the schedule for the submission of toxic release forms under section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023).

(B) INITIAL REPORT.—An initial pollution prevention plan progress report shall be prepared for the first full calendar year beginning after a pollution prevention plan has been prepared pursuant to paragraph (1).

(C) ADDITIONAL CATEGORIES.—

(1) FACILITIES.—The Administrator may require that the owner or operator of a facility that is in a Standard Industrial Classification code added by the Administrator after the date of enactment of this Act pursuant to section 313(a)(1)(B) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(a)(1)(B)) shall prepare a pollution prevention plan, plan summary, and progress report, according to a schedule established by the Administrator.

(2) CHEMICALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may require the expansion of a pollution preven-

tion plan to include chemicals added to the list under section 313(d) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(d)) after the date of enactment of this paragraph. The Administrator may only require that the owner or operator expand a pollution prevention plan pursuant to this paragraph if the expansion is a revision of the pollution prevention plan of the owner or operator for the purposes of updating the plan.

(B) BASIS FOR DECISION TO ADD CATEGORIES.—A decision by the Administrator to add industrial categories or subcategories to the list of categories subject to the reporting requirements of this section shall be based on—

(i) the extent to which the category contributes to the total amount of toxic chemicals used, generated, or released; and

(ii) the extent to which a pollution prevention plan could result in—

(I) a reduction in the use, generation of by-product, or release of toxic chemicals; and

(II) a reduction in any threat posed to the environment or public health.

(D) CONTENTS OF POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN.—Each pollution prevention plan prepared under this section shall include—

(1) a statement by the highest ranking official at the facility supporting the pollution prevention plan;

(2) pollution prevention goals for the 5-year period beginning on the date of the preparation of the plan, including, if appropriate—

(A) toxic use reduction goals;

(B) source reduction goals; and

(C) in-process recycling goals for the facility as a whole and for each targeted production process;

(3) an evaluation of options for achieving reductions in the annual accumulation and output quantities of each toxic chemical, including reductions in the use of toxic chemicals, generation of by-products, release, or transfer as a product, for the facility and for each targeted production process, including—

(A) a search for pollution prevention options, including the substitution of raw materials, the reformulation or redesign of products, production unit modifications, improvements in operation and maintenance, and in-process recycling (except that the options shall not include waste management activities);

(B) an economic analysis of selected technically feasible options, including, with respect to each option, a description of the cost of implementing the option and anticipated savings from the option for the purposes of comparison with refraining from carrying out the option; and

(C) any technical assistance study required by the Administrator pursuant to section 5;

(4) a description and implementation schedule for the pollution prevention measures and activities selected by the owner or operator of the facility;

(5) for each plan prepared after the preparation of an initial plan under this section, a report concerning the success in achieving past goals; and

(6) if appropriate, a description of any pollution prevention strategies implemented prior to 1987.

(e) CONTENTS OF PLAN SUMMARY.—Each pollution prevention plan summary prepared pursuant to this section shall include, for the facility as a whole, and for each targeted production unit—

(1) a description of the facility, and an identification of each targeted production process;

(2) the 5-year numeric goals for pollution prevention for the facility and each targeted production process;

(3) a description of the techniques and measures that will be implemented to reach each goal referred to in paragraph (2); and

(4) a copy of the plan certification.

(f) CONTENTS OF PROGRESS REPORT.—Each pollution prevention progress report prepared pursuant to this section shall include—

(1) a description of the facility and an identification of each targeted production process;

(2) a numerical statement demonstrating the progress of the facility towards achieving each 5-year goal for pollution prevention under the pollution prevention plan of the facility; and

(3) if, for the year of the report, the facility does not achieve the level of progress anticipated in the schedule for implementation of the applicable pollution prevention plan, an explanation of the reasons that the level of progress was not achieved.

(g) GUIDELINES.—

(1) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, and after notice and opportunity for public comment, the Administrator shall publish guidelines for the preparation of pollution prevention plans, pollution prevention plan summaries, and pollution prevention plan progress reports prepared pursuant to this section.

(2) CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFICATION OF TARGETED PRODUCTION PROCESSES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall establish, by regulation, criteria pursuant to which an owner or operator of a facility shall identify targeted production processes for the purpose of focusing pollution prevention strategies on the targeted production processes.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—The criteria for the identification of targeted production processes shall—

(i) be based on a consideration of the toxicity of specific chemicals used, generated as a by-product, or released in the targeted production process; and

(ii) require that a targeted production process be a production process that makes a significant contribution to the use, generation, or release of chemicals.

(h) AVAILABILITY OF PLANS, SUMMARIES, AND REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each pollution prevention plan prepared for a facility pursuant to this section shall be retained at the facility and shall be available to the Administrator, the State in which the facility is located, and any department or agency of a political subdivision of a State with respect to which the State grants the authority to inspect the plans.

(2) NOT PUBLIC RECORDS.—Any document and other record obtained or reviewed pursuant to paragraph (1) shall not be considered a public record or document.

(3) SUMMARIES.—Each pollution prevention plan prepared pursuant to this section for a facility shall be—

(A) submitted to the Administrator and to the State in which the facility is located at the same time as a toxic release form required to be submitted under section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023) is submitted for the year for which the summary is required; and

(B) made available to the public at the facility during normal business hours, except as provided in section 8.

(4) PROGRESS REPORTS.—Each pollution prevention plan progress report prepared pursuant to this section for a facility shall be—

(A) submitted to the Administrator and to the State at the same time as a toxic release form required under section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023) is submitted; and

(B) made available to the public at the facility during normal business hours, except as provided in section 8.

(i) COMPLETENESS REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator or a representative of a State authorized by the Administrator may review a pollution prevention plan or pollution prevention plan summary prepared pursuant to this section and require a modification of the pollution prevention plan or pollution prevention plan summary if the Administrator or the appropriate official of the State finds that the plan or summary does not address each of the applicable requirements of subsection (d) or (e).

(2) MODIFICATION.—A modification required under this subsection shall be completed by the owner or operator of a facility not later than 90 days after the Administrator or the appropriate official of the State provides written notice that the modification is necessary.

(j) PRODUCT FORMULAS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Administrator or an official of a State to require that information concerning nontoxic chemicals, or product formulas for mixtures that include nontoxic chemicals, be included in a pollution prevention plan, summary, or progress report prepared pursuant to this section.

(k) GROUPING OF PROCESSES.—The Administrator may publish rules establishing criteria pursuant to which the Administrator may permit an owner or operator of a facility to consider, as a single production process, production processes that use similar ingredients to produce 1 or more similar products.

(l) SMALL BUSINESS OPTION.—

(1) SMALL BUSINESS DEFINED.—As used in this subsection, the term "small business" means a business that is a small business concern, as defined in section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)).

(2) SMALL BUSINESS POLLUTION PREVENTION COMPLIANCE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a small business pollution prevention compliance and technical assistance program to assist facilities with identifying and applying methods of pollution prevention.

(B) EMPHASIS OF PROGRAM.—The program referred to in subparagraph (A) shall emphasize compliance assistance, technical assistance, and other assistance to small businesses that have inadequate technical and financial resources for obtaining information and assessing pollution prevention opportunities.

(3) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements described in this paragraph include the following:

(A) ASSESSMENT MANUALS AND CHECKLISTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The program shall provide for establishment by regulation of pollution prevention opportunities assessment manuals and checklists for industrial categories for which waste audit studies have been prepared by the Department of Environmental

Protection of the State of California. Each manual and checklist referred to in the preceding sentence shall require that the owner or operator—

(I) evaluate production processes, material, storage, and treatment practices;

(II) evaluate pollution prevention opportunities, including toxic use reduction, source reduction, and in-process recycling; and

(III) provide an economic impact analysis of options for achieving reductions.

(ii) MANUAL AND CHECKLIST IN LIEU OF PLAN AND SUMMARY.—The Administrator may permit a small business subject to the requirements of section 4 within an industrial category for which a pollution prevention opportunity assessment manual and checklist has been promulgated to prepare and retain onsite a manual and checklist in lieu of preparing a pollution prevention plan and summary.

(B) MATCHING GRANTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall award grants from funds made available to the Administrator pursuant to section 6605 of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13104) to States to conduct programs to promote the use of pollution prevention techniques by small businesses.

(ii) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator may not make a grant to a State under this subparagraph unless that State agrees that, with respect to the costs to be incurred by the State in carrying out the program for which the grant was awarded, the State will make available (directly or through donations from public or private entities) non-Federal contributions in an amount equal to not less than \$1 for every \$1 of Federal funds provided under the grant.

(C) SMALL BUSINESS POLLUTION PREVENTION PANEL.—The Administrator shall establish a Small Business Pollution Prevention Panel (referred to in this subparagraph as a "Panel") within each Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency. Each Panel shall monitor the effectiveness of the small business pollution prevention compliance and technical assistance program.

(m) TRAINING.—The Administrator or a representative of an authorized State may require each person responsible for the preparation of a pollution prevention plan under this section to attend seminars and workshops concerning the proper preparation of toxic release inventories, pollution prevention plans, and available pollution prevention measures or to receive another form of training that includes the items listed in this sentence.

(n) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LABORATORIES.—The owner or operator of a facility shall not be required to prepare a pollution prevention plan, pollution prevention plan summary, or pollution prevention progress report under this section, concerning a research and development laboratory located at the facility.

(o) PILOT FACILITIES.—The owner or operator of a facility shall not be required to prepare a pollution prevention plan, pollution prevention plan summary, or pollution prevention progress report under this section, for a pilot facility.

SEC. 5. REPORTS AND IMPROVEMENT MEASURES.

(a) POLLUTION PREVENTION REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall submit a report that meets the requirements of this subsection to the President and to Congress not later than the date specified in paragraph (3), and not less frequently than every 3 years thereafter.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report referred to in paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a description of the pollution prevention plans that have been prepared pursuant to section 4;

(B) a detailed analysis that describes the progress achieved toward any pollution prevention goals established by the Administrator pursuant to section 6604(b)(6) of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13103(b)(6)); and

(C) the steps that must be taken to ensure that the goals referred to in subparagraph (B) are achieved, including an identification of the industrial categories or subcategories that—

(i) should be the highest priority for pollution prevention measures; and

(ii) need improvement with respect to pollution prevention.

(3) INITIAL REPORT.—The initial report submitted to Congress pursuant to this subsection shall be submitted not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may, on request from a facility, provide technical assistance with respect to pollution prevention planning to any facility in an industrial category or subcategory identified by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(C)(i) as having the highest priority for pollution prevention.

(2) EVALUATION.—In providing technical assistance pursuant to this subsection, the Administrator may require an owner or operator of a facility required to prepare a pollution prevention plan pursuant to section 4 to evaluate alternatives to a pollution prevention measure referred to in the plan, including—

(A) the use of out-of-process recycling in any case in which no pollution prevention measures are available;

(B) the use of methods and techniques that may achieve a greater degree of pollution prevention at the facility; and

(C) the use of a particular pollution prevention measure at the facility or targeted production process.

(3) SCHEDULE; PUBLICATION.—An evaluation required by the Administrator under this subsection shall be conducted according to a schedule established by the Administrator. The results of the evaluation shall be included in the next pollution prevention plan prepared for the facility after the date of the evaluation.

(4) REIMBURSEMENT.—The Administrator may seek full, or in the case of a small business, partial, reimbursement from an owner or operator for any technical assistance provided to a facility. The reimbursement shall be in an amount determined by the Administrator and shall be made to the Administrator for deposit in the Treasury of the United States.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL INTENT.—Nothing in this section is intended to be interpreted, construed, or applied to authorize the Administrator to require a particular pollution prevention measure to be implemented, or any pollution prevention performance standard to be achieved, at a facility or unit.

SEC. 6. STATE DELEGATION.

(a) STATE PROGRAM.—A State may submit to the Administrator for review and approval a program to exercise the authorities under sections 4 and 5. A State program under this section shall be approved by the Administrator if the State demonstrates that the program—

(1) requires plan summaries and progress reports addressing each element referred to in subsections (d) through (f) of section 4 to

be submitted according to the schedule established under section 4(b); and

(2) includes authority for—

- (A) conducting completeness reviews; and
- (B) taking enforcement actions.

(b) EFFECT OF APPROVAL.—On approval of a State program by the Administrator, each owner or operator of a facility in the State shall be exempt from the requirements of section 4 relating to the submittal to the Administrator of plans and plan summaries during the period that the State program is in effect and the State enforces the program in a manner satisfactory to the Administrator.

SEC. 7. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall carry out a comprehensive program of research, development, and demonstration concerning pollution prevention in coordination and consultation with other Federal agencies involved in pollution prevention.

(b) ELEMENTS OF PROGRAM.—The comprehensive program referred to in subsection (a) may include—

(1) a product research program designed to—

(A) develop, evaluate, and demonstrate methods for measuring the pollution burden attributable to the use and disposal of a product;

(B) identify and evaluate environmentally safe substitutes for products and the harmful components of products;

(C) promote and facilitate the design, development, production, and use of environmentally preferable product alternatives by members of the private sector; and

(D) evaluate, develop, and demonstrate methods for assessing the effectiveness of pollution prevention efforts related to product use and disposal;

(2) a process research program designed to—

(A) evaluate, develop, and demonstrate methods to assess the pollution burden attributable to production, use, maintenance and repair, and disposal processes;

(B) evaluate and demonstrate alternative, environmentally preferable processes;

(C) promote and facilitate the use and development of pollution prevention and waste minimization process technology by members of the private sector; and

(D) evaluate, develop, and demonstrate methods to assess pollution reduction resulting from process changes;

(3) a recycling and reuse research program designed to—

(A) identify, evaluate, and demonstrate environmentally safe product and pollutant recovery, reuse, and recycling methods;

(B) promote and facilitate the development and implementation of more effective reuse and recycling technologies; and

(C) identify innovative uses of and markets for recycled products and pollutants;

(4) a socioeconomic and institutional research program designed to—

(A) identify barriers in existence at the time of the program and potential barriers to and incentives for the development and implementation of pollution prevention, reuse, and recycling activities; and

(B) develop viable means to reduce barriers and increase incentives in order to stimulate the development and implementation of waste minimization and pollution prevention technology; and

(5) an anticipatory research program designed to—

(A) identify emerging environmental problems;

(B) evaluate, develop, and demonstrate methods to prevent or minimize waste from nascent pollution sources;

(C) facilitate the development of improved pollution prevention technologies designed to avoid anticipated pollution problems; and

(D) develop and implement methods to assess the effectiveness of pollution prevention research in meeting changing environmental needs.

(c) STATE COOPERATION.—The research program established under this section shall be conducted by the Administrator in close cooperation with the States. In carrying out the program, the Administrator shall award such grants and make such contracts with institutions of higher education (as defined in section 1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1141(a)) as are necessary to ensure that the institutions of higher education play a principal role in carrying out the program.

SEC. 8. CONFIDENTIALITY.

(a) TRADE SECRETS; ENFORCEMENT.—The requirements of sections 322 and 325(d) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11042 and 11045(d), respectively) shall apply to the plan summaries and progress reports required under this Act in the same manner as the requirements apply to the reports under section 313 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 11023).

(b) AVAILABILITY OF SUMMARY FORM OF DISCLOSURE.—If the public disclosure of any numeric goals for pollution prevention or measures or techniques for implementing the goals would divulge information qualifying as a trade secret, the Administrator shall make available the information in summary form.

SEC. 9. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) CIVIL PENALTIES.—

(1) FAILURE TO SUBMIT PROGRESS REPORT.—Any person who fails to prepare and submit a pollution prevention plan progress report or pollution prevention plan summary, as required under section 4, shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$10,000. Each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense.

(2) FAILURE TO SUBMIT A POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN OR OPPORTUNITIES CHECKLIST.—Any person who fails to prepare a pollution prevention plan or a pollution prevention opportunities checklist as required under section 4 shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$10,000. Each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense.

(b) JURISDICTION.—

(1) ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS.—The Administrator may issue an administrative order assessing a penalty or requiring compliance with the terms of this Act.

(2) CIVIL ACTIONS.—The Administrator may bring an action in the United States district court of the district in which the person against whom the penalty is sought resides, or in which the principal place of business of the person is located, to—

(A) assess and collect a penalty; and

(B) secure a permanent or temporary injunction to require compliance with this Act or an administrative order issued pursuant to this Act.

(c) PROCEDURES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES.—

(1) REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A person against whom a civil penalty is assessed by administrative order under this section may obtain review in the appropriate United States district court by—

(i) filing a notice of appeal in the court not later than 30 days after the date of the order; and

(ii) simultaneously sending a copy of the notice of appeal by certified mail to the Administrator.

(B) RECORD.—The Administrator shall promptly file in the court a certified copy of the record upon which the violation was found or the penalty was imposed.

(2) COLLECTION OF PENALTY; SCOPE OF REVIEW.—

(A) COLLECTION OF PENALTY.—If a person fails to pay an assessment of a civil penalty after the assessment has become a final and unappealable order, or after the appropriate court has entered final judgment in favor of the United States, the Administrator may request the Attorney General to institute a civil action in an appropriate United States district court to collect the penalty.

(B) SCOPE OF REVIEW.—The court shall have jurisdiction to review the violation and the assessment of the civil penalty on the record.

(3) SUBPOENAS.—The Administrator may issue subpoenas for the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of relevant papers, books, or documents in connection with a hearing under this section. In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued pursuant to this paragraph and served upon any person, the district court of the United States for any district in which the person is found, resides, or transacts business, on application by the United States and after notice to the person, shall have jurisdiction to issue an order requiring such person to appear and give testimony before the district court, and any failure to obey the order of the court shall be held in contempt of court.

SEC. 10. RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.

(a) STATE AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this Act is intended to preclude or deny the right of any State or political subdivision of a State to adopt or enforce any law (including a regulation, requirement, or standard) that is more stringent than a provision under this subtitle or a regulation, requirement, or standard of performance promulgated pursuant to this subtitle, or to impose any additional liability.

(b) DENIAL OF PERMITS.—The Administrator or an authorized State may deny a permit under any environmental law to the owner or operator of any facility who is required to prepare a pollution prevention plan or pollution prevention opportunities checklist pursuant to section 4, if the owner or operator fails to prepare, pursuant to an applicable requirement under section 4—

(1) a pollution prevention plan or opportunities checklist; or

(2) a pollution prevention plan summary or progress report.

SEC. 11. REGULATORY INCENTIVES.

(a) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall establish a demonstration program to provide regulatory incentives for achieving pollution prevention. The Administrator may designate up to 50 facilities for inclusion in the demonstration program.

(b) AUTHORITY TO MODIFY TERMS OF PERMITS OR AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, as part of the demonstration program, is authorized to modify the requirements imposed by the terms of all or part of any permit or agreement. Any modification granted under this subsection shall specify the requirements being modified and the length of time the modification is to be in effect.

(2) NOTICE; OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT.—Not later than 60 days before the ap-

proval of any modification under this subsection, the Administrator shall—

(A) publish a notice of the proposed modification including an explanation and appropriate documentation supporting the modification; and

(B) provide a reasonable opportunity for submission of written and oral comments and an opportunity for a public meeting at or near the facility regarding the proposed modification.

(3) CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.—The Administrator may approve a modification if the Administrator determines that—

(A) the facility applying for the modification is in compliance with the terms of existing environmental laws, regulations, permits, orders, or other requirements applicable to the facility and has a history of compliance that the Administrator and the State determine is satisfactory;

(B) greater net protection of human health and the environment than that required under environmental laws existing on the date of approval of the modification will result, with a special consideration to ensuring that the risks are not shifted from one environmental medium to another;

(C) a significant increase in pollution prevention will result, as compared to the reductions that would have resulted, under environmental laws existing on the date of approval of the modification; and

(D) the modification provided for in this section will contribute to achieving greater pollution prevention.

(4) CONTENTS OF APPROVAL.—An approval by the Administrator shall be accompanied by a response to each of the significant oral and written comments submitted in response to the notice provided under paragraph (2).

(5) MONITORING.—As part of any modification granted under this section, the Administrator shall require that the owner or operator of the facility granted the modification shall undertake monitoring operations adequate to determine compliance with the modified terms of any permit or agreement. The monitoring shall be carried out at such time as the Administrator shall provide. The owner or operator shall report the results of the monitoring operations in such form and at such times as the Administrator shall require.

(6) DURATION; RENEWAL.—The duration of any modification shall not exceed 1 year. Upon expiration of any modification granted pursuant to this section, the Administrator may renew the modified permit or agreement for a period not to exceed the original modification, if the Administrator determines that the requirements of paragraph (3) continue to be met.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit a report to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives concerning the implementation of this section. The Administrator shall include recommendations on whether or not the scope of the regulatory incentives program should be expanded.

SEC. 12. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To carry out sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Environmental Protection Agency such sums as are necessary.

(b) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—To carry out section 7, there is authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 per year for each of fiscal years 1994 through 1998. •

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. SIMON):

S. 981. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize appropriations for refugee assistance for fiscal years 1993 and 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT REAUTHORIZATION

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today I am joined by my colleagues on the Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Affairs, Senator SIMPSON and Senator SIMON, in introducing legislation to reauthorize the refugee resettlement program through fiscal year 1994. Yesterday, the chairman of the House Subcommittee on International Law, Immigration and Refugees introduced identical legislation, on which we are hopeful of prompt enactment.

Over the past 2 years, there has been considerable discussion among those involved with refugee resettlement regarding improvements which might be made to the program. Those debates reached no final conclusion. I am hopeful that they can continue into the coming year and that all involved—State and local governments, voluntary agencies, and mutual assistance associations—will have a voice in the ongoing deliberations over the program.

In the meantime, continuing funding considerations require that we reauthorize the program through next year, and our legislation would do so without changing the existing authorities under the current program.

The rescue and resettlement of refugees is one our Nation's oldest and proudest traditions. Resettlement needs continue as we assist refugees from Bosnia, former political prisoners from Vietnam, persecuted minorities from the former Soviet Union, and so many other refugees who have no alternative but to flee. And we must ensure that we maintain the capability to assist these refugees as they seek to start their new lives in a new land.

Mr. President, I ask that the text of the legislation be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 981

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR REFUGEE ASSISTANCE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1993 AND 1994.

Section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (U.S.C. 1524(a)) is amended by striking "fiscal year 1992" and inserting "fiscal year 1993 and fiscal year 1994".

By Mr. McCAIN (for himself, Mr. INOUYE, and Mr. CAMPBELL):

S. 982. A bill to extend the purposes of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to include American Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION ACT

• Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I introduce the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Indian Eligibility Act of 1993. The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC] to extend their programs and services to American Indians and Alaska Natives. I want to express my appreciation to Senators INOUYE and CAMPBELL for joining with me as cosponsors of this legislation.

Over the past several years Senator INOUYE and I and other members of the Committee on Indian Affairs have sponsored legislation to improve current Federal services or offer alternative methods of strengthening Indian reservation economies. The primary focus of Federal economic development programs has been to assist Indian or tribally-owned businesses. These Federal programs have met with some success, but in large part have failed to stimulate any substantial private sector investment. Recent Indian economic development initiatives have expanded the focus to include both Indian and non-Indian-owned businesses. The most recent example occurred last year when Senator INOUYE and I were able to successfully amend H.R. 11, the Revenue Act of 1992, to include wage and investment tax credits for private sector businesses investing on Indian lands. H.R. 11 was ultimately vetoed, but efforts are being made once again to include an identical set of Indian tax incentives in the reconciliation bill now being debated.

Unfortunately, despite these well-intentioned efforts the unemployment and poverty rates on Indian reservations remain extremely high. Such conditions are major contributors to high levels of alcoholism, suicide, sense of helplessness, and other deep-seated social problems that today afflict far too many Indian people. There is no doubt in my mind that bold and innovative measures will be needed to overcome years of endemic poverty. It is my belief that enactment of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Indian Eligibility Act is representative of such a measure.

For over 20 years OPIC has been the primary Federal agency responsible for encouraging American private investment in developing countries. OPIC assists businesses through three principal programs: direct loans, loan guarantees and equity investments; political risk insurance; and investment services. Each of these programs have helped to reduce real or perceived barriers to American-private investment in developing countries.

Ironically, many of the barriers that concern American companies abroad are virtually identical to the barriers that have inhibited private companies from investing on Indian reservations.

The private sector is often reluctant to invest on Indian reservations due to the legal status of Indian lands, the lack of infrastructure, and the unfamiliarity of investors with the political and legal structures and systems of Indian tribal governments and Alaska Native communities. The extensions of OPIC programs and services administered by an experienced corps of professional staff could dramatically change the nature and size of investments on Indian reservations and Alaska Native communities.

Last year, the Committee on Indian Affairs held a hearing to receive testimony on the potential application of OPIC to Native American communities. Although the Indian tribes unanimously supported the concept, the previous administration strongly opposed the legislation for two reasons. First, the administration argued that the application of OPIC to Indian reservations would unnecessarily duplicate existing services offered to tribes through the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA]. Second, the administration argued that unless the Congress directly appropriated funding to OPIC for this purpose, the bill would violate the budget firewalls that separate domestic and international spending.

Mr. President, it is my hope that the new administration and the new leadership at OPIC will carefully reexamine this issue. If they do, the new administration cannot possibly raise the first argument about duplicating existing Federal services. Indeed, this argument would be laughable if the suffering and deprivation which Indian and Alaska Native people must contend with on a daily basis were not so serious.

The extension of OPIC services to Native American communities would not duplicate existing programs administered by the BIA. The BIA does not offer political risk insurance or investment services, two of the principal programs offered by OPIC. While the BIA does not provide direct loans and loan guarantees, both programs face budgetary constraints and are only available to Indian and tribally owned businesses. Moreover, the BIA Program is essentially a lender of last resort and is therefore oriented toward high-risk projects. OPIC, on the other hand, would be able to offer its full array of services to both Indian and non-Indian businesses constrained only by the current operating guidelines they normally apply to all private investment.

Paraphrasing the words of one witness last year, perhaps the most significant difference between OPIC and the BIA is the fact that BIA programs are managed by career bureaucrats. Their goal or motto for any fiscal year is to loan all that the Congress appropriates. OPIC, on the other hand, consists of a highly trained, highly dedicated corps of individuals primarily

from the private sector. Because OPIC services encompass the technical and complex fields of international insurance, finance, business development and marketing, OPIC's requirements for professional personnel include training in law, finance, business, or economics. Many men and women on OPIC's professional staff have graduate degrees in more than one area of study, academic honors, and several years of professional experience in the private sector and/or Government.

The second argument raised last year was that the extension of OPIC services to Native American communities would violate the budget firewalls that separate domestic and international spending. While this argument is technically correct, I would note that the budget firewalls will come down at the end of the current fiscal year. Moreover, should the firewalls be maintained, it does not mean that the problem is unsurmountable. The argument itself points to the solution; that is, the Congress can directly appropriate the necessary funding to OPIC from the domestic discretionary portion of the budget.

This second argument also raises a practical question: How much money would be required? Without the benefit of OPIC having prior experience in working with Indian tribes, it is impossible to answer this question with any degree of certainty. Nevertheless, the Congress can appropriate a fixed sum and allow OPIC to utilize those funds only for Native American communities. Since OPIC would be developing relationships with new cultures and working in a variety of different geographic settings, I think it is reasonable to assume that OPIC will start by working with a few tribes and gradually expand. Perhaps \$5 to \$10 million is a reasonable estimate of the amount of funding that might be necessary to begin extending OIC services to Native American communities. My point is that while this second argument is valid, it can also be favorably resolved. It is my hope that the new administration will have the courage to accept our proposal or to recommend an alternative solution.

I would like to address one other concern I heard last year about the treatment of Indian tribes as less developed countries. It appears that the primary concern is that the enactment of this bill would establish a precedent by which Indian tribes could access other foreign assistance programs. Let me assure my colleagues that this is not the intent of this legislation. Moreover, during the hearing held last year, many of the tribal witnesses testified that they were not seeking other types of foreign aid. Although, admittedly, they find it difficult to accept the fact that a great deal of attention and far more resources are spent overseas on some of the very same socioeconomic

problems that afflict Native American communities.

The only reason we seek to treat Indian tribes as less developed nations is so they can benefit from the experience and expertise of OPIC. It may interest my colleagues to know that we have treated Indian tribes as States for purposes of certain Federal environmental laws. Obviously, Indian tribes are not States. But in order for Indian tribes to access Federal environmental programs, we found it necessary to expand the definition of a State. Perhaps the problem is really the fact that most Americans do not know how to deal with Indian tribes under our constitutional system. The fact is that in our history as a nation we have attempted every conceivable Federal policy in our relations with the Indian nations, save one. We have not made a serious effort to cooperate with Indian tribal governments to strengthen the viability of their communities. Indian people are seeking our cooperation. I believe it is incumbent upon us to respond in kind by making every effort to provide meaningful and proven forms of assistance. For over 20 years, OPIC has provided meaningful assistance to developing countries worldwide. I believe the OPIC experience can be successfully applied here at home to relieve the unconscionable levels of poverty and despair which exist on Indian reservations today. I urge my colleagues to support the Overseas Private Investment Corporations Indian Eligibility Act of 1993.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD immediately following my statement.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 982

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Overseas Private Investment Corporation Indian Eligibility Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF PURPOSES OF OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION.

Title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"SEC. 240B. EXTENSION OF PURPOSES TO AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES.

"(a) AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES TO BE CONSIDERED AS LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND PURPOSES OF TITLE IV.—In the administration of the provisions of this title, an American Indian Tribe shall be considered to be a less developed country.

"(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term 'American Indian Tribe' shall include any American Indian tribe, band, nation, pueblo, or other organized group or community, which is recognized as eligible for special programs and services provided by the United States to Indian tribes because of their status as Indians, including any Alaska

Native Village, or regional or village corporation, as defined in, or established pursuant to, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).

"(c) ASSISTANCE NOT AVAILABLE FOR GAMING ACTIVITIES.—No funds made available to any American Indian Tribe by reason of the enactment of this section may be used for purposes of conducting or housing class I, II, or III gaming (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2703)).

"(d) DISCLAIMER.—Other than for purposes of this section, nothing in this section shall be construed as treating an American Indian Tribe as a less developed country for the purposes of any other law of the United States or any Federal Government assistance program."•

By Mr. DOLE (for himself and Mrs. KASSEBAUM):

S.J. Res. 94. A joint resolution to designate the week of October 3, 1993, through October 9, 1993, as "National Customer Service Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATIONAL CUSTOMER SERVICE WEEK

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, my distinguished colleague from Kansas, Senator KASSEBAUM, and I rise to introduce legislation designating the week of October 3 through October 9, 1993, as "National Customer Service Week." I would take note of the fact that last year was the first year we provided national recognition for those who so diligently attend to the needs of customers across the United States, and I hope this year we can again provide the same recognition to these highly valuable men and women.

The purpose of this legislation is to direct attention to the important role that the customer and customer service play in the economic growth of companies and in turn, our Nation. Certainly, very little goes more to the success of a business—be it a small Main Street business or a Fortune 500 company—than its ability to satisfy its customers.

In today's competitive environment, businesses can no longer be content with producing a quality product, but must also be able to service the product and respond to the customers' needs. A company which has distinguished itself with a high quality of customer service will have more satisfied customers, which contributes to the growth and success of the company.

I hope that others will join me and support this legislation which provides important recognition to a critical component of American business and the American economy, which we will undoubtedly be hearing a great deal more about in the future.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S.J. RES. 94

Whereas recognition of the value and importance of the customer raises the quality of customer service;

Whereas the high cost of attracting new customers today heightens the need for companies to keep existing customers through effective customer service;

Whereas recognition of the contributions made by customer service to the profitability of a company increases the professional status of customer service;

Whereas excellent customer service distinguishes successful companies that understand the important influence a customer has on the success of a company; and

Whereas excellent customer service can contribute to the growth and success of every company: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week of October 3, 1993, through October 9, 1993, is designated as "National Customer Service Week". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the week with the appropriate ceremonies and activities.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 39

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 39, a bill to amend the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act.

S. 50

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] were added as cosponsors of S. 50, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson.

S. 88

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 98, a bill to establish a Link-up for Learning grant program to provide co-ordinated services to at-risk youth.

S. 155

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 155, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of certain amounts received by a cooperative telephone company.

S. 297

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the names of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM] were added as cosponsors of S. 297, a bill to authorize the Air Force Memorial Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs.

S. 340

At the request of Mr. HEFLIN, the names of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS] were added as cosponsors of S. 340, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to

clarify the application of the Act with respect to alternate uses of new animal drugs and new drugs intended for human use, and for other purposes.

S. 342

At the request of Mr. BOREN, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 342, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage investment in real estate and for other purposes.

S. 411

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DANFORTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 411, a bill to freeze domestic discretionary spending for fiscal years 1994 and 1995 at fiscal year 1993 levels.

S. 438

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN], and the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] were added as cosponsors of S. 438, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove certain high-speed rail facility bonds from the State volume cap.

S. 487

At the request of Mr. MITCHELL, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 487, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend and modify the low-income housing tax credit.

S. 573

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 573, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a credit for the portion of employer social security taxes paid with respect to employee cash tips.

S. 578

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 578, a bill to protect the free exercise of religion.

S. 600

At the request of Mr. BOREN, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 600, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the targeted jobs credit.

S. 636

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. DECONCINI] were added as cosponsors of S. 636, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to permit individuals to have freedom of access to certain medical clinics and facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 639

At the request of Mr. DECONCINI, the name of the Senator from Texas [Mr. KRUEGER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 639, a bill to make unlawful the pos-

session of certain assault weapons, to establish a Federal penalty for drive-by shootings, and for other purposes.

S. 649

At the request of Mr. RIEGLE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAX] was added as a cosponsor of S. 649, a bill to ensure proper and full implementation by the Department of Health and Human Services of Medicaid coverage for certain low-income Medicare beneficiaries.

S. 666

At the request of Mr. DANFORTH, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 666, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend and modify the credit for increasing research activities, and for other purposes.

S. 833

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 833, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for increased Medicare reimbursement for nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, and certified nurse midwives, to increase the delivery of health services in health professional shortage areas, and for other purposes.

S. 834

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 834, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for increased Medicare reimbursement for physician assistants, to increase the delivery of health services in health professional shortage areas, and for other purposes.

S. 861

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 861, a bill to provide assistance to community development financial institutions, and for other purposes.

S. 862

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 862, a bill to promote the development of small business in economically distressed central cities by providing for entrepreneurship training courses and Federal guarantees of loans to potential entrepreneurs, and for other purposes.

S. 863

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 863, a bill to provide for the establishment of demonstration projects designed to determine the social, psychological, and economic effects of providing to individuals with limited means an opportunity to accumulate assets, and to determine the extent to

which an asset-based welfare policy may be used to enable individuals with low income to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

S. 864

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 864, a bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize a community policing grant program.

S. 865

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 865, a bill to establish a Mobility for Work Demonstration Program, and for other purposes.

S. 866

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 866, a bill to provide for the establishment of a neighborhood reconstruction corps program to award grants for the employment of disadvantaged workers for infrastructure repair activities, and for other purposes.

S. 895

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WALLEP] were added as cosponsors of S. 895, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of the rehabilitation credit under the passive activity limitation and the alternative minimum tax.

At the request of Mr. DANFORTH, the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 895, supra.

S. 946

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES] was added as a cosponsor of S. 946, a bill to reduce the legislative branch budget by 25 percent.

S. 968

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 968, a bill to establish additional exchange and training programs with the independent states of the former Soviet Union and the Baltic States.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 39

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the names of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 39, a joint resolution designating the weeks beginning May 23, 1993, and May 15, 1994, as "Emergency Medical Services Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 50

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], the Senator from Al-

bama [Mr. HEFLIN], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], and the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 50, a joint resolution to designate the weeks of September 19, 1993, through September 25, 1993, and of September 18, 1994, through September 24, 1994, as "National Rehabilitation Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 60

At the request of Mr. BYRD, the names of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 60, a joint resolution to designate the months of May 1993 and May 1994 as "National Trauma Awareness Month."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 61

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the names of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 61, a joint resolution to designate the week of October 3, 1993, through October 9, 1993, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 71

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. METZENBAUM] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 71, a joint resolution to designate June 5, 1993, as "National Trails Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 73

At the request of Mr. RIEGLE, the names of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SASSER], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 73, a joint resolution to designate July 5, 1993, through July 12, 1993, as "National Awareness Week for Life-Saving Techniques."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 75

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the names of the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 75, a joint resolution designating January 2, 1994, through January 8, 1994, as "National Law Enforcement Training Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 79

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN], and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. DECONCINI] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 79, a joint resolution to designate June 19, 1993, as "National Baseball Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 83

At the request of Mr. DECONCINI, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 83, a joint resolution designating the week beginning February 6, 1994, as "Lincoln Legacy Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 84

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the names of the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN], the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WALLEP] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 84, a joint resolution designating the week of June 1, 1993, through June 7, 1993, as a "Week for the National Observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of World War II."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 86

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the names of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON], the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 86, a joint resolution commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and reaffirming the United States commitment to end hunger and malnutrition.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 88

At the request of Mr. DECONCINI, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MITCHELL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DANFORTH], the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS], the Senator from Indiana [Mr.

LUGAR], the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER], and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 88, a joint resolution to designate July 1, 1993, as "National NYSP Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 89

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the names of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. DECONCINI], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 89, a bill to designate October 1993, as "Polish-American Heritage Month."

SENATE RESOLUTION 108—RELATIVE TO THE RELIEF OF RICHARD KANEHL OF MOBILE, AL

Mr. MITCHELL (for Mr. HEFLIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 108

Resolved, That the bill S. 974 entitled "A bill for the relief of Richard Kanehl of Mobile, Alabama," now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, is referred to the chief judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims. The chief judge shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code, and report thereon to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand as a claim, legal or equitable, against the United States or a gratuity and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due to the claimants from the United States.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that two additional measures have been added to the hearing previously announced for May 25, 1993 before the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The two additional measures to be considered are S. 851, a bill to establish the Carl Garner Federal Lands Cleanup Day, and for other purposes, and S. 971, a bill to increase the authorizations for the War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam, and the American Memorial Park, Saipan, and for other purposes.

The hearing will take place on Tuesday, May 25, 1993, beginning at 2:30 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

For further information regarding the hearing, please contact David Brooks of the subcommittee staff at (202) 224-7145.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education will hold a hearing on childhood immunization. The hearing will take place on Thursday, May 20, 1993, at 10 a.m. in room 428A Russell Senate Office Building. For further information, please call Mary Ann Chafee, legislative assistant to Senator DALE BUMPERS at 224-4843.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Tuesday, May 18, 1993, at 2:30 p.m., in open session, to consider the following pending military nominations: Lt. Gen. Gary E. Luck, USA, commanding general, XVIII Airborne Corps, for appointment to the grade of general and to be commander in chief, U.N. Command/Combined Forces Command/Commander, U.S. Forces, Korea; Lt. Gen. Wayne A. Downing, USA, commanding general, U.S. Army Special Operations Command, for appointment to the grade of general and to be commander in chief, U.S. Special Operations Command; Rear Adm. David E. Frost, USN, director of operations, U.S. European Command, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral and to be deputy commander in chief, U.S. Space Command and vice commander in chief, North American Aerospace Defense Command; and Col. Ronald G. Richard, USMC, commanding officer, Recruit Training Regiment, Marine Corps recruit depot, Parris Island, for promotion to brigadier general.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, 9:30 a.m., May 18, 1993, to receive testimony on S. 721, a bill to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 18, 1993, at 10 a.m., to hold hearings on Treaty Doc. 103-1, the START II Treaty.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 18, 1993, at 2 p.m., to hold a USIA and U.N. nominations hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee for authority to meet for a hearing on May 18, at 9:30 a.m., on the subject: "Rebuilding FEMA: Preparing for the Next Disaster."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Governmental Affairs Committee be authorized to meet on Wednesday, May 19, at 9 a.m., for a hearing on the nomination of Sally Katzen, to be Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 18, 1993, to hold a hearing on the nomination of Philip B. Heyman, to be Deputy Attorney General for the United States, Webster L. Hubbell, to be Associate Attorney General for the United States, and Drew S. Days III, to be Solicitor General for the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, FAMILY, DRUGS AND ALCOHOLISM

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Labor and Human Resources' Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism be authorized to meet for a hearing on the Domestic Volunteer Service Act Reauthorization, during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 18, 1993, at 10 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY, ACQUISITION, AND INDUSTRIAL BASE

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Defense Technology, Acquisition, and Industrial Base of the Senate Armed Services Committee be authorized to meet on Thursday, May 18, 1993, at 9:30 a.m. in open session in SH-216, to receive testimony on the state of the national defense industrial and technology bases and administration plans for fiscal year 1994 in review

of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 1994 and the future years defense program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN COMMERCE AND TOURISM

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Tuesday, May 18, 1993, at 9:30 a.m. on U.S. competitiveness in the global marketplace.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE THRIFT DEPOSITOR PROTECTION ACT OF 1993

• Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, recently we called upon the American people to write one final \$34.3 billion check to recapitalize the Resolution Trust Corporation [RTC]. While I recognize that President Clinton and Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen inherited this crisis, I nonetheless cannot support additional spending to complete the savings and loan cleanup.

In 1989, Congress passed the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act [FIRREA]. This legislation created the RTC to dispose of the insolvent savings and loans' assets. Because I was not satisfied that this entity provided adequate safeguards to prevent the type of fraud and abuse which precipitated the need for the thrift industry bailout in the first place, I voted against this measure.

Indeed, the deregulation of the thrift industry during which the Federal Government's guarantee allowed speculation with taxpayer funds imposed an enormous cost on the American taxpayer. To date, Congress has spent over \$180 billion to bail out the collapsed savings and loan industry. This is a sad reminder of Government's inattention to both the collapse of the savings and loans and the mishandling of the newly created RTC tapped to rectify the situation.

It doesn't take more than a few anecdotal stories to illustrate the RTC's poor performance in cleaning up the savings and loan industry. Its failure to implement financial management and contracting controls has given the agency a black eye and compromised its integrity.

In an effort to correct the problems that fostered mismanagement, I offered an amendment to both FIRREA and the 1991 RTC Funding Act to restructure the RTC's oversight structure. Specifically, my proposal would have replaced the RTC's dual board structure with a single board of governors composed of five full-time non-

Government members and four public officials. Unlike the agency's existing boards, this board would have utilized the talents of both private and public sector officials fully committed to ensuring that the RTC operated efficiently and reliably. Under the current organization, consisting of an oversight board composed of regulators and a board of directors composed of policymakers, independent representation has been absent from the asset disposition process. Because RTC board members have major job responsibilities, they conduct infrequent board meetings and are impeded from exercising oversight of the RTC's activities.

I am pleased that this legislation addresses the need for management reform by mandating that the Treasury Secretary release funds only after certain certifications are made regarding the operation of the RTC. However, I am frustrated by the fact that stiff standards were not in place 4 years ago. In addition, Congress' refusal to restructure the RTC board demonstrates its continued affirmation of the status quo despite the problems inherent in the dual board structure. We cannot restore public confidence in the bank insurance fund by continuing to ignore fundamental problems of inadequate oversight.

In September, the RTC will fold into the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. I am concerned about the ramifications of this merger the residual problems that the FDIC acquire. The FDIC is already burdened with a number of regulatory and supervisory responsibilities, and it is unclear whether it has the resources to expand its authority in order to balance the functions of both entities. By incorporating the RTC within the FDIC, Congress risks losing additional control over the asset liquidation process. Such an integration should cause some to pause and question if the abrogation of the RTC's formal responsibilities is prudent or if some type of alternative may be preferred.

As many of my colleagues know, I have been critical of the RTC since its inception. Unfortunately, however, the RTC has never given me reason to reverse this judgment. Because I have a responsibility to ensure that the taxpayers' money is not misspent, I am unable to view this legislation as simply fulfilling a prior congressional commitment. As we replenish the depleted bank insurance fund one final time, it is not too late to fix the egregious problems that have caused me to assign fault to this agency. Despite my skepticism, reform can be achieved by strengthening oversight and focusing on the RTC's dissolution.●

THE NEED TO HELP FAMILY FARMERS

• Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, I rise today to call my colleagues' at-

tention to a trend with serious consequences not only for Minnesota but for the Nation. The deterioration of the family farm over the past decade has devastated rural America.

As a result of farm crises and low prices throughout the past decade, our farming population has aged considerably, according to a recent GAO report. This report, titled "Farm Finance: Number of New Farmers Is Declining" reveals the shocking truth of the harmful changes in America's rural economy and is required reading for all Senators and staff.

Today the median age of a farmer is 53. And the U.S. Department of Agriculture's [USDA] Economic Research Service [ERS] finds that the number of people entering farming each year has declined 25 percent since the mid-1980's.

Farming is much more than a job; it is a heritage—and we must protect it. Farmers and farm families are the backbone of the United States. They provide us with the largest source of inexpensive, safe, and plentiful food in the world.

But farming is tough. The work is hard, the days are long, and there is always uncertainty about the bottom line. Accordingly, more and more farmers are encouraging their children to pursue professional careers in the cities instead of beginning another generation of working the land.

This trend, if allowed to continue, will have tragic consequences for our Nation. We need farmers. Even with new technologies that allow today's farmers to reap huge gains in productivity over their fathers and grandfathers, there is still no substitute for the family farm.

The Government can and should do more to give incentives for beginning farmers. The time to act is now, before many of today's elder farmers retire.

I urge you again to join Senator GRASSLEY and me in supporting legislation to provide tax-exempt private agricultural activity bonds for beginning farmers. These aggie bonds will help lower the overall cost of entering the farming business. And since farming expenses have risen far faster than commodity prices, this type of assistance is necessary if this country is to maintain a strong base of family farms.

As America sees record numbers of farmers leaving the land, and younger generations moving to the cities, the need for tax exempt aggie bonds is clear. I urge my colleagues to support this initiative and begin the process of restoring one of America's most important assets—the family farm.●

FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME RESEARCH

• Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, today I would like to highlight a recent breakthrough in alcoholism and fetal alcohol syndrome treatment research

which was published in this month's Journal of Neuroscience. The new research findings, produced by researchers at the University of Nebraska Medical Center and Duke University, explain how alcohol use impairs learning and memory, and may lead to more effective treatments for alcohol-related disorders. I am particularly optimistic about the possible applications these new findings may have for treatment of fetal alcohol syndrome and fetal alcohol effects [FAS/FAE], the range of debilitating physical and mental birth defects associated with alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

According to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, a division of the National Institutes of Health, children with FAS/FAE and many alcoholics are physically and mentally impaired when alcohol interferes with activation of nerve cells that affect learning and memory. The neurological damage inflicted on children born with FAS/FAE and other alcohol-impaired persons causes a lifetime of cognitive disabilities that are difficult or impossible to treat. This new breakthrough in neurological research has revealed specific sites where alcohol impairs neuron activation, and will allow researchers to begin developing new, more effective drugs to treat disorders associated with alcohol abuse and FAS/FAE.

These new findings have far-reaching implications. The cost of treating an individual with FAS/FAE from infancy to adulthood has been estimated to be nearly \$1.4 million. The human costs to the affected persons and their families are immeasurable. These costs are partially due to neurological impairments in affected individuals that hinder their ability to learn and to live independently. Advances in biomedical research may someday enable us to treat alcohol-impaired persons so that they can live fuller, more independent lives.

While the findings published in the Journal of Neuroscience represent a significant step forward in our efforts to reduce the disabilities associated with FAS/FAE and chronic alcoholism, the extent of our knowledge on this subject is sorely lacking. To reduce the costs associated with alcohol-related disabilities, we need better data on the causes, effective prevention methods, accurate and early diagnosis and treatment of alcohol impairments.

That is why I recently introduced the Comprehensive Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Prevention Act (S. 923), which would provide funding for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the Centers for Disease Control, and community-based research efforts targeted to refining our knowledge about the causes, prevention, and treatment of these alcohol-related disabilities.

Mr. President, there is no easy solution to the neurological problems asso-

ciated with alcoholism and FAS/FAE. However, in conjunction with a renewed commitment to support comprehensive national, State, and community-based prevention efforts, we must make a commitment to support expanded research on treatment for alcohol impairments. The cost of supporting prevention, treatment and biological research programs is substantially less than the long-term human and financial costs of caring for children and adults who have been impaired unnecessarily due to exposure to alcohol.

I urge my colleagues to support efforts by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the Centers for Disease Control, and the thousands of research facilities across the country to conduct biological research into the prevention and treatment of alcohol-related disabilities.●

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

• Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, there is perhaps no field with as much potential for economic growth and job creation as there is in telecommunications. John Scully of Apple Computer has estimated that on a global basis the telecommunications, computer, software, and related markets could exceed \$3.5 trillion by 2002. The extent to which the United States participates in that market will be determined to a large degree by a number of decisions which we make in the near future on taxes, investment, and regulation.

As a small businessman myself, and as the Governor who deregulated telephone companies in Nebraska, I believe that fair competition has proven to be the best engine of economic development and commercial prosperity in the United States and around the world. The entrepreneurial opportunities inherent in a competitive market allow American imagination and ingenuity to respond to consumers' desires with high quality, affordable products, and services. The rivalry created by a competitive market encourages providers to be constantly attuned to consumer needs and to make investment decisions prudently.

Not too long ago, Ameritech filed a proposal with the FCC that would bring competition to the local telephone business in its five-State Great Lakes region. The Ameritech plan would allow competitors to connect their network facilities with the telephone company facilities in a fair and efficient manner. This local equal access provision would allow customers to have a choice for local telephone service much in the same way that choices exist for long-distance service today.

In return for these competitive initiatives, the Ameritech plan requests that Ameritech be allowed to provide long-distance service, cable TV service,

and to offer its existing range of services under modified regulation more appropriate for an emerging competitive market. The essence of the Ameritech plan is that competition for all telecommunications services by any potential provider will stimulate economic activity and encourage investment.

Local telephone service has been viewed traditionally as a monopoly utility service subject to regulation. Changes in the marketplace since divestiture of the local phone companies from AT&T, as well as advances in fiber-optic technology have changed that assumption dramatically. Competition for local telephone service is not only technologically feasible, but desirable. Businesses that are critically dependent on telecommunications services need the high quality, reliability, and diversity that competitive local telephone service provides. A recent survey indicates that over 85 percent of the new business opportunities in the United States will be in telecommunications-intensive industries. Our challenge is to move from our existing regulated model to a more competitive model as these industry changes continue to develop.

By opening up its local service networks to full competition, Ameritech is seeking to shed the regulatory restrictions it inherited at divestiture. Those restrictions limit the services that Ameritech, and other Bell Telephone companies, can provide using local phone lines. Under its proposal, Ameritech would provide a much wider range of services, with more streamlined regulation, in the new competitive marketplace. These services include long-distance and cable TV and would be offered simultaneously with the opening of the Ameritech network to competition.

Ameritech's plan could be the source of new network capabilities further enhancing the quality of life for its consumers. The plan would enable Ameritech to make additional network investments benefiting the educational and health care delivery systems in its region, while maintaining its strong commitment to universal service. This plan also changes our prescription for telecommunications infrastructure development, from a future network dominated by a single provider to a competitive network built and operated by a variety of willing providers.

The Ameritech plan represents the future direction of the telecommunications industry, and should be encouraged. The existing regime of limited local service competition and limited opportunities for local telephone service providers encourages regulatory gamesmanship rather than entrepreneurial investment. The telecommunications marketplace of the future must encourage providers to invest in new technologies and offer innovative services.

In addition, the Ameritech plan holds promise for keeping the basic local telephone service affordable. By allowing telephone companies who open their networks to competition to offer a wider range of services, basic local phone service may be only a small part of the overall revenue stream for communications firms, thus allowing costs to be dramatically reduced by further economies of scale. Furthermore, in a truly diversified, competitive marketplace, telephone companies will have incentives to offer low cost basic service to entice customers to connect to their network rather than a competitor's network.

Let me reiterate that competition has proven to be a marvelous tool in reducing prices and encouraging innovation, particularly in high-technology industries. I believe such competition is important to the development of new technologies and new services. I urge the FCC to review the Ameritech proposal and to seek the appropriate regulatory scheme to provide for a more competitive telecommunications environment. •

SONS OF ITALY FOUNDATION PRESENTS ANNETTE FUNICELLO SCHOLARSHIP AND CELEBRATES THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF YOUNG AMERICANS

Mr. DECONCINI. Mr. President, I want to commend and congratulate the Sons of Italy Foundation [SIF] for its highly successful fifth annual National Education & Leadership Awards Ceremony, in which I had the pleasure of participating, May 6, in the Everett M. Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The SIF awarded scholarships to the winners of the 1993 National Leadership Grant Competition, including a scholarship in the name of television, motion picture, and recording star Annette Funicello.

The SIF has shown superb judgment in publicly recognizing her significant achievements in the entertainment fields and her influential place in American culture with an honor that will inspire outstanding young men and women. Ms. Funicello has served as a role model for American women for several generations because of her professional successes and her dedication to traditional family values.

Ms. Funicello publicly announced her battle with multiple sclerosis in July of last year, and she is currently serving as a spokeswoman for the National Multiple Sclerosis Society. Walking with the use of a cane and the assistance of her husband, Mr. Glen Holt, and often requiring the use of a wheelchair, Ms. Funicello recently participated in the 1993 MS Walk, which the NMSS dedicated to her. Thousands of walkers in 300 cities participated in this event, which raised millions of dollars for MS research. Adding her influ-

ence to raising desperately needed funds for research into the causes, prevention, and treatment of multiple sclerosis, Ms. Funicello has established the Annette Funicello Research Fund for Multiple Sclerosis and Neurological Diseases.

In addition to the Annette Funicello Scholarship, the SIF has established scholarships in the names of Anthony S. Fauci, M.D., Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the Office of AIDS Research at the National Institutes of Health, 1992; U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, 1991; our dearly missed colleague, U.S. Congressman Silvio O. Conte, 1990; former St. John's University head basketball coach Lou Carnesecca, 1989; and Vincenzo Sellaro, M.D., the founder of the Order Sons of Italy in America [OSIA], which established the Sons of Italy Foundation in 1959.

OSIA's long and distinguished record of generous support for the education of America's youth should be highly praised by this revered body and indeed, by all citizens concerned about our educational system. During the past quarter century, OSIA has contributed nearly \$18 million in educational scholarships.

I am pleased that a number of my colleagues in the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives rearranged their busy schedules to attend this important and inspirational event; they include Messrs. LIEBERMAN, SPECTER, and MICHEL, Mesdames MORELLA and DELAURO, and Ms. MOLINARI.

The leaders of OSIA and the SIF have demonstrated great foresight by encouraging the achievements of the outstanding young people of America through merit-based financial aid for higher education and by recognizing them at a gala event in the Nation's Capital. I commend Peter R. Zuzolo, national president of OSIA and chairman of the SIF; Valentino Ciullo, president of the SIF; Joanne L. Strollo, chairwoman of OSIA's National Education Committee; Joseph Sciamè, vice president of St. John's University and master of ceremonies; and Philip R. Piccigallo, Ph.D., national executive director of OSIA and the SIF, for their leadership roles in the 1993 National Education & Leadership Awards Ceremony and the National Leadership Grant Competition.

I now have the pleasure of sharing with you the biographies of the 12 winners of the 1993 National Leadership Grant Competition. I am certain that you will agree that these young men and women represent the highest level of academic achievement and leadership potential in our country today. They include:

Jacqueline Renee Fazio: Jacqueline, of Lighthouse Point, FL, is graduating first in her class at Ely High School, where she has participated in the

science and pre-engineering magnet program. She has a 5.1 GPA on a 4-point scale, and she has been an officer of the National Honor Society, Mu Alpha Theta, and president of the Junior Academy of Science.

In addition to her scholastic achievements, Jacqueline is also an accomplished athlete, lettering for 4 years on the varsity swimming team and the varsity tennis team, as well as lettering 2 years on the varsity soccer team. She served as captain of the tennis team this past year and was a semi-finalist at district competitions.

She is a National Science Foundation Scholar, a Westinghouse Science Talent Search Semi-Finalist, the Miami Herald Silver Night in Science, and the female recipient of the Amateur Athletic Union-Mars Milky Way All-American Award.

Jacqueline has volunteered nearly 300 hours as a student intern at the Cleveland Clinic of Florida, where she is currently working in the chemotherapy and cancer department. She plans a career in medicine and will participate in the University of Miami's joint bachelor of science and doctor of medicine degrees program. Jacqueline is the recipient of this year's very special Annette Funicello Scholarship.

Nick-Anthony Buford: Nick-Anthony, of Orange, CA, is graduating first in his class at El Modena High School, with a 5.0 GPA on a 4-point scale. His ACT composite score of 33 and his SAT combine score of 1460 rank him among the top 1 percent of his peers.

He is has been an active member of the Sister Cities Youth Foreign Exchange Program, the International Youth Leadership Conference, and the student advisory council to the board of education, and he was captain of the varsity soccer team.

He has been named a Xerox National Scholar in the Humanities, and he received first place in the Disneyland Creative Writing Contest for his short story titled, *If I Rode My Ambition*. He was selected by the California State Department of Education as one of two students from the State to attend the U.S. Senate Youth Program, and he recently was named America's most outstanding leader by the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Nick-Anthony will attend Harvard University in the fall, and he plans a career in government service. He is this year's winner of the first annual Henry Salvatori Scholarship.

Christopher D. Whalen: Christopher, of Washington Crossing, PA, is graduating as valedictorian of his class at Council Rock High School, where he has earned a perfect 4.0 GPA. He was captain of his varsity swimming team, and he has been named an Academic All-American.

Christopher will attend Dartmouth College this fall. He is this year's recipient of the Vincenzo Sellarro Scholarship.

Andrew Whiting Oberwager: Andrew, of Bryn Mawr, PA, is a National Merit Commended Scholar at the Episcopal Academy, where he has been a straight-A student.

Cocaptain of the varsity soccer team and the varsity ice hockey team, Andrew was also sports editor of the school newspaper, vice president of the jazz ensemble, and a member of the Vestry at the academy. He was also a member of the Downingtown Colts, an amateur soccer team that finished third in the Nation in 1991.

Andrew will attend Princeton University this fall. He is the recipient of this year's Capellotti Family, Giovanni Glessi, Giuffrida Family Scholarship.

Kevin A. Gamper: Kevin has earned a 4.45 GPA on a 4-point scale and is ranked first in his class at Palma High School in Salinas, CA.

President of his school's National Honor Society and the Ecology Club, Kevin has been honored as a National Merit Commended Scholar and as a recipient of a Xerox Award in the humanities and social sciences. He was a photographer with the school newspaper, a member of the varsity soccer team, and an Earth Day volunteer.

Kevin plans to attend the University of California at Davis this fall and major in mechanical engineering. He is the recipient of the Pearl Tubiolo Memorial Scholarship.

Steven Christian Antonelli: Steven has been named valedictorian of his graduating class at Suffern High School in Suffern, NY. He has earned a 4.2 GPA on a 4-point scale. He was a National Merit finalist this year.

Steven has been captain of the varsity swim team and a member of Varsity Athletes Against Substance Abuse, which encourages younger students to say "no" to drugs.

Steven will attend the University of Pennsylvania this fall. He is this year's recipient of the Justice Antonin Scalia Scholarship.

Jason E. McCarthy: Jason, of Lake Ronkonkoma, NY., is valedictorian of his class at Centereach High School, where he was director of the Interact Club and a rape prevention seminar instructor.

Active in a variety of school activities, Jason participated on the Math team, the yearbook staff, the science club, and was captain of the fencing team.

He plans to become an electrical engineer and attend Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is this year's recipient of the Peter B. Gay Scholarship.

Carolyn Delizia: Just a freshman at Tulane University in New Orleans, Carolyn has already distinguished herself as a Dean's list student with a 3.8 GPA, as a staff news writer for the student newspaper, and as an activist for the environment. She hopes to attend law school after receiving her bachelor's degree.

A graduate of Bishop Verot High School in Fort Myers, FL, Carolyn is a native of Staten Island, NY. She is this year's winner of the Honorable Silvio O. Conte Scholarship.

Edmund Lo Presti: A native of Pittsburgh, PA, Edmund is a freshman at Carnegie Mellon University, and he earned straight A's during his first semester of study.

Edmund graduated first in his class at Central Catholic High School and was named a National Merit Finalist, scoring 1510 out of 1600 on the SAT exam. He was a member of the National Honor Society and a volunteer at the Jubilee Soup Kitchen.

Edmund is this year's recipient of the Justice Frank J. Montemuro Jr. Scholarship.

David Brian Pecora: David, a native of Sacramento, CA, is completing his second year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he has already distinguished himself in the areas of advanced mathematics, computer science, and classical music.

In addition to his work in robotics and his chess hobby, David is principal violinist with the MIT Chamber Music Society and a member of the MIT Symphony Orchestra.

A National Merit Scholar who scored a perfect 800 on his SAT mathematics exam, David was valedictorian of his class at John F. Kennedy High School. He is this year's winner of the Dr. Anthony S. Fauci Scholarship.

Andrew T. Parasiliti: A scholar of international relations with a focus on U.S. foreign policy and Middle East politics, Andrew is a doctoral candidate at the Johns Hopkins University School for Advanced International Studies.

A native of South Windsor, CT, Andrew earned his bachelor's degree with honors in psychology at the University of North Carolina, in 1985, and a master's degree in foreign affairs at the University of Virginia, in 1988.

He has published academic articles and presented several conference papers, and he is currently working on his dissertation, which examines the politics of Iraq, the Persian Gulf, and United States Foreign policy in that region from 1978-1992.

Andrew is this year's recipient of the Betz Family-Jackson Family Scholarship.

Michele Anna Paige: Michele, of Flushing, NY, graduated magna cum laude from Brown University with a bachelor's degree in psychology in May, 1992. She was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and was a Rhodes Scholar finalist.

She scored in the top one-percent on the Law School Admissions Test, and she will attend Yale Law School this fall.

Already a published writer, Michele is the author of *After the SAT's: An Insider's Guide to Freshman Year*, which

grossed \$200,000 in sales its first year of publication. She is this year's recipient of the Coach Lou Carneseca Scholarship.

THE NEED FOR GREATER FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION

• Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, I rise for the third time in 3 weeks to bring to the attention of the Senate the serious problems with the Federal Government's food safety and inspection systems. The present system is defined by turf battles between FDA, USDA, EPA, and Commerce that are more determined to keep bureaucrats in their jobs than unsafe and unhealthy food off of the American dinner table. This divided and uncooperative system of inspection is inadequate and ill serves the American people.

I have drafted a bill to remove the jurisdiction for food safety and inspection from FDA, USDA, EPA, and Commerce and concentrate them in a single, independent, food safety and inspection agency. My bill, the Federal Food Safety and Inspection Agency Act of 1993, will be introduced shortly. This bill will provide for a uniform, risk-based assessment of food inspection. It is my hope that the Clinton administration will join with me in supporting this bill so that together we can make 1993 the most important year for food safety since Teddy Roosevelt.

Mr. President I urge my colleagues to join with me in the pursuit of greater food safety and inspection. I ask that an article from the May 24, 1993, issue of Newsweek magazine entitled "How Safe is Our Food?—Contamination Causes 9,000 Deaths a Year, and New Dangers Are Emerging" be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From Newsweek Magazine, May 24, 1993]
How SAFE IS OUR FOOD?—CONTAMINATION CAUSES 9,000 DEATHS A YEAR, AND NEW DANGERS ARE EMERGING

(By Geoffrey Cowley and John McCormick)

A few weeks ago a nation that loves to agonize over fat, cholesterol and food additives got a jarring bit of news. Writing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, a team of public-health officials described how 23 people in southeastern Massachusetts had contracted a potentially deadly illness from a product most purists adore. The 23 New Englanders had suffered from bloody diarrhea, and in some cases kidney failure, after drinking apple cider in the fall of 1991. The cider was fresh, local and free of chemical additives, but it contained something more dangerous: a new microbe called E. coli O157:H7.

The cider story was just the latest warning that a deadly new germ is on the march. Last January, when several kids turned up with the same symptoms at Children's Hospital in Seattle, tests implicated the same obscure strain of E. coli. Within days state health officials traced the outbreak to contaminated, undercooked hamburgers from Jack-in-the-Box restaurants. The fast-food chain promptly recalled thousands of frozen

meat patties and tightened its cooking standards. But by that time, its outlets had already sold tainted burgers in four states. The result: 477 people got sick—nearly a third of them sick enough to require hospitalization—and at least one toddler died.

These E. coli outbreaks, along with a smaller one involving mayonnaise in Oregon this spring, have cast a harsh light on the safety of America's food supply. It's still possible to eat safely, but virtually everything about the way we produce, distribute and consume our food has changed during the past few decades. New farming techniques have made animals more susceptible to infection—and large-scale food distribution has ensured that when tainted food gets out, it travels far beyond the local church picnic. At the same time, our growing reliance on prepared and imported foods has created new conduits for contamination. Rather than keeping pace with these changes, however, the public agencies we rely on to protect us have either ossified or run out of resources. Now, thanks largely to the Jack-in-the-Box fiasco, officials are admitting as much—and calling for radical reform. "We have a piece-meal, haphazard system that needs to be replaced by a comprehensive system," says Dr. David Kessler, commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration. "This is a major challenge for the rest of the decade."

Depending on the bug, the dose and the victim, tainted food can cause everything from miscarriages and kidney disorders to meningitis and permanent brain damage. The government doesn't monitor foodborne disease as it does syphilis or gonorrhea, so no one knows just how pervasive it is. The best casualty tolls were calculated in 1985 by researchers at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). They concluded that 6.5 million Americans are stricken every year and that 9,100 die. Though no one has compiled a more recent tally, experts agree that the situation is growing ever dicier. "Are the dangers greater today than 10 years ago?" asks Dr. Robert Tauxe of the CDC's Foodborne and Diarrheal Diseases Branch. "Definitely."

One problem is that the microbial landscape is changing. A number of new pathogens have shown up in the food supply in recent years, and old ones are finding new ways to make mischief. Dr. Paul Blake, chief of the foodborne-diseases branch at the CDC, recalls an unusual British report that came across his desk in 1977. A researcher had found evidence of severe gastroenteritis—two to 10 days of diarrhea, vomiting and fever—caused by a germ called Campylobacter. "Nobody here had ever heard of Campylobacter," Blake says. Since then, Campylobacter has become the developed world's leading foodborne pathogen. It has turned up in cheeses and shellfish, but is rampant in chicken and raw milk. In a retrospective study, researchers from the CDC and the Minnesota Department of Health recently found that 20 Campylobacter outbreaks occurred during the 1980s among schoolchildren who drank raw milk during field trips to dairies. Of 1,000 kids in 11 states who took part in that rite, nearly half had been stricken.

Salmonella is another bug on the move. Reported poisonings from beef, poultry and dairy products have doubled since the 1960s. At the same time, devious new strains are growing ever more pervasive. During the late '70s and early '80s, the Northeastern states experienced a sixfold increase in disease outbreaks caused by Salmonella enteritidis, a strain found mainly in eggs. The bug has

since taken hold nationwide, causing 375 outbreaks between 1985 and 1991 and raising new concerns about the safety of a food found in virtually every American fridge.

Because Salmonella often spreads through fecal contamination, experts once thought that clean, unbroken eggs posed little risk. But unlike most Salmonella, the enteritidis strain seems to hide in hens' ovaries and infects developing eggs before they form shells. Neither hen nor chick suffers any symptoms, but anyone eating undercooked eggs can be laid low. Most people suffer only six to 48 hours of misery, but the effects can be harsher in children, pregnant women and people with suppressed immune systems.

E. coli O157, the culprit in this year's Jack-in-the-Box outbreak, was first recognized as a human pathogen just 11 years ago, when people in two states got sick from hamburgers, and investigators found the microbe in the meat. Today it seems to be turning up everywhere. Beef is the most common source of trouble, but O157 has also turned up in pork, lamb, chicken, turkey and potatoes. Its recent appearance in apple cider and a restaurant's mayonnaise was doubly unsettling, because E. coli can't normally survive in such acidic environments.

Unlike more common strains, which move harmlessly through our intestines, E. coli O157 clings to the intestinal wall and produces a toxin that can cause widespread internal bleeding. Most patients recover after a week or so, but 2 to 7 percent suffer a complication called hemolytic uremic syndrome, or HUS, a destruction of red blood cells that can lead to kidney failure, seizures and death. In just one decade, O157 has become the leading cause of acute kidney failure in children, and experts warn that it has equally menacing cousins. "Why the others are less prevalent in human disease remains a mystery right now," says Dr. Douglas Archer of the FDA's Center for Food Safety Programs.

These emerging microbes have all been fostered by changes in the way we produce, distribute and consume our food. Modern farming techniques virtually guarantee rapid transmission of microbes among the animals we eat. In the U.S. beef industry, some 900,000 farms produce calves, which are typically shipped to one of 46,000 feedlots for finishing, and later to one of 81 large plants for slaughter. Because so many cattle pass through these "choke points," an obscure bug from one farm can ignite an epidemic.

Other farming practices compound the effect. Rather than waste the guts of slaughtered chickens, for example, growers often add them to animal feed for extra protein. The fortified feed spreads Salmonella and other germs. Because most farm animals also receive low doses of antibiotics to enhance growth, those germs are often drug-resistant. And when they end up in the food supply—as they did in northern Illinois in 1985—the results can be devastating for some people. An estimated 175,000 got sick during the outbreak, after drinking milk from a regional dairy. A study later found that people who had taken antibiotics within a month of the outbreak fell ill at five times the general rate. The antibiotics had cleared their digestive tracts of normal bacteria, enabling the drug-resistant Salmonella to take root and multiply freely.

As mass production has created new dangers, so has our reliance on imports. A greater share of the American diet comes from offshore than ever before. "You can't say we have the safest food supply in the world," says the CDC's Tauxe. "Ours is the food sup-

ply of the world. One bite of a fast-food hamburger can introduce you to beef from four countries." The FDA samples imported foods to ensure they meet U.S. safety and labeling standards. But only 2 percent of the imports are actually inspected, and the agency can't police food handling outside U.S. borders. In 1990, people in 30 states fell ill after eating cantaloupe that had been trucked across Mexico in ice made with local river water. Imported cantaloupes were also linked to a 1991 Salmonella outbreak that struck at least 400 people in 23 states. The lesson, says CDC scientist Morris Potter, is that we can now enjoy "Third World diseases with all the comforts of home."

Other hazards: Food production isn't all that has changed in recent decades. Shifts in the American diet, some of them laudable, have created still other hazards. The National Restaurant Association says consumers now spend 43 cents of every food dollar on meals eaten away from home, up from 25 cents in 1955 and 36 cents in 1980. There's nothing inherently wrong with prepared foods, but the extra handling they receive creates new opportunities for contamination. Nine million food-service workers now prepare much of what America eats. Most of these are low-pay, high-turnover jobs, and hygienic training ranges from excellent to nil.

At the same time, health-conscious consumers are eating more fresh fruit and vegetables, and eating them less cooked. From the heart's perspective, that's a trend to celebrate, but it has further complicated the issue of food safety. "The heart-healthy diet has not been equally kind to the gastrointestinal tract," says Minnesota state epidemiologist Michael Osterholm. Microbiologist Michael Pariza of the University of Wisconsin's Food Research Institute concurs, noting that many of today's big Salmonella outbreaks come not from processed meats and poultry but from salad bars. Because they combine foods requiring different levels of cleaning, cooking and refrigeration, salad bars make perfect microbial playgrounds. And even when they're well maintained, they can transmit germs from one patron to the next. As Pariza puts it, "You don't know who last touched the scoop that falls in the dressing."

To make matters worse, a growing segment of the population lacks normal resistance to foodborne pathogens. A healthy immune system can often expel a bacterial invader before it causes any illness. That's why we eat without problems most days. But even a fairly benign microbe can immobilize a person whose defenses have been compromised by age, chemotherapy, kidney dialysis or HIV infection. Listeria monocytogenes, a microbe found in a wide variety of foods, rarely causes illness in healthy adults. But as the immunocompromised population grows, so does the bug's impact. Though food-related listeriosis disease was unheard of a decade ago, it now strikes more than 1,800 Americans every year, and a fourth of them die.

No one expects government or the food industry to reverse these social trends, and reasonable people concede that there is no way to guarantee the purity of every morsel of food that every consumer ingests. But all parties now agree on the need for new approaches to food safety. As a General Accounting Office official said recently, "The federal food-safety inspection system is inconsistent, inefficient and unable to adjust to changing public-health risks." The U.S. Department of Agriculture, which regulates

meat and poultry production, is virtually blind to problems like E. coli contamination. Operating under laws passed in 1906, the USDA's 7,400 meat inspectors spend their days in processing plants, touching, sniffing and eyeballing animal carcasses in search of physical signs of disease. If a pathogen is invisible, it's basically home free.

Meanwhile, the agencies responsible for monitoring outbreaks of foodborne illness are often too cash-strapped to try. Saddled with the AIDS epidemic and various congressional directives, the CDC this year budgeted a paltry \$3 million for the task. The agency's foodborne-diseases branch has fewer than three dozen employees, several of them medical residents serving two-year stints. "We've got the most rudimentary surveillance of food-borne disease you can imagine," says Dr. James Hughes, the CDC official who oversees the branch. The system consists basically of state health departments reporting outbreaks that come to their attention. If the state epidemiology staff is underfunded or incompetent, the outbreak isn't reported.

Pushing reform: Spurred by the recent E. coli outbreaks and the arrival of a new administration, several agencies are now pushing blueprints for reform. Even before the outbreaks started, the CDC was working on plans for a "sentinel surveillance system" with 10 regional centers set up specifically to detect and monitor emerging diseases. In addition, the agency's food-borne-diseases branch is now proposing measures to improve the tracking and reporting of foodborne illness, with special emphasis on E. coli O157 (which few diagnostic labs now test for).

The USDA, for its part, wants to replace its antiquated inspection rituals with a unified system that would follow food from the farm to the supermarket, addressing potential hazards at every step along the way. Inspectors would rely less on physical exams to spot contamination, but because bacterial tests are slow and costly to administer, prevention would be the main emphasis. The FDA is now devising a similar proposal, and Minnesota Sen. Dave Durenberger is pushing a more sweeping reform: the creation of a single agency to handle all food-safety and inspection services.

If any of these reforms take shape, they could make 1993 the biggest year for food protection since 1906, when Congress passed the landmark federal meat-inspection law. Compared with guns or cigarettes, tainted food is still a nascent public-health problem, but that's no reason for complacency. The microbial world is full of unpleasant surprises, and as the recent E. coli outbreaks make clear, we haven't seen the last of them. As one official puts it, we've created a wide-open conduit, and no one knows what will come down it next. •

1993 TUCSON JEFFERSON AWARDS

- Mr. DECONCINI. Mr. President, on Sunday, March 14, 1993, five Arizonans received the distinguished Jefferson Award—an award recognizing their outstanding public service and dedication to Tucson and southern Arizona. These five individuals are: John Sharpe, Lillian Behr Hoff, Dorman W. Brown, Rose Marie Augustine, and Betty J. Liggins.

John Sharpe founded the Gangbusters Martial Arts Program.

This program is free of charge to children with the only eligibility requirement being that the child is currently attending school. Once children are enrolled in the program, they must stay out of gangs and away from gang members, stay away from drugs and alcohol, and they must demonstrate a quarterly improvement in their grades during the school year. John deserves to be commended for devoting his time and efforts to improving the physical and mental health of our children of our community.

The preservation and celebration of the cultural heritage of southern Arizona has been an ongoing and active concern of Lillian Behr Hoff. Through her vision and devotion, she has brought the arts to the people of Santa Cruz County and especially to its children. In 1971, Lillian founded the Santa Cruz County Young Audiences to enable schoolchildren to experience the richness of the performing arts. Under her guidance for 17 years, the community's financial and volunteer support for Young Audiences continued to grow so that programs are now provided to all schoolchildren within the county. Once a month during the school year, children experience youth arts programs, and during the summer all communities enjoy the Concert in the Park series. In 1983, she sponsored the Very Special Arts-Nogales-Santa Cruz District organization to bring the arts to our physically and mentally challenged children. Lillian Behr Hoff stands as a symbol of unselfish dedication to the arts and to her community.

Ten years ago Dorman W. Brown retired. Needing an outlet for his energy, he decided to become involved in the restoration and rebuilding of the historical section of downtown Willcox. He began with a frame house built in 1880 for the military. Dorman came up with some novel ideas to raise funds for matching grants to rebuild this house. Recruiting many volunteers from the Willcox community the year-long project finally came to fruition. The house is currently listed on the State Historical Registry and stands tall and beautiful in the middle of Willcox.

Other projects he has devoted his time and energy to are the Rex Allen Cowboy Museum, the old theater and a one-half block of dilapidated buildings on Maley Street. The Rex Allen Museum not only features Rex Allen's life as an entertainer and movie actor, but also displays memories of early pioneers who helped homestead and settle this southeast corner of Arizona. To date, Willcox now has a first-rate theater that shows first-run movies on a regular basis.

Ten years ago the downtown area of Willcox was 80 percent vacant with buildings that could have been lost to razing. Today, through Dorman's endless energies and commitment to the Willcox community, only 20 percent

stands vacant. This is a testament to the saying "it only takes one person to make a difference."

In September 1992, a National Law Journal [NLJ] investigation concluded that the Federal Government routinely engages in what the journal labeled "environmental racism." The NLJ study concluded the Environmental Protection Agency, among others, favored white over minority communities in its cleanup of hazardous sites and in its pursuit of polluters.

Rose Marie Augustine has worked diligently over the past decade to remedy that inequity. Rose Marie led the charge to organize Tucsonans for a Clean Environment, a grassroots group of southside Tucson residents living in the trichloroethylene [TCE] contaminated area. She was also instrumental in getting a clinic established for TCE victims. I was pleased to work with Rose Marie to bring Daniel W. McGovern, the EPA Region IX administrator, to Tucson to visit the TCE Superfund site which resulted in fast tracking the cleanup efforts.

She helped organize south Tucson's 12th Avenue business community in a united effort to force EPA to reroute the TCE pipeline thus minimizing its negative effects during the construction process on 12th Avenue. Rose Marie saw the need to help poor communities and communities of color mobilize against the environmental inequities these communities face.

So many people today just go home, lock their doors, and try to ignore what happens around them. Betty J. Liggins is not one of those people. She dove in and fought back to make her neighborhood, and our city, a better place to live. Betty has successfully chased gangs and crack dealers from her southside Tucson neighborhood by organizing a neighborhood watch and by working closely with police. She has been so instrumental in making the area safer that she was invited to testify before a Senate Committee in Washington, DC about the problem and resolution. The litany of Betty Liggins accomplishments are legion. Betty Liggins is a citizen whose past pursuits are a shining example for all, and whose every day, commonplace activities border on the amazing.

I urge my colleagues to join me in extending congratulations to all the recipients of the 1993 Tucson Jefferson Award and to salute them for their caring dedication to the people of Tucson and other southern Arizona cities.●

THE DRUG WAR, AGAIN

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to ask that a column by A.M. Rosenthal, entitled "Dismantling the War," that was published on page A21 of the May 18, 1993, edition of the New York Times be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as if read in its en-

tirety. This column, one of Abe Rosenthal's regular "On My Mind" series, succinctly makes the point that we are drifting toward legalization of recreational drug use.

I commend this column to my colleagues and especially to those in the administration who are attempting to solidify their version of this Nation's drug strategy. I hope all will read it and take to heart its insights.

The column follows:

DISMANTLING THE WAR (By A.M. Rosenthal)

Before it is too late, Americans should realize that the concept of the war against drugs is in danger of being dismantled and the result will be creeping legalization.

If that is what they want, fine—they can get it by just keeping silent.

But if they are among the huge majority of Americans who believe legalization would build drug addiction into American life forever then they should make themselves heard now. There is still time, while decisions are being made in government.

Until recently everybody interested in fighting drug addiction instead of surrendering to it by legalization accepted one concept: The struggle could not be won by one weapon but only through an irreducible variety, each strong. They were six:

Reduction of foreign drug crops. Interdiction of drug smuggling. Enforcement of laws against making, selling or using drugs. Education against drugs. Treatment of addicts. Presidential leadership.

Now four of the six are in question: reduction, interdiction, enforcement, leadership.

For about 20 years, ever since the drug war became an obvious top priority, there has been argument about how to divide the money. Mostly it was about how much law enforcement and interdiction should get compared with treatment.

I believe that funds for the whole arsenal should be expanded rather than weaken any part of it. If not, give more money to treatment, without killing the rest of the package.

But now elected and appointed officials are making it clear that they have no real interest in some of the essential instruments of the struggle.

A few Federal judges are saying they will no longer handle drug cases involving mandatory sentences. They should resign, rather than just defy legislative law—or be asked to leave by Congress.

They help spread the myth that the drug laws have failed. The truth is we do not know because the "mandatory" sentences have not been carried out nationwide.

Prof. John J. DiJulio Jr., of Princeton and the Brookings Institution, a particularly lucid expert, says that most drug criminals spend only 10 months in prison, less than a third of their average sentence; that most of them are not in jail for possession but for organized selling and distributing; that in state prisons they are mostly men who served time for other crimes, and that on the street the possibility of long jail time is a prime deterrent. I save my sorrow for Americans and foreigners hunted down by drug gangsters, or just shot in casual sport.

Interdiction is now routinely called a failure by trendies because it did not seal off America. That was not the goal—just to make life harder for the drug trade, instead of saying come right in and ruin us.

But some in the Clinton Administration, including Attorney General Janet Reno,

make it known that they do not have much interest in pursuing interdiction. How would you like to be an American agent risking his life to fight drug smuggling and production? Or a Latin president who trusted America to carry out life-and-death promises from one administration to another?

Drug arrests diminish in some cities because the assumption grows that law enforcement does not work in the streets. Says who? Ask Americans who live in neighborhoods where children cannot step out of the house for fear of drug crossfire. Do they want even less protection than is now their miserable lot?

What's more, reducing drug arrests immediately reduces the hope in treatment. Drug criminals are often hard-core addicts who will not subject themselves to tough therapy until they are behind bars.

I do not suggest a conspiracy in Washington—just trendiness, mushy thinking, lack of commitment. Perhaps that is a matter of middle- or upper-class background, where it is easier to quit drug use, so it all seems not so terribly terrible. The legalizers will take advantage of all that, creep by creep.

They will achieve de facto legalization unless Americans speak up, most of all President Clinton. By acting as if the drug struggle is interesting, but not very, he dismantles his own leadership role. From the campaign, most voters did not expect that.

Four out of six endangered—but all salvageable. Pay attention or pay the price; free choice.●

PROF. HARDY WICKWAR: THE FIRST 90 YEARS

• Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise to salute a good citizen and good friend, Hardy Wickwar, on the occasion of his 90th birthday on May 22. Professor Wickwar is a native of England but an honored adopted son of South Carolina. In a distinguished lifetime spanning the 20th century and five separate careers, the common theme has been his dedication to humanitarian ideals and public service.

Today, as the very active chief executive officer of the Council of Aging of the Midlands, Professor Wickwar is in the prime of his fifth career. His personal mission is to debunk the popular prejudice, as he puts it, "that old age and uselessness sit side-by-side like rockers on a porch." On that score, of course, Professor Wickwar is a superb example of the enormous talents and energies in our elderly population.

Mr. President, Professor Wickwar was a United Nations official for 16 years, advising governments in Lebanon and Burma on social development. For 2 years he headed the World Food Program, giving a special focus to Africa and the Near East. He spent an additional 25 years as an educator, including at the University of South Carolina, where he has been professor emeritus since 1971. For another 20 years, he served as director of planning and research at Richland Memorial Hospital in Columbia, SC.

Mr. President, by any measure, this is a remarkable lifetime of service and achievement. Across the decades, Pro-

fessor Wickwar has touched the lives of countless thousands, if not millions, of people. In South Carolina, he is universally regarded with professional respect and personal affection.

Mr. President, I salute Hardy Wickwar for a remarkable 90 years. There is no doubt in my mind that his next 90 years will be every bit as remarkable and rewarding. •

FRIENDSHIP VILLAGE CELEBRATES

• Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to extend congratulations to Friendship Village of Waterloo, IA, which will be celebrating 25 years of service come June.

In 1966, an area group of pastors, who met informally for prayer as the Friends of Faith, were incorporated into the Friends of Faith Retirement Homes, Inc. These committee individuals, and others, pledged their personal assets to secure the original financing for what is today Friendship Village.

Friendship Village was a pioneer in the development of the life care concept which encompasses a comprehensive array of the services designed to provide care to retirees. Friendship Village provides for its resident's physical, financial, social, psychological, and spiritual security.

I would like to salute the members of Friends of Faith whose vision of the future has resulted in 295 independent living units and a 67-bed skilled nursing facility which makes up Friendship Village today. I would also like to recognize the charter residents of the village: J.W. Cochran, Ella Knight, Anna Ralph, Gertrude Reed, Marian Tampkin, and Margaret Winninger.

I would like to extend to Friendship Village a thank you for providing high-quality care for the citizens of Iowa. •

accomplished against the actual dollars spent for that work. Typically, CPI improves over time as workers on a production line climb the learning curve.

Mr. President, I ask that a table detailing the CPI over time for the C-17 Full Scale Engineering Development [FSED] and Lots I, II, and III contracts be inserted in the RECORD.

As can be seen, the CPI, the return on each dollar invested, is actually declining over time for all four C-17 contracts.

Clearly, the C-17 has not turned the corner. It was gratifying, in testimony before the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, and, I understand, the House Armed Services Committee, to hear Dr. Deutch make it clear that many technical, managerial, contractual, and financial problems associated with the C-17 are yet to be resolved. It was, in my experience, the first time a responsible Pentagon official candidly discussed this ill-starred program.

Rumors are rampant that a buy-out of the C-17 program is imminent, and that, in addition to whatever "rump force" of C-17's is settled upon, a small number of C-5B's and 767's will be purchased to flesh out Air Mobility Command. This is a notion, assuming the C-5B and 767 contracts are fixed price, that I can support.

The chart follows:

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
FSED CPI CUM:									
January	1.03	1.03	1.01	0.97	0.88	0.79	0.69	0.69	0.69
February	1.03	1.03	1.01	0.96	0.88	0.79	0.69	0.69	0.69
March	1.02	1.03	1.00	0.95	0.87	0.78	0.70	0.69	0.69
April	1.03	1.03	1.00	0.93	0.86	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.69
May	1.03	1.02	0.99	0.93	0.85	0.74	0.69	0.69	0.69
June	1.02	1.01	0.98	0.93	0.85	0.71	0.69	0.65	0.65
July	1.03	1.00	0.98	0.92	0.84	0.71	0.69	0.69	0.69
August	1.03	1.01	0.98	0.91	0.84	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.69
September	1.03	1.01	0.97	0.91	0.83	0.67	0.69	0.69	0.69
October	1.03	1.01	0.98	0.90	0.82	0.67	0.69	0.69	0.69
November	1.03	1.01	0.97	0.89	0.81	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
December	1.03	1.02	0.98	0.89	0.80	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
LOT I CPI CUM:									
January					0.89	0.91	0.69	0.66	0.66
February					0.92	0.92	0.69	0.66	0.66
March					0.87	0.94	0.69	0.66	0.66
April					0.87	0.88	0.67	0.66	0.66
May					0.89	0.85	0.66	0.66	0.66
June					0.79	0.88	0.67	0.66	0.66
July					0.81	0.89	0.67	0.66	0.66
August					0.82	0.92	0.67	0.66	0.66
September					0.83	0.93	0.67	0.66	0.66
October					0.87	1.02	0.74	0.66	0.66
November					0.87	0.99	0.66	0.66	0.66
December					0.87	0.96	0.67	0.66	0.66
LOT II CPI CUM:									
January						0.98	0.70	0.70	0.63
February						0.91	0.73	0.68	0.69
March						0.67	0.73	0.69	0.69
April						0.88	0.74	0.67	0.67
May						1.07	0.75	0.67	0.67
June						1.07	0.73	0.67	0.67
July						1.21	0.73	0.66	0.66
August						1.21	0.73	0.66	0.66
September						1.04	0.72	0.65	0.65
October						1.05	0.70	0.64	0.64
November						0.97	0.64	0.64	0.64
December						0.97	0.69	0.70	0.64
LOT III CPI CUM:									
January							0.97	0.92	0.92
February							0.95	0.95	0.95
March							0.96	0.96	0.96
April							0.95	0.95	0.95
May							0.95	0.95	0.95
June							0.95	0.95	0.95
July							0.95	0.95	0.95
August							0.95	0.95	0.95
September							0.92	0.95	0.95
October							0.94	0.95	0.95
November							0.95	0.94	0.94
December							0.94	0.93	0.93

THE NEVER ENDING SPIRAL OF GUN VIOLENCE

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, several months ago, the Chicago Tribune ran an article, "Chicago's Proliferating Guns: Armaments of a City at War." This article is part of the paper's year-long series, "Killing Our Children" documenting each child under the age of 14 who dies in the Chicago metropolitan area. In conjunction with this tracking, the paper is doing a number of in-depth, responsible articles on factors that play a role or are responsible for these deaths.

The article confirms what many of us have known for some time—guns on the street are more available, are more lethal, are being used by younger and younger people, and are resulting in more serious injury and death. We cannot allow this to continue. Our inability to pass reasonable legislation like the Brady bill, limitations on assault weapons, or tightening up Federal gun dealer licensing requirements is literally killing our children.

I urge my colleagues to read the article and ask that it be printed in full in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Mar. 5, 1993]

CHICAGO'S PROLIFERATING GUNS: ARMAMENTS OF A CITY AT WAR

(By Steve Johnson)

Chicago's guns get their last rites in a small suite of rooms in police headquarters.

Behind its locked doors, the police gun lab is dusty, low-tech and overflowing with confiscated killing machines. Its back wall is covered with scores of firearms, a combination gun museum and reference library.

Tacked to a filing cabinet is a quotation attributed to Al Capone, the 1920s gangster whose trigger readiness gave Chicago an international reputation it continues to deserve:

"You can get much farther with a kind word and a gun than you can with a kind word alone."

The guns that come through the lab are poked and disassembled and test-fired into a tank of water. They are marveled at, either for their crudity or their sophistication, and their filed-away serial numbers are made to reappear.

On one desk, there is a Davis P-380, a gun you could buy for less than \$100, a few days' work at a fast-food joint. In the metal beneath the barrel, a deep groove has replaced the serial number.

At another desk, evidence technician Jim Treacy is probing the innards of a fearsome-looking 9 mm pistol made by S.W. Daniel Inc., a handgun commonly known as a Mac-11 that is loved (by crooks) and hated (by cops). Its magazine holds 34 rounds. Treacy said, and this one has been turned into a sub-machine gun.

It could spew the contents of its magazine with one trigger pull, 34 bullets sent flying in less than three seconds.

Still another desk bears a Glock semiautomatic 9 mm pistol. This is a classy gun—many police departments recommend it for their officers—and it bears a classy accouterment: A laser sight whose red beam marks precisely where a bullet will tear up your target's innards.

These are the armaments of a city at war, and the cataloging of them does not stop. "There used to be a time when, by Friday, it'd slow down," Treacy said. "Not anymore."

Sometimes so many guns come in at once—250 after one recent weekend—that they are moved in shopping carts. When the guns are no longer needed for evidence or training, they are sent to local foundries.

It is a losing battle. Last year, Chicago police confiscated 21,124 firearms, a higher tally than their counterparts in New York or Los Angeles. It has been illegal since 1982 for all but a few to own a handgun in Chicago. No matter: 80 percent of the guns Chicago police nab are handguns, and they were responsible for 96 percent of the city's firearm homicides in 1991.

Firearms are taking an especially heavy toll on society's future, killing children, particularly teenagers, at rapidly increasing rates.

Nationwide from 1986 to 1991, according to FBI statistics, the number of gun homicide victims aged 10 to 14 went to 209 from 101. For all children under age 18 slain by gunfire, the number rose to 1,273 from 602. Of the 60 children 14 and younger who were homicide victims in the six-county Chicago area last year, 24 of them died by gunfire.

Teens are found on the other end of gun sights too. In those same years, as the rate of adults over age 24 committing homicide continued to go down, the rate of 14-to-17-year-old killers increased 124 percent.

That increase in murders—and its parallels, jail time served and cost to society—is due mostly to firearms, said James Alan Fox, dean of the college of criminal justice at Northeastern University in Boston.

"A 14-year-old with a gun in his hand is much more dangerous than a 44-year-old with a gun in his hand," Fox said. "He tends to be trigger-happy *** and doesn't think about the future, doesn't think about consequences."

Although the vast majority of guns in the United States are purchased legally and destined for nothing more menacing than killing a squirrel, this is a society that has not let go of the frontier mentality.

Guns are found in every other household in America, and there are roughly four of them for every five citizens. Compared with their peers in many other developed countries, U.S. teenagers are some 10 times more likely to die of gunshot wounds. In 1987, the U.S. firearm homicide rate for 15- to 19-year-olds was 21.9 per 100,000, according to one study; Scotland was next at five, and 13 of the 20 countries studied had rates below two.

In the inner cities, which have become the nation's combat zones, the reports ring out and the bodies pile up. In Chicago last year, there were 649 homicides with firearms. That was more than in any year since 1974, when bullets claimed 669.

There were a record 14,644 shootings last year in the city and more than 23,000 armed robberies.

In violence-torn neighborhoods, children become so familiar with firearms that the sound of a gunshot down the block is as likely to spark a detailed discussion over the type of weapon as a dash for cover.

Taurus Johnson said he heard gunshots outside his Near South Side home at about 4:30 p.m. one recent day. "It was a 'gauge,'" he explained casually. "A gun with two shots to it, shoots two bullets out." Taurus is 14 and a sophomore at King High School.

The presence of a gun too often means conflict turns into killing or suicidal impulse

turns into suicide, said Dr. Katherine Kaufer Christoffel, a pediatrician at Children's Memorial Hospital and an expert on firearm violence.

With advances in gun technology, "you can be a much lousier shot and still kill somebody," she said, "and there seems to be greater access."

The children agree. Earlier this week, a 13-year-old girl watched from a second-story apartment window as a gunman approached her boyfriend, James Nance. When she picked herself up off the floor and looked out the window again, James lay dead, 17 bullet holes in his 13-year-old body, Chicago's seventh child homicide this year.

The girl said she worried that a jealous former boyfriend might have been the shooter. She was asked if the teen would have had access to a gun.

In a voice indicating amazement that someone might not know this, she said, "You can get a gun from anybody."

In January, five guns were found in a trash can at a West Side Boys Club after police broke up an alleged gang meeting there. A 16-year-old boy was charged with possessing two of them, guns that, purchased legally, would retail for more than \$500 each.

The guns become totems. A handgun confiscated after a gang shooting outside Lake View High School on the North Side showed teenagers had been scratching gang symbols and initials into their guns the way some students scribble the names of girlfriends on their notebooks.

Like any family might, teenaged members of a Pilsen neighborhood gang have put together a photo album. In the album, acquired by police, the pictures feature the gang members displaying their hand signals and their handguns.

Those holding the weapons are barely old enough to shave.

When an 8-year-old boy brought a .380-caliber pistol to the McAuliffe Elementary School last March, police said he had taken it from his father. The boy fired the gun, apparently not knowing it was loaded, and seriously injured an 8-year-old classmate.

The shooting could have been prevented. Earlier that day, a 43-year-old school bus driver had spotted the armed 3rd grader. Instead of reporting him, the man bought another gun from the boy for \$20, police said.

How do children acquire guns? Sitting one day last week in the neat living room of her Austin neighborhood apartment, Derlesher Edwards, 22, and her son Darnell, 6, tried to explain how the mother's gun ended up in the boy's possession in his 1st-grade classroom at Key Elementary School.

She bought the gun, Edwards said, after overhearing some men in a small family restaurant she owns. "They said, 'This is an easy place to stick up,'" Edwards said. "After I heard that, it wasn't a big decision."

She had never used a gun, but she said she believed her experience with video games was sufficient training. "A girlfriend knew a guy that was selling," and Edwards arranged to meet him. For \$55, she got a .32-caliber pistol and 100 rounds of ammunition.

Darnell said that one of his little brothers came to him and said, "'Darnell, momma got a gun.' He said it was in her purse."

The next morning, Darnell said, he slipped it out of her handbag, along with a bullet, put both in his black-and-yellow gym bag, and left for school.

He did it, he said, because a classmate had taken Scottie Pippen's candy bars from him during gym class. Three days later, Darnell said, the same boy told him, "'If you don't

give me your candy bars. I'm gonna shoot you."

The next Monday, Darnell told a friend he had the gun with him, and soon the word reached school authorities, who found the weapon in the boy's bag. Darnell was suspended for a week. His mother faces a misdemeanor child-endangerment charge.

School officials said they suspect Darnell brought the gun more to show off than out of genuine fear. "I know it was wrong, but that boy kept messing with me every day," Darnell said.

People who live and work in crime-ridden neighborhoods like Austin, along with older people who grew up in those neighborhoods, say that the situation has deteriorated rapidly in the last seven years or so.

"I've seen people get killed over nothing," said James, a 47-year-old South Shore resident and the father of six children from ages 7 to 21. "Life means nothing to kids these days."

Arrested recently for toting a small pistol he said was using to protect himself, James, who works as a security guard, asked that his last name not be used because he is planning to get another gun as soon as his 6 months of court supervision is up.

He spoke in the gray halls outside of "gun court," officially Branch 28 of the Circuit Court of Cook County, located on the 10th floor of Chicago police headquarters.

Inside the courtroom, two ceiling fans move stale air over the bodies packing the benches. Outside, a smoky stairwell serves as makeshift meeting room for public defenders and their endless parade of clients.

Justice proceeds swiftly and in a low murmur. A visitor to the courtroom is lucky to make out a few clipped phrases from the hushed conversations taking place at the bench—"firearm," "New Year's," "one year's probation."

Almost nobody goes to jail. Last year, the court processed 9,652 misdemeanor gun cases, most of them possession charges. Of those, 2,224 were convicted and fewer than 300, or about 13 percent, did some jail time. About 78 percent were sentenced to court supervision.

"We have a saying on the street," said James on his way out of the building. "We'd rather the police catch us with it than the other guys catch us without it."

The number of guns in the hands of civilians was 50 million in 1950 and has doubled every 20 years, according to federal estimates. Many experts think even the 1990 estimate—200 million non-military guns—is low. About a third of the guns are handguns, though in 1990 handguns were used in 93.5 percent of all the violent crime in Illinois involving firearms.

Lt. Wayne Wiberg worked with a special Chicago police gun squad until it was disbanded in September.

"It's like somebody opened a dike on us," Wiberg said. "Years ago, the Saturday night special was a .22-caliber revolver—\$50 it cost. Today, it's a Tec-9—250 bucks, fires 30 rounds."

Looking through a crime report on his desk, Wiberg shook his head. "A gun bought in Alabama, what's it doing on the streets of Chicago a year later?"

The federal Centers for Disease Control studied the nation's gun injuries and determined that in 1988 they cost \$16.2 billion to treat, three-fourths of which was paid for by taxpayers.

Taxpayer-funded Cook County Hospital operates one of seven trauma centers left in the Chicago area; four other hospitals have

dropped out of the system since 1986 because they were going broke caring for the city's critically wounded.

When Dr. John Barrett, the trauma unit's director, arrived at County in 1982, he said the unit admitted about 2,500 patients a year, about 500 with gunshot wounds. In 1991, about 1,000 of 4,500 patients had been shot.

But the biggest change, Barrett said, are the nature and severity of the wounds. Bullet and stab wounds, he said, have grown much more common among 12- to 16-year-olds, who used to be treated mainly for blunt trauma: car wrecks, falling down stairs and the like.

In 1982, some 5 percent of gun patients had been shot more than once; nine years later, a fourth of the patients had crossed that painful threshold. At the same time, the type of bullets and guns used grew more powerful: The 9 mm replaced the .22 caliber as the most common bullet wound.

"A .22-caliber bullet gives you a nice, clean punched-out hole. A 9 mm bullet blows huge chunks of tissue apart," Barrett said. "It's just a much more complex operative problem. The techniques we use now to deal with these wounds are the techniques we learned in Vietnam."

"We really feel as if we're in a war here. We've had surgeons come here from foreign countries—Japan, England, Canada—to see how you manage gunshot wounds. It's as if we're at war."•

INDECISION IN BOSNIA

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the conduct of this Nation's diplomacy in Bosnia. Our foreign policy there is being previewed for public opinion and we appear disoriented and confused. Moreover, we have managed to appear weak and ineffectual to our allies and our foes alike.

I do not wish to criticize those who disagree with the use of military force in Bosnia, nor do I wish to directly advocate this. What I do wish to state is that the administration has done the people of the former Yugoslavia and the American people a great disservice by its incoherent policy and shallow threats.

When the President threatened to bomb Bosnian Serb positions if they did not agree to the Vance-Owen plan, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic quickly convinced Bosnian Serb President Radovan Karadzic to sign the peace talks in Athens. When the Bosnian Serb Parliament voted it down, the United States did the worst thing possible, we did nothing. We didn't bomb, we didn't even threaten to bomb. We did nothing but lose face to Milosevic and his cohorts in Bosnia.

At the same time, Secretary of State Christopher was sent to Europe to elicit allied and NATO views on the use of force in Bosnia. Secretary Christopher was sent to Europe with no concrete United States plan and returned with nothing more than the scorn of a divided Europe hostile to anything that the United States was considering.

Because of the glaring missteps and the lack of a bona fide plan with which to deal with the conflict there, the

United States appears weak in Serbian eyes. Where we once had the initiative in threatening military action should the Bosnian Serbs not sign the peace plan, we lost it. Worse yet, our failure to act only emboldened the Bosnian Serbs convincing them of our lack of resolve. Now, we appear weak in the face of a defiant Bosnian Serb nation, bent upon conquering the remnants of a sovereign Bosnian state.

Through this ill-planned course of events, the United States managed to send the message to the Serbs that our threats are hollow. The Serbs must now surely believe that they can act with impunity and that a spread of ethnic cleansing to Kosova or even to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will go unpunished. Through our actions, the Bosnian Serbs have been strengthened and the Bosnian Moslems have been abandoned. Simply put, through U.S. inaction, we have abdicated our position as a world leader and we have compromised our integrity as a nation.♦

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues a wrenchingly eloquent article written for the Watertown Daily Times by the distinguished commentator Alan Emory. The article is titled "'Everyone Is Afraid'—Man's Inhumanity to Man Is Still Escalating." Mr. Emory recounts in gripping detail some of the abuses being committed around the world. He states:

In recent days around the world * * * inhumanity has intensified. Throw a dart at a world map and the odds are that the thrower will hit some nation where bitter internal dissension has dissolved into mass murder.

Mr. President, we need to pay attention to this problem. And Mr. Emory's article places the facts before the reader in a manner which makes the dimensions and the horror of the problem unmistakable. I strongly commend the article to my colleagues and ask that the article be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The article follows:

[From the Watertown Daily Times, Apr. 25, 1993]

"EVERYBODY IS AFRAID"—MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN IS STILL ESCALATING

(By Alan Emory)

WASHINGTON.—And now Waco, as if we needed it.

So the streets of Los Angeles did not go up in smoke after the latest Rodney King beating case verdict, but the shooting murders continue in Washington, D.C.

The horrifying finish to the cult compound standoff in Texas is just more evidence of man's inhumanity to man.

Here in the nation's capital a museum that pictures and chronicles the Holocaust visited on the Jews by Nazis in Germany, Lithuania, Poland and Czechoslovakia vividly brings the issue home to Americans.

In recent days around the world that inhumanity has intensified. Throw a dart at a

world map and the odds are that the thrower will hit some nation where bitter internal dissension has dissolved into mass murder.

The most obvious case is what used to be called Yugoslavia. In the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina the Serbs pursue a tactic of "ethnic cleansing" reminiscent of Adolf Hitler's wiping out of millions of Jews. Carnage has been widespread in Bosnian villages and towns that had the temerity to permit Muslim rule.

In the Bosnian town of Srebrenica alone it is estimated that nearly 5,000 people have died since the Serbs laid siege to the population.

But it is not simply a matter of Serbs against Muslims in Bosnia. Croats are also battling Muslims there. And, angry at large Serbian groups in their own state, Croats attacked Serbs in Croatia, so the Serbs fought back and threaten to overwhelm the Croats in their own backyard in a war that has claimed at least 25,000 lives.

"A LATTER-DAY DRESDEN"

The Associated Press circulated a picture of Vukovar, in Croatia, described as a "once-gracious town on the Danube" by New York Times correspondent Roger Cohen. The buildings are rubble. The town looks as if it had been hit by a devastating air raid and has been described as "a latter-day Dresden." Corpses lie in the streets of Vitez, in central Bosnia.

And that's not all.

In the Kashmir Valley, where Muslims strive for independence from India, which is mainly Hindu, whole sections of the capital city have been put to the torch and in the last week more than 125 people have been killed. Sixteen were machine-gunned as they floated down a river, while others were reportedly wrenched from their houses and shot in the streets.

Much of the shooting has been done by Indian security forces and paramilitary police, according to those of the scene. A former high court judge named Bahauddin Farooqi, who monitors human rights abuses in the valley, told the New York Times, "Everybody is afraid. Everybody feels insecure."

INDIAN TROOPS RETALIATE

In one town guerrillas ambushed Indian troops and killed a soldier, so troops retaliated by burning much of the town, shops and homes, sprinkling kerosene on them and setting them afire.

The victims have included a labor organizer who recorded the deaths of people in the valley, an orthopedic surgeon who had documented human rights abuses who was shot in his car and left to bleed to death, a cardiac surgeon taken from his hospital office and found fatally shot.

Many of those in the valley prefer to be part of Pakistan, which is mostly Muslim, rather than India. Others want full independence.

Reuters reported the other day that four rockets had slammed into a Red Cross-run hospital in Afghanistan's capital of Kabul, killing three persons and wounding 44. Guerrilla groups and government troops continue fighting that, over the years, has taken thousands of lives and prompted as many as a million people to flee the capital city.

Some irony. Ten days ago, in an incident that had nothing to do with the fighting, a helicopter crashed near a mountain village 100 miles north of Kabul, killing 15 people.

BOMBINGS IN COLOMBIA

Bombings by Colombian guerrillas have been so severe that the South American country has had to import oil for the first

time in eight years, and bounties have been set for guerrilla leaders. The guerrillas have linked up with traffickers in cocaine and heroin, though the only recent fatal incidents have involved premature dynamite explosions that killed more guerrillas than intended victims.

Let's not forget Sudan, where fighting among rebel groups has escalated and relief workers have been attacked. Government troops have moved across the border into neighboring countries to attack the rebels.

In South Africa the immensely popular black leader Chris Hani was assassinated in the driveway of his home, blacks demonstrated over the killing, a white man drove into a crowd of marchers and shot two blacks to death, three mourners were gunned down on their way to the funeral, two whites and a black were murdered and four black gunmen went on a rampage and killed 19.

MAYHEM IN MIDDLE EAST

In the Middle East, where killing is routine, Israeli helicopter gunships attacked a Palestinian motorcade, killing three people and wounding four. Then a member of an Israel-backed militia was killed in southern Lebanon a week ago when guerrillas fired mortars into an Israeli security zone. The Israelis retaliated with howitzer fire of their own.

"Pandaemonium" is the title of Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan's latest book, on ethnic conflict from Central Asia to South Central Los Angeles. Mr. Moynihan hopes that ethnic conflict and its causes can be understood and moderated.

Pandaemonium was the capital of hell in "Paradise Lost." It was, the senior senator from New York writes, "inhabited by creatures quite convinced that the great Satan had their best interests at heart."

And, he adds, trenchantly, "Poor little devils."

COMMENDING DAN MCGUIRE AND JON CRAIG

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to commend two reporters from my home State, Dan McGuire and Jon Craig of the Syracuse Herald Journal. These two enterprising reporters discovered that a loophole in Federal housing relocation policy allowed thousands of taxpayer dollars to be wasted.

Their investigation of the relocation of residents from the Mulberry Square housing project in Syracuse detailed how people forced to relocate from the project were given lump-sum payments intended to cover relocation costs.

According to the reports, 57 tenants of the since-demolished Mulberry Square housing complex received more than \$750,000 in lump-sum relocation payments. Instead of using these payments for their intended purposes, the reporters found that some of the money was spent on drugs, stereos, video games, and other nonessential items.

Hard-earned taxpayer dollars intended to assist with the relocation were poured down the drain. This blatant waste of public funds is the kind of horror story that makes middle-class taxpayers feel that Government is out of control.

Thanks to Mr. McGuire's and Mr. Craig's reporting, this situation was brought to my attention. I introduced

legislation to stop this abuse and the legislation was subsequently included in the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. The new law allows payments only for moving expenses, downpayments, or closing costs on a new home.

Again Mr. President, I want to thank Dan McGuire and Jon Craig for their efforts in uncovering this story, enabling me to successfully end this abuse of taxpayer dollars. Let me suggest that this section of the legislation should properly be called the "McGuire/Craig Lump-Sum Abuse Clause."

ACQUISITION WORK FORCE POSITIONS IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1378, relating to acquisition work force positions in the Department of Defense, just received from the House, that the bill be deemed read three times, passed, and the motion to reconsider laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (H.R. 1378) was deemed read three times and passed.

REFERRAL OF S. 887

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 887, and the bill be referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I now suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR TOMORROW

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until 12 noon, Wednesday, May 19; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders reserved for their use later in the day; that there then be a period for morning business, not to extend beyond 1 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each; with Senators GORTON and GRAMM recognized to speak for up to 10 minutes each; that at 1 p.m., the Senate go into executive session to consider the nomination of Alicia Munnell, to be considered under the provisions of a previous unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate today, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess as previously ordered.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:42 p.m., recessed until Wednesday, May 19, 1993, at 12 noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Secretary of the Senate May 14, 1993, under authority of the order of the Senate of January 5, 1993:

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

PENN KEMBLE, OF NEW YORK, TO BE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY. VICE EUGENE P. KOPP. RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

PHILIP R. LEE, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES. VICE JAMES O. MASON. RESIGNED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL ON THE RETIRED LIST PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. THOMAS A. BAKER XXX-XX-XX... UNITED STATES AIR FORCE.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF GENERAL ON THE RETIRED LIST PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be general

GEN. JAMES B. DAVIS XXX-XX-XXXX UNITED STATES AIR FORCE.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOHN G. LORBER XXX-XX-XX... UNITED STATES AIR FORCE.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR REAPPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JAMES L. JAMERSON XXX-XX-XXXX UNITED STATES AIR FORCE.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 624, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE. THE OFFI-

CERS INDICATED BY ASTERISK ARE ALSO NOMINATED FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be major

JOHN B. ALUMBAUGH XXX-XX-X...
LIS * ANDERSON-LLOYD XXX-XX-X...
SCOTT W. * ARNOLD XXX-XX-X...
LEO E. * BOUCHEE XXX-XX-X...
BRIAN H. * BRADY XXX-XX-X...
LEANNE P. * BURCH XXX-XX-X...
JOHN M. * BURLINGAME XXX-XX-X...
NATHANAEL P. * CAUSEY XXX-XX-X...
ELWOOD A. CHANDLER XXX-XX-X...
MEREDITH * CHARBULAI XXX-XX-X...
JOHN L. * CLIFTON XXX-XX-X...
GREGORY B. * COE XXX-XX-X...
SAUL * CONTRERAS XXX-XX-X...
ALAN L. * COOK XXX-XX-X...
MICHAEL A. * CORBIN XXX-XX-X...
MICHAEL J. * COUGHLIN XXX-XX-X...
DENNIS J. * CRUZ XXX-XX-X...
PETER M. * CULLEN XXX-XX-X...
PAUL V. * DEAGOSTINO XXX-XX-X...
CHRISTOPHER DETORIO XXX-XX-X...
DOUGLAS A. DRIBBEN XXX-XX-X...
MICHAEL A. * EGAN XXX-XX-X...
BRUCE A. EVANS XXX-XX-X...
DOUGLAS W. * FRISON XXX-XX-X...
WILLIAM R. * GADE XXX-XX-X...
CYNTHIA GLEISBERG XXX-XX-X...
KENNETH H. * GOETZKE XXX-XX-X...
CHARLES L. * GREEN XXX-XX-X...
GREGORY A. * GROSS XXX-XX-X...
PAUL D. * HANCO XXX-XX-X...
HERBERT L. * HARRY XXX-XX-X...
MICHAEL E. * HOKERSON XXX-XX-X...
JOSEPH * IMPALLARIA XXX-XX-X...
RANDALL L. * KEYS XXX-XX-X...
GARY A. * KHALIL XXX-XX-X...
MICHAEL J. * KLAUSNER XXX-XX-X...
PATRICE E. * KOEPEL XXX-XX-X...
DENISE R. * LINN XXX-XX-X...
SCOTT E. * LINN XXX-XX-X...
JERRY J. * LINN XXX-XX-X...
KEVIN J. * LUSTER XXX-XX-X...
KAREN L. MARSH XXX-XX-X...
MARK S. MARTINS XXX-XX-X...
DAVID A. * MAYFIELD XXX-XX-X...
JEFFREY * MCKITTRICH XXX-XX-X...
MICHAEL W. * MEIER XXX-XX-X...
JOHN W. * MILLER XXX-XX-X...
RONALD W. * MILLER XXX-XX-X...
JOHN P. * MORAN XXX-XX-X...
MICHAEL P. * MORAN XXX-XX-X...
SCOTT R. * MORRIS XXX-XX-X...
CHRISTOPHER * MURPHY XXX-XX-X...
MICHAEL J. * OFARRELL XXX-XX-X...
BRADLEY D. PAGE XXX-XX-X...
DANIEL K. * POLING XXX-XX-X...
JODY M. * PRESCOTT XXX-XX-X...
THOMAS M. * RAY XXX-XX-X...
SHARON E. * RILEY XXX-XX-X...
TIMOTHY J. * SAVIANO XXX-XX-X...
LISA M. SCHENCK XXX-XX-X...
SCOTT D. * SCHULER XXX-XX-X...
DAVID S. * SHUMAKE XXX-XX-X...
JAMES W. * SMITH XXX-XX-X...
JEFFREY D. SMITH XXX-XX-X...
RICHARD J. * SPRUNG XXX-XX-X...
THOMAS P. SWANTON XXX-XX-X...
ROBIN N. * SWOPE XXX-XX-X...
SUSAN D. * TIGNER XXX-XX-X...
ROBERT J. * WALTERS XXX-XX-X...
KEITH C. * WELL XXX-XX-X...
EMMETT G. * WELLS XXX-XX-X...
KELLY D. * WHEATON XXX-XX-X...

RICHARD M. * WHITAKER XXX-XX-X...
PETER C. * ZOLPER XXX-XX-X...

Executive nominations received by the Secretary of the Senate May 17, 1993, under authority of the order of the Senate of January 5, 1993:

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

ANDREW M. CUOMO, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. VICE SKIRMA ANNA KONDRAVAS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 18, 1993:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JAMES RICHARD CHEEK, OF ARKANSAS, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO ARGENTINA.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ARCHER L. DURHAM, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (HUMAN RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION), VICE WILLIAM H. YOUNG. RESIGNED.
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR, III, OF TEXAS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (CONGRESSIONAL, INTERGOVERNMENTAL, AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS), VICE GREG WARD. RESIGNED.

WILLIAM H. WHITE, OF TEXAS, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF ENERGY, VICE LINDA GILLESPIE STUNTZ. RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

HAROLD P. SMITH, JR., OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR ATOMIC ENERGY, VICE ROBERT B. BARKER. RESIGNED.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 18, 1993:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

LESLIE B. SAMUELS, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

SUSAN FALLOWS TIERNEY, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL ENERGY POLICY).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

LESLIE M. TURNER, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

ELIZABETH ANN REIKE, OF ARIZONA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG, OF TEXAS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

BONNIE R. COHEN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

JIM BACA, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.

JOHN D. LESHY, OF ARIZONA, TO BE SOLICITOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

THE ABOVE NOMINATIONS WERE APPROVED SUBJECT TO THE NOMINEES' COMMITMENT TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE ANY DULY CONSTITUTED COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WANTAGH GRADUATE IS
CALIFORNIA'S MOTHER TERESA**HON. PETER T. KING**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sister Patricia Crane, a 1964 graduate of Wantagh High School in my district, for her many good works and dedicated devotion to helping the less fortunate. Sister Crane, who now operates the Holy Cross Clinic in Fresno, CA, is an inspiration to us all and every day demonstrates that the efforts of one person can make a difference. Sister Crane's father, Harold L. Crane, is a respected businessman in Nassau County where he is active in many civic and fraternal organizations.

The following article from the Wantagh-Seafood Citizen, which tells Sister Crane's story, follows:

[From the Wantagh-Seafood Citizen, May 6, 1993]

WANTAGH GRADUATE IS CALIFORNIA'S MOTHER
TERESA

(By Leon Summit)

Sister Patricia Crane, RN, BSN, MPH, a 1964 graduate of Wantagh High School, is now serving in a Mother Teresa-type role as the director of a multidimensional clinic in Fresno, California, maintained by Sisters of the Holy Cross, which provides free medical and dental care and other services for homeless and other needy people.

Last year, with a regular staff of only four persons, Sister Crane's Holy Cross Clinic assisted more than 8,000 indigent patients through the voluntary services of 86 physicians, dentists, nurses and hygienists. The clinic is physically part of Poverello House, an independent multiservice social agency that serves three meals a day to the needy. The clinic's staff, equipment and supplies are paid for by the St. Agnes Medical Center of Fresno.

This is the only free clinic in the San Joaquin Valley that provides dental services, Sister Crane told The Citizen in a telephone interview.

"Fresno is the first U.S. city in which I have worked where dentists volunteer their time," she said. "What an impressive commentary on the dentists in this area . . . I understand that not even San Francisco has such a clinic."

The clinic serves only people who are homeless or uninsured. It has never had to turn away any patient who qualified for its services, she said.

Approximately 70 percent of the clinic's clientele are male. About 47 percent are between 19 and 35 years old, and 34 percent are between 30 and 60. Sixty percent are Hispanic, 18 percent Caucasian, and 17 percent African-American.

In addition to free medical and dental care, the clinic also provides the required medications, "since the people we treat would otherwise be unable to get them."

The clinic's medical services are first-come, first-served, from 1 to 4 p.m., and appointments are not required. Hours for dental care vary, on the basis of availability of volunteer dentists. The clinic handles about 25 to 30 patients per day.

"We are blessed," Sister Crane said, "in being located right in the area where these services are needed. People don't have to travel far to get here. If they need to have some food with their medication, we can recommend that they go next door to Poverello House, where they will be served a meal."

Just across the street from Poverello House is "The Gathering Place," a day-shelter for women and children, which is located in the Holy Cross Center for Women.

If a woman has the flu, Sister Crane said, "we can send her across the street to rest. Poverello House also offers social services, which are another free benefit for our clients who need such assistance."

The number of women and children visiting the clinic is increasing. Sister Crane said. When a mother who has no primary care provider comes in with two or three children and some of the children are sick, "you really want to reach out and help them. You know they won't get better sitting out there on the street."

Poverello House was recently expanded, at a cost of \$1.5 million. Part of the money came from the City of Fresno, but most has come from private contributions. Poverello House is now seeking contributions for the remaining \$250,000 owed for its expansion.

The expansion included doubling the clinic's size and enlarging the dental clinic rooms by 25 percent.

In addition to volunteer clinical professionals, Sister Crane is constantly seeking other volunteers with or without medical backgrounds to help process patients, such as translators and clerical personnel.

"Pat," as Sister Crane is familiarly known to all who work with her, is the daughter of Harold L. Crane, C.R.B., of Bellmore, an active member of the Wantagh Lions Club. Mr. Crane's family resided at various times in Wantagh, Seafood and Bellmore and his office was in Wantagh for about 40 years before he moved.

Before coming to the Holy Cross Clinic she had served as a nurse in Mexico, El Salvador, and Washington, D.C.

Patricia Mary Crane graduated from Wantagh High School in 1964, and from Russell Sage College in Troy, New York, in 1968, with a Bachelor of Science in Nursing.

Her first job was as a nurse in Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, where she worked for eleven years.

In 1979 she became a public health nurse in Mexico with the Eric Diocesan Mission Office, serving the Mayan Indian population. Her responsibility was to staff a mobile van with volunteers, train them, and with this team to go out into the villages providing free medical care.

In 1982, feeling a need for broader background in public health administration, she returned to the U.S. and enrolled in the Columbia University Graduate School, earning her Master's degree in Public Health in 1984.

She then returned to Latin America to serve as a public health nurse in El Salvador.

TRIBUTE TO LAURIE STOLL

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pride to stand here today to honor a woman from my 17th Congressional District who has made a remarkable achievement.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Laurie Stoll who last year, while still a college student only weeks from exams, took the 1992 Uniform certified public accountant exam. Out of a possible 100, she scored three 96's and a 97 on each of the 4 parts. This placed her first of 71,000 candidates.

A few weeks later, Ms. Stoll continued on to take the certified management accountant exam in December and finished first out of a possible 4,500 candidates. These two examinations cover quite different material. I have been told that this could be the first time the same person has received the top score on both exams.

Mr. Speaker, it is rare that I can recognize someone like Laurie Stoll. I am glad to say that she was raised in my district, and that she continues to live there. Congratulations to Laurie.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE RABBI
ABBA HILLEL SILVER: LEADER
OF TEMPLE-TIFERETH ISRAEL
CONGREGATION**HON. LOUIS STOKES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, On Sunday, May 16, 1993, the Temple-Tifereth Israel congregation concluded its year-long celebration recognizing the birth of its founder, the late Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver. On that date, members of the temple congregation, distinguished guests and community leaders gathered to recognize the contributions of this great individual.

Last week my colleague, Congressman ERIC FINGERHUT, spoke in this Chamber in recognition of this special occasion. I appreciate the invitation which he extended to me to join in this salute to Rabbi Silver and the Temple-Tifereth Israel congregation.

Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver was a leading architect and founding father of the State of Israel. During his lifetime, he was also one of our Nation's greatest civil rights advocates and Jewish spiritual leaders. His strong commitment and tireless efforts as cochair of the United Jewish Appeal were crucial to the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948.

In 1917, Rabbi Silver was installed at the Temple-Tifereth Israel congregation in Cleve-

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

land. During his 47-year tenure, the temple became one of the country's leading synagogues, providing spiritual guidance and support for the community. He was an individual who was respected and admired tremendously.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that the main branch of "Silver's Temple" is located in my congressional district. I join my colleague, Congressman FINGERHUT, and members of the Cleveland community in paying tribute to Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver as we mark the centenary of his birth.

**TAKEN INDIVIDUALLY OR IN SUM,
MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATIONS
HAVE NOT PROVEN THEM-
SELVES**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in February, I entered a statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that identified the level of administrative expenditures of a few managed health care organizations. From reviewing the SEC filings of three managed care insurance companies, it was evident that these entities—which are often viewed as the most efficient providers of health care—spend tremendous amounts on administrative expenditures. They have not proven themselves capable of restraining the growth in health care costs.

In response to my RECORD statement, I heard some criticism that I was unfairly picking out a few managed care companies and not giving the industry its due credit for cost saving innovations.

Sadly enough, it appears that the three firms I reviewed are actually pretty representative of the managed care industry as a whole. A survey of managed care organizations published this week in Modern Healthcare found that the medical loss ratio—the value of health care services provided as a percentage of premium revenues received—averaged 84 percent. In other words, the managed care firms surveyed spent 16 cents of every premium dollar for things other than medical care.

Depending upon one's perspective, this may or may not sound like much. But the Medicare Program provides a sharp contrast. The Medicare Program had administrative costs of 2.5 percent in 1991 and were even lower than that last year at 2.1 percent. A difference of 14 percent when you are dealing with billions of health care dollars is a lot of money.

If all these administrative expenses rung up by managed care organizations produced better care or achieved savings elsewhere, these added costs might be worth it. But the reality is, they don't.

A review of the research on the subject by the Congressional Budget Office published last August found that even if all of the insured in the United States were enrolled in managed care plans, "the resulting [one time] reductions in NHE [national health expenditures] might be no more than 1 percent."

The CBO was more definitive on the topic of health care cost growth. In its report, the CBO

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went on to say that "managed care would not affect [i.e. slow] the rate of growth in those costs."

In another assessment of managed care, Money magazine, after a 3 month review of patients, doctors, lawyers, administrators, and policy experts, reported in its April issue that "managed care buys us little in the way of savings but may cost us much in terms of quality of care." This is no surprise when we see more than 15 percent of health care resources being diverted away from direct patient care.

In its report, Modern Healthcare stated that the 36 corporations counted in its survey "represent a snapshot of the progress of managed care within the community based hospital system." If 16 percent overhead costs and no evidence of effective cost containment is to be considered progress, the prognosis for our country's health is not good.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, this is National Police Week and I want to take this time to pay tribute to our Nation's law enforcement officers. For more than 200 years, thousands of brave men and women have paid the ultimate price—they gave their lives to protect their communities and their country. Last year alone, some 137 law enforcement officers from New York to California were killed in the line of duty.

Throughout our Nation's history, law enforcement officers—sheriffs, Texas rangers, U.S. marshals, FBI agents, beat officers—have played a key role in ensuring that America remained a nation of laws. All too often we forget what an important role law enforcement officers play in our daily lives. Each and every day some 500,000 law enforcement officers across this country put their lives on the line to protect their communities and to fight a never ending war against a wide array of criminals. Many times our law enforcement officers are outnumbered and outgunned. But each and every day, men and women all over this Nation wear the badge with courage, pride, and dignity.

From 1981 to 1985, I had the honor of serving as sheriff of Mahoning County, OH. As a former law enforcement officer, I know all too well that there is no such thing as a routine assignment. When I was sheriff, one of my deputies, Sonny Litch, was brutally gunned down while transporting a prisoner. Sonny's name is now etched on the wall of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial here in Washington, DC. That beautiful memorial stands as a permanent and lasting tribute to the enormous sacrifices that have been made by a special group of men and women. I am gratified that Sonny's bravery and dedication to duty will be forever honored in our Nation's capital.

Mr. Speaker, in 1993 being a law enforcement officer presents many challenges and risks. The tragedy in Waco, TX stands as a

sobering reminder of the awesome firepower our law enforcement officers often have to face. It is a difficult and demanding job.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this time to recognize a very special group of men and women who I have a special respect for. As a Member of Congress for the past 8 years, I have had the honor and pleasure to work with the U.S. Capitol Police—a splendid group of dedicated professionals who do a fine job and who deserve our recognition, support, and thanks.

Mr. Speaker, National Police Week is a time to not only recognize and honor our law enforcement heroes, it is also a time to join with the survivors of those who have fallen in expressing our sorrow and our lasting admiration for those who have died in the line of duty.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to those law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty, as well as those who continue to serve with pride, dignity, and tremendous courage.

**CONGRATULATING ROBERT C.
JOHNSON**

HON. KAREN SHEPHERD

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Ms. SHEPHERD. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I congratulate Mr. Robert C. Johnson of Cambria, Inc. in Salt Lake City for receiving the SBA's award for Small Business Person of the Year for the State of Utah.

With an initial investment of only \$15,000, Robert, his wife, Sandy, and their two employees started with one single print shop in West Valley City, UT. With a little help from an SBA loan, but mostly through hard work and sound business fundamentals, Rob and Sandy turned their initial investment into an operation involving 8 franchises, 72 employees, and annual gross sales over \$4,000,000.

Imprinted on the seal of the State of Utah is the word "industry." Rob Johnson personifies that very entrepreneurial spirit which has brought my State's business climate national acclaim.

As a former small business owner, I understand the pride associated with running a profitable business, as well as the trials and tribulations encountered along the road to success. National Small Business Week is not just a time to recognize our Nation's job-creating small business owners. It should remind us in Congress of our responsibility to always consider the effect of our decisions on the Nation's small business community.

**AWARD WINNING SPEECH BY MS.
NAOMI CASTEEL**

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following award-winning speech that was given by Ms. Naomi Casteel of Fort

Madison, IA. Ms. Casteel was 1 of 29 individuals chosen to receive scholarships from the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States

MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE
(By Naomi Casteel)

Think with me for a moment about our country's future and try to select one group of people who you feel has the most influence on the next generation. A group that has the ability to change young people's lives. To give them a desire to learn and help them establish goals and dreams for their futures. To teach them that they can make a difference in the world today. While we all know that parents have the primary role of shaping their children's lives, the teachers of America, I feel, also share this rare privilege and have a direct impact on our nation's future and ultimately the world's. Because of the important role teachers have and because I want to make an impact in the world, I plan to make teaching young people my career.

One important way, I as a teacher can influence young people is by being a positive role model. In today's society there are far too many negative role models relaying messages to kids about who they should be, what they should look like, and overall what is important in life. Statistics prove that children's values and morals are founded by the time they are 5-7 years old which means that teachers of the kindergarten through 2nd grade have a huge responsibility of not setting a bad example. I plan to model as well as teach character qualities such as honesty, determination, reliability, and creativity. The students need to be taught that just as important as knowledge and skills are the qualities which enable them to use those skills in the work place and the community. Building up character is the first step to success.

Another way I plan to make an impact on my students' lives is by recognizing the important role I play in building my student's self esteem. How successful can you be if you first don't believe in yourself and think positively about what you can accomplish? Teaching is more than just a class every day, it's a relationship with each and every student that walks through the classroom door. Young people can tell when a teacher cares about them and what they do with their life. I hope to make each student feel like they're important and that they can become someone. If kids feel like there's someone else who believes in them, then that helps them to learn to believe in themselves. Success comes from within. If I as a teacher can help students recognize their strengths and weaknesses, then they can learn how to focus on their strengths and learn from their weaknesses. This process builds self-confidence and allows for real growth and development which eventually leads to success. Whether the success includes great financial gain or notoriety, when self-esteem is intact, a job well done becomes sufficient.

One of the most rewarding jobs I feel I will have as a teacher is passing on to my students an excitement about learning. In order to do this, I must be convinced that learning involves more than just filling the students' minds with facts and figures. Raymond Moore, a professional in the field of public and home education for the past 25 years stated in a book he authorized that learning is often times carried out in a fashion likened to the pouring of water from a pitcher to a glass. Water being the facts and the glass being the students' mind. He emphasized that real education demands the proc-

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ess of learning how to learn, involving such skills as asking appropriate questions, using higher thinking skills, and becoming an independent thinker. The methods that teachers use will either foster this kind of learning or negate it. If I as a teacher possess an excitement for learning, then I can expect my excitement to become contagious. If only every student could contract this kind of disease.

Lastly, too often we find that teachers have lost their personal vision of the role they play in shaping the young minds of tomorrow, but can we really blame them? As a society we need to recognize that we to share responsibility for that problem, in that we have not given our teachers the recognition and support they deserve. As a nation we should be ashamed that such an influential profession receives among the lowest salaries in our job market. I feel we as student, parents, communities, and governments need to grasp a vision of the power our teachers have in molding our nation's future. Then we can empower the teachers to regrasp this vision and pass it on to our next generation.

As I look into my future of teaching kindergarten or first grade, I hope to instill a good foundation for the rest of my student's schooling careers by making learning a fun experience—something they'll look forward to. I want to teach my children to strive to be the best they can be.

But most of all I plan to build a solid relationship with each and every one and make sure that they know there's someone who believes in who they are and what they can accomplish. Everyone deserves the opportunity to become "someone" with his or her life, and, I want to take part in helping our youth on their road to success.

TRIBUTE TO WHO'S WHO OF YOUNGSTOWN

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to honor the recent Who's Who of Youngstown, OH, nominees. These individuals have contributed extensively to the Mahoning Valley community over the years. The honorees are:

Charles and Virginia Axtmann, both of whom have been very active in the Youngstown community since the 1950's. Charles has been involved with the Axtmann and Lomax Certified Public Accounting firm since 1946. Virginia Axtmann is the founder and organizer of the nature trail for disabled and handicapped people in Mill Creek Park and has been instrumental in various other aspects of the park. Charles is a lifetime member of the Disabled American Veterans and the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks, while Virginia is a member of the advisory board of the Salvation Army and has worked with the blind. Both have been actively involved with the Easter Seal Foundation and First Covenant Church.

Mr. Otis Conel has been cited for his service to the community and giving of himself to others. He is the job developer at the Youngstown Area Community Action Center. He acts as a chauffeur for some residents of International Tower in the city. He is always per-

sonally concerned for others and spends his time making sure no one is forgotten sending numerous cards to the ill. He is the father of five children.

Rev. Mrs. Irma Corbett is the pastor, founder, and executive director of the People's Chapel Ministries which is on Hillman Street in one of the toughest areas of the city. The church was built in an area where she felt there was a vital need for it. It has provided food and clothing to those in need and is currently assisting the children of those who originally sought assistance. It grew from a storefront operation in 1973 to its present newly constructed edifice which they moved to in 1990. Rev. Corbett has received the Sojourner Truth Award from the Black Business Women's Association in 1983. She is married to Dr. J.O. Corbett and is the mother of a daughter.

Rev. Mrs. Inez Ellis has been very active in the community as demonstrated by last year's running of the South Side Soapbox Freewheel Race in Youngstown's southside, which allowed youth to build their own vehicles, race them, and compete for prizes. Since coming to the city in 1965, she has been instrumental in the 7-9-10 Rainbow's End Daycare, Communities Children for Christ, and the parent crossing watch which received recognition from former Ohio Governor Richard Celeste. She is also responsible for the "Silent Guard" project that I have introduced to make it a special offense to anyone doing harm to the person or property of a veteran. Her evangelical outreach has impacted upon thousands of valley residents. She is married to Mr. Roy Ellis and is the mother of two sons.

Rev. Mrs. Emma Lee Johnson provides transportation and care for various people in the community. She counsels the sick, aged, homeless, needy, and troubled youth. She has served as a foster parent for 27 years and opened up her home as an emergency shelter during that time. She has been a minister for over 35 years and has gained national attention for her evangelistic work in the streets. Reverend Johnson has also been very active in other aspects of the community as well. She is a widow and is the mother of two sons.

Ms. Alberta Madison is very active in the church. This octogenarian currently holds the position of president of the church's Mothers Board and participates in Sunday school and prayer and bible band. She is also acting president of the People Art Hurting Senior Citizen's Club. She also finds time to prepare meals and visit those who are sick and shut-ins.

Detective Sgt. Delphine Baldwin has received special recognition for her work in the community. She was one of the first women on the Youngstown police force to patrol the streets and was the first female supervisor in the department's history. She is the commander of the private security program which certifies students through the State of Ohio and owns and operates her own recertification company, Essence of Weaponry, Inc. Currently the president of the Youngstown chapter of the Black Knights Police Association and the Women Law Enforcement Officers of Ohio, she is also very active with the Fraternal Order of Police Lodge No. 28, the YWCAs battered Persons Crisis Center, NAACP, Urban League, and the Executive Link. She

has received numerous community awards from organizations including the Sojourner House Award—domestic violence, Spirit of American Women Award, YWCA Woman of the Year—Business/Industry. She has three daughters.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to be able to stand here to recognize these individuals for their achievements and deeds. I only wish I had more constituents like these back home in my district.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ROBERT J. VAN SICKLE

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, small business is the backbone of the U.S. economy. Employing more than 99 percent of all working Americans and the vast majority of working women and minorities, small businesses offer opportunity and flexibility to Americans in a manner rivaled by none. At this time of economic recovery, I think it is fitting that we recognize small business as an invaluable component to the private sector.

Small business leaders from around the country came to Washington last week to be honored during the 30th Annual National Small Business Week. At this time, I would like to pay tribute to that individual designated the outstanding small business leader from the State of Virginia—who just happens to be from my District—Mr. Robert J. Van Sickle.

Mr. Van Sickle is the president of United Power Corp., a company which manufactures the electrical power conditioning equipment used in protecting critical loads such as computer systems, telecommunications equipment, and medical imaging contracts.

Unlike other companies involved in this industry, United Power designs their equipment in a modular system of interchangeable parts—parts that can be quickly assembled or disassembled in order to meet the customers' needs. Other companies normally either build to order, or sell standard equipment, and are not able to fulfill orders with the specificity that United Power is able to offer.

Because United Power has been so successful in this innovative approach, their customer list includes Boeing Aerospace, IBM, the Defense Mapping Agency, MCI, Los Alamos National Labs, and a long list of Fortune 500 companies and Government agencies.

Mr. Van Sickle has certainly overcome obstacles to arrive at where he and his company are today, and I greatly admire his determination, skill, and perseverance. For 5 years, Mr. Van Sickle has been faced with not only the challenges of competing in today's world, as well as the recession, but also some extraordinary problems; in 1987, within 90 days of the United Power's start-up, the business was robbed at gunpoint. Later that year the pipes burst in the building and United Power lost many of its technical documents necessary for development. And lastly, Mr. Van Sickle's partner suffered an accident and was unable to work for 2 months.

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United Power is testimony that success is possible today in the United States, and that the American Dream has not died. Within 5 years, United Power has grown into a company that employs 57 individuals, and in 1992 boasted sales of \$7.4 million.

Mr. Van Sickle and the other individuals honored last week are leading this country out of recession city by city. It is this type of effort that will propel our private sector forward and create flexible and lasting jobs for men and women throughout our country.

BLACK LUNG BENEFITS RESTORATION ACT OF 1999 INTRODUCED

HON. AUSTIN J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to remedy an oversight. On Wednesday May 12, 1993 I introduced the Black Lung Benefits Restoration Act of 1993. When the bill was introduced one of the original cosponsors, FRANK McCLOSKEY of Indiana, was omitted because of a clerical mistake. This was an unfortunate oversight, and I apologize to FRANK. Throughout my many years of fighting for the rights of America's miners, FRANK McCLOSKEY has been one of my truest allies. He has stood by me and consistently voted in favor of improving the lives of these hard working citizens. I am adding FRANK McCLOSKEY as an additional cosponsor today, but he should be counted as an original cosponsor because he has assisted me with advice and support throughout the drafting of this important legislation.

ARACHNOIDITIS QUALIFIES AS A DISEASE OF THE NINETIES

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, arachnoiditis easily qualifies as a disease of the nineties. It has been described as "the greatest enigma in the field of spinal surgery" with few surgeons ever having seen it, and even fewer knowing how to treat it. In simple terms, arachnoiditis means "inflammation of the arachnoid," and characterized by chronic inflammation and thickening of the arachnoid matter, the middle of the three membranes that cover and protect the brain and spinal cord.

Arachnoiditis may develop up to several years after an episode of meningitis or subarachnoid hemorrhage—bleeding beneath the arachnoid. It may be a feature in diseases and disorders such as syphilis or it may result from trauma during a diagnostic procedure known as a myelogram. According to the Arachnoiditis Information and Support Network, more than 600,000 myelograms are performed in this country every year. Of the 12 million Americans who suffer from arachnoiditis, the cases resulting from myelograms could have been avoided.

In a myelogram, a radiopaque dye is injected into the spinal subarachnoid space. After the x-ray examination, as much of the oil as possible is withdrawn; however, a small amount is left behind and is slowly absorbed. Studies have implicated the iodized oil contract medium pantopaque, in arachnoiditis. Water-soluble dyes such as amipaque, omipaque, and isovue were once thought to be safer for use, however, recent evidence proves they also cause arachnoiditis.

Symptoms of arachnoiditis include chronic severe pain and a burning sensation which may attack the back, groin, leg, knee, or foot and can result in loss of movement to almost total disability. Other symptoms include bladder, bowel, thyroid, and sexual dysfunction, as well as headaches, epileptic seizures, blindness, and progressive spastic paralysis affecting the legs and arms.

In the past few years, arachnoiditis sufferers and Members of Congress alike have repeatedly asked the FDA to recall the use of pantopaque, to no avail. As a result, I have introduced H.R. 2079, a bill to ban myelograms involving the use of pantopaque, amipaque, omipaque, or isovue. This is not a new idea. Since 1990, England and Sweden have banned the use of pantopaque in myelograms. In 1986, Alcon, Inc. took pantopaque off the market in light of litigation against the company. But there is evidence that pantopaque is still stocked by hospitals and is being used today.

A large number of medical professionals do not know how to diagnose myelogram-related arachnoiditis, and when they do, they cannot treat it. Medical journals and case studies from around the world document the connection between radiopaque dyes and arachnoiditis. Despite this documentation, the medical profession as a whole has not been effectively informed and still persists in its use. Moreover, the lack of information prevents the physician from recognizing the disease or side effects of the residual dyes after the fact. The time has come for thorough research to study this painful, disabling condition. H.R. 2079 will direct the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke to estimate the number of Americans suffering from myelogram-related arachnoiditis and determine the extent of this relationship.

Every year, chronic back pain is responsible for billions of dollars in lost revenues and millions more in health care costs. Of the 100 million Americans who suffer from back pain each year, those who work take off 5 days per year because of their pain, which amounts to a productivity loss of about \$55 billion. Arachnoiditis sufferers want to become functioning, contributing members of society again. H.R. 2079 will provide research for treatments for arachnoiditis sufferers, including treatments to manage pain. Pain-management treatments would enable sufferers to once again become active, working members of society.

It's time to protect unsuspecting Americans from this debilitating and preventable condition. I ask Members of Congress to join me by cosponsoring H.R. 2079.

May 18, 1993

TRIBUTE TO THE STOCKBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL NAVAL JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS

HON. MICHAEL A. "MAC" COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a fine group of young people from my district. The Stockbridge High School, Naval Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps, who captured first place in the 1993 Navy League National NJROTC field day championships.

I salute the following students for this outstanding accomplishment: Chris Baker, Chris Schaefer, Tim Bennett, Keith Shumate, Tom Bennett, Chris Strutko, Tommy Bloomberg, Matthew Brooks, Chantelle Claycomb, Todd Dixon, Jason Durden, Michael Ellis, John Fabbri, Mathew Felice, Sharon Franks, Jon Fretwell, Tony Furlough, Alex Gonzalez, Andrew Hall, Billy Maltbie, Adam Mathis, Paige Norwood, Jason Poole, Kenneth Renaud, Christine Rice, Valerie Rice, and Matthew Roberts.

The competition which the Stockbridge, GA Cadets won included academics, military drill and athletics. This event took place at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, FL. I congratulate Capt. Maxwell L. Lewis and senior chief Elvin Hoskins the naval science instructors for this unit.

The NJROTC Program is a unique program for high school students. The program stresses leadership, self-discipline and self-esteem. Typically, students who go through a NJROTC Program have higher grades and higher graduation rates than their counterparts who do not go through the program.

Georgia schools are probably our Nation's most active advocates of NJROTC Programs. The Stockbridge High School, Naval Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps is indicative of the high quality of NJROTC Programs in my district and throughout Georgia.

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offer into the RECORD a speech she recently delivered entitled "The Key to Steady Employment in Nassau County".

THE KEY TO STEADY EMPLOYMENT IN NASSAU COUNTY

(By Mary Hauptman)

While businesses continue to consolidate over the next decade, corporate America will also continue to pare down. Everything from equipment to new employees must coincide with the new business thinking: running leaner and meaner.

Over the past five years, jobs have been lost to a faltering economy in almost all industries throughout the country. Nassau County was not immune. In fact, Nassau County was hit particularly hard.

Structural changes in companies have left trained workers in the service sector without an outlet for their skills. Jobs once thought to be indispensable have either been replaced by technology or consolidated into other positions. Whatever the case may be, there are many who are faced with the challenge of finding jobs with stability, growth potential and, of course, salary commensurate with experience. How can Long Islanders better increase their chances for finding jobs if faced with unemployment? Is there hope for these workers? Yes, if job seekers know what jobs to seek.

The potential for future employment on Long Island lies in jobs that are created to serve the needs of the community. Regardless of economic conditions, there will always be a great demand for legal and healthcare professionals that extend beyond doctors and lawyers. These include court reporters and medical transcriptionists.

The ever-growing significance and quantity of jobs for support workers in these industries have created a thriving workforce of professionals. Salaries for court reporters are on the rise. According to the Unified Court System of New York, the starting salary of a Supreme/County court reporter in Nassau County is approximately \$50,705. The demand for court reporters is building due to dramatic increases in litigation, medical malpractice, bankruptcy, and civil action suits, not to mention the growing number of law firms opening in Nassau County.

Likewise, the need for the immediate return of official medical records is generating an increased demand for medical transcriptionists. The skills required for both professions are transferable and can be acquired in a matter of months, through intensive training at proprietary schools.

The merits of proprietary schools which prepare a workforce of highly skilled professionals should not be overlooked. The fact is these schools have taken a considerable interest in providing the education and training necessary to teach the skills that are in demand in the existing economic environment.

A stimulated local economy is and will be the direct result of these institutions being located on Long Island. With proper guidance and encouragement from school counselors and administrators, the newly trained professionals will be increasingly incorporated into the Long Island workforce.

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TRIBUTE TO RETIRING EDUCATORS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to seven educators who are retiring from the Williamson Elementary School in the Youngstown City School District of my 17th Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, these educators will be sadly missed by their colleagues and students, as they have collectively contributed over 194 years of educational service to the children of Ohio.

Principal Raymond Brown has been serving in education for 28 years. He has served in the Air Force, graduated from Youngstown State University, and received an M.S. from Westminster College. In 1972, he became the principal at Monroe Elementary School. Four years later, Mr. Brown became the principal at Hillman Jr. High School, before moving on again to Rayen High School in 1980. Finally in 1984, he was named principal at Choffin Career Center before he took over at Williamson Elementary. He is a past recipient of the Jennings Scholar award.

Nancy Zilavy has been teaching for over 31 years. She has had over 40 student teachers and has been at Williamson for 25 years. She has received numerous awards including the Outstanding Special Education Teacher Trophy, had art ideas published in Highlights magazine, and been featured on many local radio and television shows. She and her husband Gene have two children and two grandchildren.

La Verne Brown has been teaching for 29 years. She has lived, learned, and taught her whole life in the Mahoning Valley area. A graduate of Youngstown State University and Westminster College, she continued her education at Kent State and Youngstown. She has also given much of her time to committees related to teaching, textbooks, and community relations. She has received the Jennings Scholar Award, the Ashland Oil Group Award, and by numerous other teaching organizations. She feels that "teaching is recognizing the potential of children and helping them to utilize it to the best of their ability so that they can go out into the world and be all that they can be."

Rose Morris is retiring after 25 years in the classroom. She is a graduate of Youngstown State University, and a recipient of many awards including the Ashland Oil Co. Teacher Achievement Award, the Special Education Good Apple Teacher Award, and the East Ohio Gas Co. Science Award, 3 years. She has four children of her own, but the number of lives that she has touched over the years is in the thousands.

Christine Porter has taught over 2,500 students in over 35 years of teaching. Ms. Porter's credentials list runs long, so I will only include the most amazing aspects. She received her degree from Kent State in 1958, and first served as a speech pathologist in Cuyahoga County. Eventually she moved to Youngstown and began teaching children here. She was

THE KEY TO STEADY EMPLOYMENT IN NASSAU COUNTY

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my concern about those Americans who have not yet benefited from the current economic recovery. Unemployment, unfortunately, continues to be a problem in my Long Island district as in other areas of the country.

I am encouraged, however, by the potential that exists for future employment growth on Long Island. For example, there will always be a great demand for legal and healthcare professionals that extend beyond doctors and lawyers, including court reporters and medical transcriptionists.

At the request of my constituent, Mary Hauptman, who is president of the Hicksville-based Court Reporting Institute, I would like to

part of the first Head Start Program in Youngstown. She helped develop many innovative teaching techniques for children. She also was elected to office for the Public School Caucus, an arm of the American Speech/Language Hearing Association. One of her greatest experiences was hiking to the bottom of the Grand Canyon and out again and telling her students about it. Her rewards are the smiling faces of children when they have reached their goals.

Ester Adair is retiring as a librarian after 24 years. Maybe now she can devote time to her 5 children and 10 grandchildren. A graduate of Campbell Memorial High, Ester attended Youngstown College. She has worked with children for over 40 years in church and community centers. She has received numerous proclamations from her elected officials for all of her service to the community.

Quincy Penn has spent 19 of her 22 years at Williamson School. She is a graduate of East High School and attended Youngstown State University completing 2½ years of elementary education. Quincy has been active in many community groups including the Mayor's Advisory Committee. She has helped teens with summer jobs at the Youngstown Employment Training Corp., and has been an active parent. She also received a special service award for work rendered at Southside Hospital in Pediatrics for her 13 years there.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pride to stand here today to honor these wonderful educators. I don't know what the Williamson Elementary School will do without them. Their loss will be hard to recover from. I just hope that each of these amazing individuals is able to enjoy the retirements they have so truly earned.

POLICE MEMORIAL DAY, 1993

HON. DAVID A. LEVY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Speaker, each May 15, our Nation sets aside 1 day to honor the memory of police officers who gave their lives in the line of duty. In Washington, DC, alongside the monuments to brave members of the armed services and Americans who have made historic contributions to freedom, stands a memorial to police officers who died defending our local communities.

Police officers are a fixture in every American neighborhood. Our society cannot live safely without effective police protection. From the one man sheriff departments in small towns to the large forces in populous cities, police officers are dedicated public servants who daily risk their lives to protect our families and property. Many have died so that we may enjoy a safe life in a secure neighborhood.

The demands we make upon our police officers extend beyond defending our lives and property. Our police officers are routinely thrust into the role of social worker, mediator, marriage counselor, and community leader. These often thankless tasks are accepted by officers not because it has become "part of the job," but because our police officers care

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deeply about the people and neighborhoods they protect. Police officers are rightfully applauded for acts of bravery and headline-grabbing arrests. However, we should be more mindful and appreciative of the time and effort police put towards their day-to-day tasks.

Much of a police officer's work involves potentially perilous encounters which end peacefully yet take a demanding physical and psychological toll. Violent domestic arguments, bar fights, or traffic violators on dark roads all are possible life threatening confrontations which officers face every workday. Police officers are often subjects of lengthy tirades by citizens who may have been stopped for speeding or other lesser violations of the law. "You should be out catching the real criminals," irate people often tell officers. If only people took more care to obey minor laws, our police officers would have more time to spend on dangerous criminals.

Despite daily mental ordeals and risks to life and limb, our police continue to face daily dangers with determination and vigilance. Many of the men and women officers who have died lived with their families in the very neighborhood where they worked and were known and respected by the community.

We can be proud of these valiant public servants who have given much of themselves for the benefit of our others. We owe those who have fallen a debt of gratitude for their service, and their families have earned our deepest sympathies.

TRIBUTE TO KNOB NOSTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to recognize the students and staff of the Knob Noster Elementary School in Knob Noster, MO. Knob Noster Elementary was recently honored by the U.S. Department of Education as a Blue Ribbon School. Principal Dan Lowry, accompanied by teachers Clo Cass and Theresa Rhoderick, visited my office while they were in Washington to accept the Blue Ribbon School Award on behalf of Knob Noster Elementary.

The Blue Ribbon Schools Program identifies and gives national recognition to schools that are unusually effective in meeting local, State, and national goals and in educating all of their students. The selection criteria used by the Blue Ribbon Schools' Review Panel include leadership, teaching environment, curriculum and instruction, student environment, parent and community support, and organizational vitality. The panel also considers student performance on measures of achievement, daily student and teacher attendance rates, students' postgraduation pursuits, and school, staff and student awards.

The Blue Ribbon School Program brings deserved attention to schools receiving the award, and provides an opportunity for Blue Ribbon Schools to share with and learn about effective education techniques from other schools. Congratulations again to the students and staff of Knob Noster Elementary.

1993 HONOREES FOR THE CURBSTONE COACHES HALL OF FAME SALUTED

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 1993 Honorees for the Curbstone Coaches Hall of Fame of Boardman, which is in my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, these 13 men and women, in the words of the Hall of Fame, "are athletes who brought favorable reflection and distinction to our community." Mr. Speaker, I join the Mahoning Valley in saluting these noteworthy individuals.

Jim Vechiarelli: Jim was a standout football player at both the high school, all city, and college—little all American level. He is currently a well-respected assistant coach with the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Football League [NFL].

Ronald W. "Ronnie" Stoops: Ronnie was an all city football player in high school, named both offensive and defensive player of the year by Youngstown State and played baseball in the Washington Senators farm league. He returned home to play on a variety of fast-pitch softball championship teams over a span of five decades. He died October 7, 1988 at the age of 54.

Sanford D. Rivers: Sanford was a three-sport letterman in high school who participated in the Ohio State track and field championships and who still owns the high hurdle record he set in 1962. He currently is a referee in the NFL with postseason experience.

Chuck Perazich: Mr. Perazich is the retired executive sports editor of the Youngstown Vindicator who has seen it all on the sports front, including the World Series and the Super Bowl. He has won numerous awards for his writing and is enshrined in the Media Wing of the Ohio Baseball Hall of Fame.

Joseph Anzivino: Joseph is a former sports editor, radio host, and public relations guru. He is currently the president of the Harlem Globetrotters.

William A. "Bill" Santor: Bill is a golfing legend. He has won numerous club championships and shot a course record 66 at Yankee Run. He also won the European Theater Operation championship while serving in World War II.

Dolly Viglio Ponzi: Dolly is the current president of the Youngstown Women's Bowling Association [YWBA] and delegate to the WIBC National Convention. Her 189 average during 1971–72 was tops in the YWBA.

John B. "Johnny" Pape: Johnny pitched a no-hitter in his first outing as a freshman in high school and once recorded 20 strikeouts in a single game. He played against the legendary Josh Gibson, Satchel Paige, and Ewell "The Whip" Blackwell. He also won the 1936 American Legion Pitching Award.

Dr. Larry Glass, D.D.S.: Dr. Glass is a football referee who has garnered much respect on the high school and collegiate levels. He has officiated in the Ohio and Mid-American Conferences as well as the Peach, Cherry, and Hall of Fame Bowls.

Mike Garcia: A coach extraordinaire. His Austintown Fitch High School cross country and track and field teams are unstoppable. Their combined record of 432-32-.931 winning percentage—is unheard of at any level in any sport. He is a member of the Ohio Track Coaches Hall of Fame.

Burl Charity, Jr.: Mr. Charity posted a 42-8 overall mark as a professional boxer, taking on the likes of Jake LaMotta, Joe Basora, and Peter Muller. He fought to a draw for the European middleweight title in 1955.

Alfred Boggia: Alfred is a gifted athlete and an ever-present coach. He roams the sidelines for basketball, baseball, and football, imparting his wisdom to a number of squads for the past 39 years. He is a member of the Old-Timers Baseball Hall of Fame.

Herbert W. Lake, Sr.: Herbert helped the Penguins become a household word nationwide while playing basketball for Youngstown State. He led them to a 77-34 overall mark between 1955 and 1959, with three consecutive trips to the NAIA national tournament. He is the only Penguin to ever average more career rebounds than points when averaging over 15 in either category.

DRUG REVIEW BOARD REWARDS PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the President's Task Force on National Health Care Reform has suggested that a Prescription Drug Price Review Board be adopted by the administration as a mechanism to curb the soaring costs of prescription drugs. According to today's New York Times, "there is consensus on the task force in support of a drug price review board" which would be loosely modeled after the Canadian system.

Last February, I introduced the Prescription Drug Price Review Board Act of 1993 (HR 916). The bill would create a board to track drug prices and to ensure that pharmaceutical products are available at a reasonable price, for inpatient and outpatient care. The Board would be particularly interested in drugs which are developed with Government funds.

Many members of Congress and senior groups, including the AARP, Grey Panthers and the National Council of Senior Citizens are supportive of this initiative. The AARP wrote, "a better balance is necessary between record-breaking drug company profits and the affordability of prescription medications."

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, to its credit, has done a wonderful job of scaring away many would-be supporters of this legislation. The PMA has threatened that Federal involvement will equal less research and development.

As John McLaughlin would say, "Wrong!"

The Board will reward pharmaceutical firms for innovative research! My legislation proposes an increase in patent length for drugs which are reasonably priced. I do not know of one drug company which would turn its back

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on increased patent protection. The Board will help to shift pharmaceutical research from me-too drugs to new, therapeutically superior drugs.

Prescription drugs are important in keeping health care costs down. However, both the American consumer and taxpayer need to know that they're getting a good return on their investment. A drug review board can fill this void. It's already worked in Canada, and it will certainly work in America.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO REV. DR. F. ALLISON PHILLIPS, MOUNT ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 22, 1993, the Mount Zion Congregational Church, United Church of Christ, which is located in my congressional district of Cleveland, OH, will celebrate the 11th anniversary of its pastor, Rev. Dr. F. Allison Phillips. Members of the congregation, family, and friends will gather at the Omni Hotel for a special luncheon in honor of Reverend Phillips.

I am pleased to participate in this special tribute to an outstanding individual and dynamic minister of the gospel. I want to share with my colleagues and the Nation important information regarding Rev. Dr. F. Allison Phillips.

Reverend Phillips is a graduate of Virginia Union University where he received his bachelor of arts degree. He went on to receive a master of divinity degree from the Colgate Rochester Divinity School. Lastly, he is a graduate of the New York Theological Seminary. For the past 11 years, he has been a committed and dedicated leader at Mount Zion Congregational Church.

Mr. Speaker, I take pride in noting that under the direction of Pastor Phillips, the Mount Zion Church has been a beacon of light in the Cleveland community. The church has reached out with services and programs to benefit families, our youth, and the elderly. The church has also been vocal in its commitment to neighborhood development, educational opportunity, fair housing, and civil rights. The Cleveland community has benefited greatly from this commitment.

In addition to his pastoral assignment, Pastor Phillips is very active in the Cleveland community. He serves as a board member for a number prestigious organizations including the Urban League, American Red Cross, Greater Cleveland Roundtable, Leadership Cleveland, and the Phillips Wheatley Association. Pastor Phillips is also a member of the executive committee of University Circle, Inc.; a member of the board of commissioners, Cleveland Bicentennial, and national president of the Ministers for Racial and Social Justice, United Church of Christ.

Rev. Dr. Phillips and his wife, Velma, reside in Shaker Heights. They are the proud parents of Saidah and Alyson. They are also the proud grandparents of Jason, Janell, and Jamal.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise to pay tribute to Rev. Dr. F. Allison Phillips. I join mem-

bers of the Mount Zion Congregational Church family, his many friends, and others in extending my best wishes on the occasion of his 11th anniversary. I also wish him Godspeed as he and the Mount Zion family continue on this great mission.

TRIBUTE TO REV. THOMAS W. CEBULA

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Reverend Thomas W. Cebula, a respected religious and community leader in my district.

Mr. Speaker, on May 25, 1993, the citizens of Warren, OH, will celebrate Father Cebula's silver anniversary as an ordained priest. He began his pastorate at the Sacred Heart Church in Youngstown and has since led St. Mary's, St. Aloysius', and St. Michael's parishioners in worship. He became the pastor of St. Pius X in Warren in 1982 and still serves the parish.

His tenure at St. Pius has been a glowing one. He has introduced a number of ministries there, including the Prayer Circle, Renew, the Ethnic Festival, and the Celebration of Life. He has also inspired commitment and involvement in his parish, resulting in 40 active committees and organizations at the church. He was appointed as dean of the priests of Trumbull County in 1988 and now serves as the county's secretary for the American Cancer Society.

Mr. Speaker, Father Cebula recently reached the half century mark, but his charm and exuberance belie his age. His antics, ranging from a singing cowboy to a hula dancer, have enlivened those around him, and inspired them to work for the good of the community.

I would like to take this special opportunity to congratulate this exceptional man on his silver anniversary as an ordained priest.

TRIBUTE TO GREGORY A. MONTE

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, as much as we may hear the term "hero," once in a while an act of true heroism will remind us how rare a commodity heroism is. It is far more impressive when the source of such an act is a mere 11 years of age. With this in mind, I rise today in tribute to my constituent, Gregory A. Monte, of Brooklyn, NY, the boy-hero from Public School 127, who recently received the American Automobile Association [AAA] School Safety Patrol Lifesaving Medal Citation.

In October 1992, Gregory Monte was on duty at the corner of 7th Avenue and 79th Street, a particularly dangerous intersection. Traffic was heavy, and visibility at the corner

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was limited for both drivers and pedestrians by a dense foliage and the lack of a sidewalk on 7th Avenue. The traffic signal was green for a vehicle on 7th Avenue when a second grade girl ducked under Gregory's arm and bolted into the roadway. Seeing an oncoming truck, Gregory raced after the child and pulled her back onto the sidewalk just as the truck sped past.

The School Safety Patrol Program is an excellent idea which provides a badly needed service to the community. It helps in ensuring the safety of younger children while teaching responsibility to the older children. The AAA is to be congratulated for providing the lifesaving medical citation and recognizing students for their courage—students like Gregory.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps the most remarkable thing about this is that Gregory, while participating in a problem designed to teach him responsibility, has taught all of us a great deal about courage and heroism. Accordingly, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Gregory Monte and all of the other recipients of the AAA School Safety Patrol Lifesaving Medal Citation.

TRIBUTE TO DICK THOMPSON

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Dick Thompson, a radio icon in my district since 1958.

Mr. Speaker, Dick will retire after 35 years of service May 20, 1993. Longevity is rare in show business, but Dick started with WHOT-AM from its beginning and remained there throughout his career. He became program director 2 years after joining the station and guided it through tough times. As FM became more popular, the "50" rating WHOT received at its inception was endangered. But Dick launched intense marketing campaigns which constantly involved the station with the community. It hosted popular Friday night dances as well as "Hot Day" and "Spring Thing" rituals at Idora Park. With these trailblazing ideas, WHOT remained strong and continued to play the hits.

Nine years ago, WHOT made the switch to FM. This was not without a fight, however, as it was one of the last AM stations in the country to successfully play Top 40 music. It remains a popular station today.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this special opportunity to thank Dick Thompson for his 35 years service to not only WHOT, but to the Youngstown community.

GERALD MARKER 1925-1992

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, it is my regret to announce the death of a courageous man who served American workers by fighting for their right to choose whether to join or support a union.

Gerald Marker died of cancer on August 20, 1992, at his home in Van Nuys, California. He was 66.

Gerald Marker lived his life with the same faith that caused Abraham Lincoln to remark:

My faith in the proposition that each man should do precisely as he pleases with all which is exclusively his own lies at the foundation of the sense of justice there is in me. I extend the principle to communities of men as well as to individuals.

As an employee of the McDonnell Douglas aerospace firm for 23 years, he first encountered compulsory unionism in 1951 when he was forced to join the Electrical Workers Union.

In 1962, Gerry gave voice to employee protests and lawsuits opposing agency shop contracts forced upon thousands of aerospace employees.

And in 1967, he led a large group of aircraft production workers in suing officials of the Machinists Union to prevent them from using their forced agency shop payments for political purposes.

Gerry's ground-breaking lawsuit, known initially as the Seay case, began a train of legal precedents that led ultimately to the U.S. Supreme Court's 1984 Ellis/Fails and 1988 Beck decisions.

Both the Ellis/Fails and Beck decisions declared once and for all that union officials

could not use workers compulsory agency fees for politics.

After years of fighting coercive unionism on the plant floor and in the court room, Gerry was elected to the board of directors of the National Right to Work Committee in 1973.

He was elevated to chairman of the National Right to Work Committee's board of directors in 1986.

His quiet courage and resolute dedication inspired his fellow advocates of worker freedom—right up to the end, when he met an enemy—cancer—that could not conquer his spirit, but did, finally, subdue his body.

I stand before this body to acknowledge his many accomplishments and to offer my condolences to his family and friends.

His leadership and vision will be sorely missed by everyone who believes in the fundamental principle that no one should be forced to pay union dues as a condition of employment.

TRIBUTE TO THE NEW INDUCTEES
OF THE GREATER YOUNGSTOWN
OLD-TIMERS ASSOCIATION'S
HALL OF FAME

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the new inductees of the Greater Youngstown Old-Timers Association's hall of fame. This association has honored talented former ball players with induction into their hall of fame for 30 years. This year's inductees are: Frank Mogulich, Steve Garasic, Frank Murphy, Bill Babik, Joe Manichini, Steve Grozer, Steve Sheronovich, and Francis McHugh.

The posthumous honors go to the following: Tony Walley, Michael Ragan, Marv Birkholtz, and Steve Mlinarsik.

In addition, Joseph A. Vrabel will be honored with the king of the Realm Award. This honor is given in appreciation of his many years of service on behalf of the old-timers.